

*R. Th. over*

THE  
P E E R A G E  
OF  
E N G L A N D;

CONTAINING  
A Genealogical and Historical Account  
OF ALL THE

PEERS of that KINGDOM,

Now existing, either by Tenure, Summons, or Creation:

Their DESCENTS and COLLATERAL LINES:

Their BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and ISSUE:

Famous ACTIONS both in WAR and PEACE:

Religious and Charitable DONATIONS:

DEATHS, PLACES of BURIAL, MONUMENTS, EPITAPHS:

And many valuable Memoirs never before printed.

ALSO

Their Paternal COATS of ARMS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS and MOTTOES,  
Curiously engraved on COPPER-PLATES.

---

Collected from Records, Old Wills, Authentic Manuscripts, our most  
approved Historians, and other Authorities, which are cited.

---

By ARTHUR COLLINS, Esq.

---

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

---

The FIFTH EDITION, carefully corrected, and continued  
to the present Time.

---

V O L. VIII.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. STRAHAN, J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, J. HINTON,  
T. PAYNE, W. OWEN, S. CROWDER, T. CASLON. T. LONGMAN,  
C. RIVINGTON, C. DILLY, J. ROBSON, T. LOWNDES, G. ROBIN-  
SON, T. CADELL, H. L. GARDNER, W. DAVIS, J. NICHOLS,  
T. EVANS, J. BEW, R. BALDWIN, J. ALMON, J. MURRAY,  
W. FOX, J. WHITE, FIELDING and WALKER, T. BEECROFT,  
J. DONALDSON, M. FOLINGSBY.

---

M.DCC.LXXIX.



OF  
LAND;

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

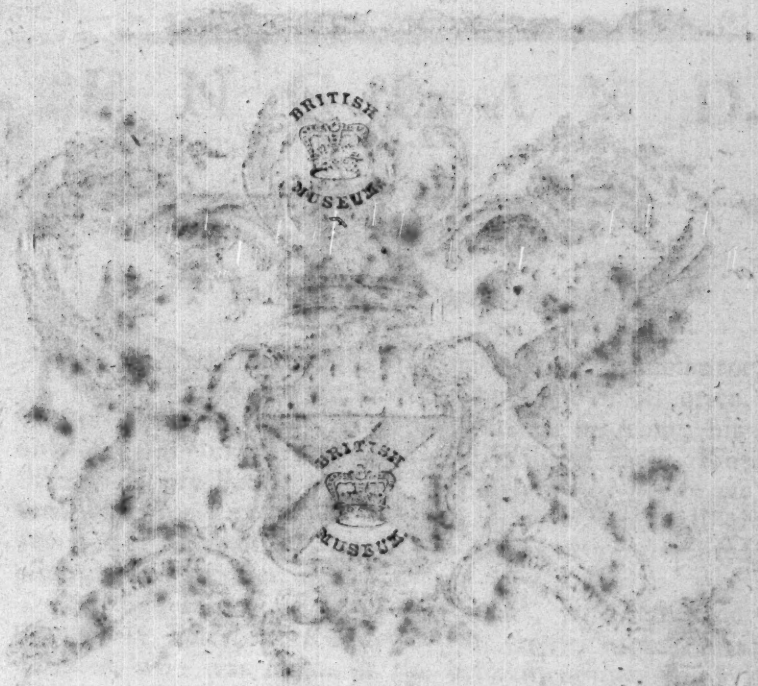
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1944-1945

BRITISH MUSEUM

UNICVM





*Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, appearing below the watermark.*



*Petty, Lord Wycombe.*



T H E  
P E E R A G E  
O F  
E N G L A N D.



*P E T T Y, Lord Wycombe.*

**J**OHN Petty, late Lord Wycombe, Earl of Shelburne, &c. was second surviving son of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kerry in the kingdom of Ireland, by Anne, his wife, only daughter of the renowned Sir William Petty, Knt. and sister to Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne: But before we proceed with his Lordship's paternal ancestors, we shall give an account of his mother's family, as his Lordship inherited their estate, and took their surname.

The said Henry, Earl of Shelburne, was descended from ANTHONY Petty, of Rumsey in the county of Southampton, clothier, who was father of the beforementioned Sir William Petty, Anthony Petty, and a daughter, ———, besides other children. The daughter was married to James Napier, Esq; 4th son of Sir Nathaniel Napier, of Middle-Mershall in Dorsetshire, Bart. who derived his origin from Lord Napier's family in Scotland, a cadet from the ancient Earls of Lennox in that kingdom (their armorial bearings being the same, viz. *Argent, a Saltire, engrailed, between four Roses, Gules*) and whose ancestor acquired the surname of Napier by his matchless bravery in battle. From the said James Napier, Esq; descended, by this marriage, Nathanael Napier, of Loughrew in the county of Meath, Esq; Lieutenant-general Robert Napier, and others of that name, in Ireland.

Sir WILLIAM Petty, aforesaid, was born at Rumsey, on May 26, 1623, and discovered such an early genius for mechanics, and so well understood the business of some artificers, viz. smiths, carpenters, &c. that he could, at twelve years of age, work at their several employments. He learned

Grammar at the place of his nativity, whence he went to the University of Oxford; and, when he attained the fifteenth year of his age, was master of the Latin, Greek, and French languages, the whole system of common Arithmetic, and those parts of practical Geometry and Astronomy that tended to the knowledge of Navigation, Dialling, &c. Thus qualified, he served on board the royal navy, where, at the age of twenty years, he had made about 60 l. with which he went to the Low Countries and France, in 1643, when the parliamentary rebellion raged against King Charles I. and studied, with great application, Anatomy, Medicine, &c. at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, Paris, &c. Whilst abroad, he read Velasius with the famous Mr. Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, who delighted in his company, and testified an eagerness to encourage his pregnant genius. He returned to Rumsley, in 1647, in company with his brother Anthony, whom he had educated; and by that time had encreased his stock to about 70 l. after defraying his own and his said brother's expences abroad. On March 6, 1647-8, the parliament ordered him a patent, to be in force for 17 years, for teaching his method of *Double writing*. He concurred with the people then in power; and practised Physic at Oxford, where he also instructed the young students in Anatomy and Chemistry. He became Deputy-professor of Anatomy in that University; and on March 7, 1649-50, was admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Physic, at the recommendation of Lieutenant-colonel Kelsey, Deputy-governor of the garrison in that city, as well as of other persons, who all gave to the delegates of the University ample testimony of his rare qualities and extraordinary gifts. About the same time, he was likewise elected Fellow of Brazen-Nose-College; and in December, 1650, he acquired no small reputation for being the chief person in the recovery of Anne Green, who had been hanged at Oxford, on the 14th of that month, for child-murder, and ordered for dissection; but Sir William, observing that she had symptoms of life, which he humanely cherished, and not only prevented her from being hung up a second time, but procured a pardon for her, and she lived many years after that. In January following, he was unanimously chosen Professor of Anatomy in the University of Oxford; and being a favourite among the virtuosi, was soon afterwards received a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and appointed Lecturer on Music in Gresham-College there.

His capital was reduced to 28 l. at his admission into the College of Physicians: but with his income as Fellow of Brazen-Nose-College, and Professor of Anatomy, in Oxford, and as Lecturer in Gresham-College, together with his practice

as Doctor, he raised it to about 400 l. with which, and 100 l. advanced by the Commonwealth, he set out in August, 1652, as Physician-general to the army in Ireland, and to its commander, Lieutenant-general Edmund Ludlow, as well as the headquarters; having an allowance of 20 s. a day, which he enjoyed, with his office, till June, 1659. In that quality he landed, on September 10, at Waterford, and proceeded thence to Dublin, where he met with great success as Doctor amongst people of the first rank. He was made Clerk of the Council there, and constituted Secretary to Oliver Cromwell, who was then stiled Lord-Lieutenant; for the discharge of which two offices he was allowed 400 l. a year. In December, 1654, he engaged in the Survey of Ireland: and finished it with such exactness, that there was not an estate, even of 60 l. a year, but what was distinctly marked in its true value: and the whole performance was illustrated with accurate maps. Among other advantages attending the said Survey, he had, by agreement with the soldiers, a penny an acre; and it appears, by an order of government, dated at the Castle of Dublin, March 19, 1655-6, that he had then surveyed two millions and eight thousand acres of forfeited profitable land (part of which he subdivided among the late disbanded troops) besides the church and crown lands; which, according to the rates in the contract, when the army should be put in possession of the whole, amounted to the sum of 17,900 l. of which he had received 7,500 l. and, from the army, 2,186 l. 2s. besides the money that was to be deducted from the advance of former surveys. By the aforesaid order, he received 3,000 l. more, in consideration of his being in want of money to pay several persons employed under him in the survey: but part of his contract remained in arrear till after King Charles's Restoration, when full payment was provided for him by act of parliament.

By his employment in the Survey (which was unquestionably of public utility) it was said, that he acquired an estate of 5 or 6,000 l. a year, and that he could, from Mount-Mangerton in Kerry, behold 50,000 acres of his own land: and that large acquisition having brought an odium upon him, he shews the unreasonableness thereof (in his book of Reflections upon some Persons and Things in Ireland) and demonstrates how he might, without ever meddling with Surveys, have acquired as large a fortune.—In the year 1649 (says he) I proceeded M. D. after the charges whereof, and my admission into the College of London, I had left about 60 l. From that time till about August, 1652, by my practice, fellowship at Gresham, and at Brazen-Nose-College, and by my Anatomy lecture at Oxford, I had made that 60 l. to be near 500 l. From August 16, 1652, when I went for Ireland, to Decem-



ber, 1654, (when I began the Survey and other publick Entanglements) with 100 l. advance money, and of 365 l. a year well paid salary, as also with my practice among the chief in the chief city of the nation, I made my said 500 l. above 1,600 l. Now the interest of this 1600 l. for a year in Ireland, could not be less than 200 l. which, with 550 l. (for another year's salary and practice, viz. until the lands were set out in October, 1655) would have encreased my said stock to 2,350 l. With 2,000 l. whereof I would have bought 8,000 l. in debentures, which would then have purchased me about 15,000 acres of land, viz. as much as I am now accused to have. These 15,000 acres could not yield me less than, at 2s. *per* acre, 1,500 l. *per ann.* especially receiving the rents of May-day preceeding. This year's rent with 550 l. for my salary and practice, &c. till December, 1656, would have bought me even then (debentures growing dearer) 6,000 l. in debentures, whereof the five 7ths then paid would have been about 4,000 l. neat, for which I must have had about 8,000 acres more, being as much almost as I conceive is due to me. The rent for 15,000 acres and 8,000 acres, for three years, could not have been less than 7,000 l. which, with the same three years salary, viz. 1,650 l. would have been near 9,000 l. estate in money, above the abovementioned 1,500 l. *per ann.* in lands. The which, whether it be more or less than what I now have, I leave to all the world to examine and judge. This estate I might have got without ever meddling with Surveys, much less with the more fatal distribution of lands after they were surveyed, and without meddling with the clerkship of the Council, or being Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant: all which had I been so happy as to have declined, then had I preserved an universal favour and interest with all men, instead of the odium and persecution I now endure.—Thus, with strength of argument, does this great man set forth his case, in answer to the aspersions thrown out against him: and how he acquired his great fortune, will further appear from his last will, hereafter narrated at large.

He sat for the borough of Westlow in Cornwall, in Richard Cromwell's first and only parliament, which met at Westminster on January 27, 1658-9, and made a considerable figure therein, till it was dissolved, on April 22, 1659, at the instigation of the military officers, who threatened to set fire to the house, and kill all who should resist. Richard Cromwell being deposed next month by the Rump parliament, which had imbrued their hands in the blood of their lawful Sovereign, King Charles I. and were then re-established by military power, Sir William returned to Ireland, and remained there till the restoration of King Charles II. upon which he went back to Eng-

England, and being introduced to the King, his Majesty was much pleased with his ingenious discourse.

The Royal Society being instituted about that time, he was one of the first Members, and afterwards one of the Council thereof, when incorporated in 1663, being esteemed the person most capable to advance Experimental Philosophy and Mechanics.

On March 19, 1660-61, he was nominated one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims relating to the Irish estates: and King Charles, in his instructions for the execution of the act of settlement, ordered lands to be assigned him for his outstanding debentures, according to the directions in his Majesty's letter of January 2, 1660-61, that all the forfeited lands, which had been set out to him, and of which he had been possessed on May 7, 1659, should be confirmed to him for ever; which was accordingly done by the said act, and in virtue thereof he had seven grants of lands by his letters patent, and his lady two.

On April 11, 1661, he received the honour of knighthood from his Majesty; and was returned one of the Burgesses for Eniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, to the parliament which convened at Dublin, on May 9, that year.

Sir William Petty raised his reputation to a great height, A. D. 1663, by the success his invention of the *double-bottomed ship* had, contrary to the expectation of almost all mankind; for in July, when first that ship sailed from Dublin to Holyhead, and having staid there many days, during which her enemies, absolutely concluding that she was lost, were assigning various reasons for her supposed disaster, she shewed, at her return, that she could not only keep the sea (which the maligners of her contrivance had declared her altogether incapable of) but that her form and structure was superior to that of other vessels with respect to sailing, carriage, and security. She turned into the narrow harbour against wind and tide, among the rocks and ships, with such dexterity, that the oldest seamen acknowledged they had never seen the like: but at length, returning from a voyage, was destroyed by a terrible tempest, which overwhelmed, that same night, a fleet of seventy vessels without sparing one of the number; so that the advocates for the common fabric of ships had no reason to triumph over that new contrivance. Sir William made a model of this vessel, with his own hands, which he presented to Gresham College, where it is still preserved in the Repository.

Dr. John Stearne, with this Sir William Petty, and other eminent physicians, were, by patent dated August 8, 1667, created a body politic, by the name of the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians: and he is allowed to have been

a great reformer and improver of the practice of Physic in Ireland.

Sir William Petty was a singular promoter of Experimental Philosophy: an admirable inventor of Mechanic Instruments; and his Treatise of *Political Arithmetic* shews the extensiveness of his capacity, and will be of lasting service to posterity. He was qualified, by his natural and acquired talents, to be an useful member of society, and to add lustre to the highest preferments.

The will of this great man is of such a curious nature, that it would be a great injustice not to insert a copy of it for the satisfaction of our readers. It bears date May 2, 1685, and runs thus: "In the name of God, Amen. I Sir William Petty, Knt. born at Rumsy in Hantshire, do, revoking all other and former wills, make this my last will and testament, premising the ensuing preface to the same, whereby to express my condition, design, intentions, and desires, concerning the persons and things contained in and relating to my said will, for the better expounding any thing, which may hereafter seem doubtful therein, and also for justifying, on behalf of my children, the manner and means of getting and acquiring the estate, which I hereby bequeath unto them, exhorting them to improve the same by no worse negotiations. — In the first place I declare and affirm, that at the full age of fifteen years I had obtained the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, the whole body of common Arithmetick, the practical Geometry and Astronomy conducing to Navigation, Dialling, &c. with the knowledge of several mathematical trades, all which, and having been at the university of Oxon, preferred me to the King's navy; where at the age of twenty years I had gotten up about threescore pounds, with as much Mathematics as any of my age was known to have had. With this provision, anno 1643, when the civil wars between the King and parliament grew hot, I went into the Netherlands and France for three years, and having vigorously followed my studies, especially that of Medicine, at Utrecht, Leyden, and Amsterdam, and Paris, I returned to Rumsy, where I was born, bringing back with me my brother Anthony, whom I had bred, with about 10 l. more than I had carried out of England. With this 70 l. and my endeavours, in less than four years more, I obtained my degree of M. D. in Oxford, and forthwith thereupon to be admitted into the College of Physicians, London, and into several clubs of the Virtuous; after all which expence defrayed, I had left 28 l. and in the next two years being made fellow of Brazen-Nose, and Anatomy Professor in Oxford, and also Reader at Gresham College,

" I ad-



“ I advanced my said stock to about 400 l. and with 100 l. more  
 “ advanced and given me to go for Ireland, unto full 500 l.  
 “ Upon the 10th of September, 1652, I landed, at Waterford  
 “ in Ireland, Physician to the army, who had suppressed the  
 “ rebellion begun in the year 1641, and to the General of the  
 “ same, and the head quarters, at the rate of 20 s. *per diem*,  
 “ at which I continued till June, 1659, gaining by my praec-  
 “ tice about 400 l. a year above the said salary. About Sep-  
 “ tember, 1654, I perceiving that the admeasurement of the  
 “ lands, forfeited by the aforementioned rebellion, and in-  
 “ tended to regulate the satisfaction of the soldiers, who had  
 “ suppressed the same, was most insufficiently and absurdly  
 “ managed; I obtained a contract, dated 11th December,  
 “ 1654, for making the said admeasurement, and by God’s  
 “ blessing, so performed the same, as that I gained about  
 “ 9,000 l. thereby, which, with the 500 l. abovementioned,  
 “ my salary of 20 s. *per diem*, the benefit of my practice, to-  
 “ gether with 600 l. given me for directing an after-survey  
 “ of the adventurers lands, and 800 l. more for two years sa-  
 “ lary, as Clerk of the Council, raised me an estate of about  
 “ 13,000 l. in ready and real money, at a time, when, with-  
 “ out art, interest, or authority, men bought as much lands  
 “ for 10 s. in real money, as in this year, 1685, yields 10 s.  
 “ *per annum* rent, above his Majesty’s quit-rents. Now, I be-  
 “ stowed part of the said 13,000 l. in soldiers debentures,  
 “ part in purchasing the Earl of Arundel’s house and garden  
 “ in Lothbury, London, and part I kept in cash to answer  
 “ emergencies. Hereupon I purchased lands, in Ireland, with  
 “ soldiers debentures<sup>a</sup>, bought at the above market rates, a  
 “ great part whereof I lost by the Court of Innocents, *anno*  
 “ 1663; and built the said garden, called *Token-house-yard*, in  
 “ Lothbury, which was for the most part destroyed by the  
 “ dreadful fire, *anno* 1666. Afterwards, *anno* 1667, I mar-  
 “ ried Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart. I  
 “ set up iron-works and pilchard-fishing in Kerry, and opened  
 “ the lead-mines and timber-trade in Kerry; by all which,  
 “ and some advantageous bargains, and with living under my  
 “ income, I have, at the making this my will, the real and  
 “ personal estate following; viz. a large house and four tene-  
 “ ments in *Rumsey*, with four acres of meadow upon the  
 “ Causeway, and four acres of arable in the fields, called  
 “ *Marks* and *Woollsworths*, in all about 30 l. *per ann.* Houses  
 “ in *Token-house-yard* near Lothbury, London, with a lease in

<sup>a</sup> These were, by act, 1649, ordained to be in the nature of bonds or bills, to charge the Commonwealth to pay the soldier-creditor, or his assigns, the sum due upon auditing the account of his arrears.

“ Piccadilly, and the Seven Stars and the Blazing Star in  
 “ Birching-lane, London, worth about 500 l. *per ann.* besides  
 “ mortgages upon certain houses in *Hog-lane*, near Shoreditch,  
 “ in London, and in *Erith*, in Kent, worth about 20 l. *per ann.*  
 “ I have three 4th parts of the ship *Charles*, whereof *Derych*  
 “ *Paine* is master, which I value at 80 l. *per ann.* as also the  
 “ copper-plates for the maps of *Ireland* with the King’s pri-  
 “ vilege, which I rate at 100 l. *per ann.* in all 730 l. *per ann.*  
 “ I have in *Ireland*, without the county of *Kerry*, in lands,  
 “ remainders, and reversions, about 3,100 l. *per ann.* I have  
 “ of neat profits, out of the lands and woods of *Kerry*, above  
 “ 1,100 l. *per ann.* besides Iron-works, fishing, and lead-  
 “ mines, and marble-quarries, worth 600 l. *per ann.* in all  
 “ 4,800 l. I have as my wife’s jointure, during her life,  
 “ about 850 l. *per ann.* and for fourteen years after her death  
 “ about 200 l. *per ann.* I have, by 3,300 l. money at interest,  
 “ 320 l. *per ann.* in all about 6,700 l. *per ann.* The personal  
 “ estate is as follows, viz. in chest, 6,600 l. in the hands of  
 “ *Adam Loftus*, 1,296 l. of *Mr. John Cogs*, goldsmith, of  
 “ *London*, 1,251 l. in silver, plate, and jewels, about 3,000 l.  
 “ in furniture, goods, pictures, coach-horses, books, and  
 “ watches, 1,150 l. *per estimate* in all 12,000 l. I value my  
 “ three chests of original map and field books, the copies of  
 “ the *Downe* survey, with the Barony maps and chests of dis-  
 “ tribution books, with two chests of loose papers relating to  
 “ the survey, the two great Barony books, and the Book of  
 “ the History of the Survey, altogether at 2,000 l. I have  
 “ due out of *Kerry*, for arrears of my rent and iron, before  
 “ 24th June, 1685, the sum of 1,912 l. for the next half  
 “ year’s rent out of my lands in *Ireland*, my wife’s jointure,  
 “ and *England*, on or before 24th June next, 2,000 l. More-  
 “ over, by arrears due 30th April, 1685, out of all my estate,  
 “ by estimate, and interest of money, 1,800 l. By other good  
 “ debts, due upon bonds and bills at this time, *per estimate*,  
 “ 900 l. By debts, which I call bad, 4,000 l. worth perhaps  
 “ 800 l. By debts, which I call doubtful, 50,000 l. worth  
 “ perhaps 25,000 l. In all 34,412 l. and the total of the  
 “ whole personal estate, 46,412 l. so as my present income  
 “ for the year 1685 may be 6,700 l. the profits of the personal  
 “ estate may be 4,641 l. and the demonstrable improvement  
 “ of my Irish estate may be 3,659 l. *per ann.* to make in all  
 “ 15,000 l. *per ann.* in and by all manner of effects, abating  
 “ for bad debts about 28,000 l. whereupon I say in gross,  
 “ that my real estate or income may be 6,600 l. *per ann.* my  
 “ personal estate about 45,000 l. my bad and desperate debts  
 “ 30,000 l. and the improvements may be 4,000 l. *per ann.*  
 “ in all 15,000 l. *per ann. ut supra.* Now my opinion and  
 “ desire

“ desire is (if I could effect it, and if I were clear from the  
 “ law, custom, and other impediments) to add to my wife’s  
 “ jointure three 4ths of what it now is computed at, viz.  
 “ 637 l. *per ann.* to make the whole 1,487 l. *per ann.* which  
 “ addition of 637 l. and 850 l. being deducted out of the  
 “ aforementioned 6,600 l. leaves 5,113 l. for my two sons;  
 “ whereof I would my eldest son should have two 3ds, or  
 “ 3,408 l. and the younger 1,705 l. and that, after their mo-  
 “ ther’s death, the aforesaid addition of 637 l. should be added  
 “ in like proportion, making for the eldest 3,832 l. and for  
 “ the youngest 1,916 l. and I would that the improvement of  
 “ the estate should be equally divided between my two sons;  
 “ and that the personal estate (taking out 10,000 l. for my  
 “ only daughter) that the rest should be equally divided be-  
 “ tween my wife and three children; by which method my  
 “ wife would have 1,587 l. *per ann.* and 9,000 l. in personal  
 “ effects; my daughter would have 10,000 l. of the *Crame*,  
 “ and 9,000 l. more with less certainty; my eldest son would  
 “ have 3,800 l. *per ann.* and half the expected improvement,  
 “ with 9,000 l. in hopeful effects, over and above his wife’s  
 “ portion; and my youngest son would have the same within  
 “ 1,900 l. *per ann.* I would advise my wife, in this case, to  
 “ spend her whole 1,587 l. *per ann.* that is to say, on her own  
 “ entertainment, charity, and munificence, without care of in-  
 “ creasing her childrens fortunes; and I would she would give  
 “ away one third of the abovementioned 9,000 l. at her death,  
 “ even from her children, upon any worthy object, and dis-  
 “ pose of the other two thirds to such of her children and  
 “ grandchildren as pleased her best, without regard to any  
 “ other rule or proportion. In case of either of my three  
 “ children’s death under age, I advise as follows, viz. if my  
 “ eldest, Charles, die without issue, I would that Henry should  
 “ have three fourths of what he leaves, and my daughter Anne  
 “ the rest. If Henry die, I would that what he leaves may be  
 “ equally divided between Charles and Anne; and if Anne  
 “ die, that her share be equally divided between Charles and  
 “ Henry. *Memorandum*, That I think fit to rate the 30,000 l.  
 “ desperate debts at 1,000 l. only, and to give it my daughter,  
 “ to make her abovementioned 10,000 l. and 9,000 l. to be  
 “ full 20,000 l. which is much short of what I have given her  
 “ younger brother, and the elder brother may have 3,800 l.  
 “ *per ann.* 9,000 l. in money, worth 900 l. more, 2,000 l. by  
 “ improvements, and 1,300 l. by marriage, to make up the  
 “ whole to 8,000 l. *per ann.* which is very well for the eldest  
 “ son, as 20,000 l. for the daughter.”—He then leaves his  
 wife executrix and guardian during her widowhood, and, in  
 case of her marriage, her brother James Waller, and Thomas  
 Dance;



Dance; recommending to them two, and his children, to use the same servants and instruments for management of the estate, as were in his lifetime, at certain salaries to continue during their lives, or until his youngest child should be twenty-one years, which would be the 22d of October, 1696, after which his children might put the management of their respective concerns into what hands they pleased. He then proceeds—

“ I would not have my funeral charge to exceed 300 l. over  
 “ and above which sum I allow and give 150 l. to set up a monument in the church of Rumsey, near where my grandfather, father, and mother, were buried, in memory of them,  
 “ and of all my brothers and sisters. I also give 5 l. for a stone,  
 “ to be set up in Lothbury church, London, in memory of my  
 “ brother Anthony there buried about 18th October, 1649.  
 “ I also give 50 l. for a small monument to be set up in St.  
 “ Bride’s church, Dublin, in memory of my son, John, and  
 “ my near kinsman, John Petty: supposing my wife will add  
 “ thereunto for her excellent son, Sir William Fenton, Bart.  
 “ who was buried there 18th March, 1670-71; and if I myself  
 “ be buried in any of the said three places, I would have  
 “ 100 l. only added to the abovenamed sums, or that the said  
 “ 100 l. shall be bestowed on a monument for me in any other  
 “ place, where I shall die. As for legacies for the poor I am  
 “ at a stand; as for beggars by trade and election, I give them  
 “ nothing; as for impotents by the hand of God, the public  
 “ ought to maintain them; as for those, who have been bred  
 “ to no calling nor estate, they should be put upon their kindred;  
 “ as for those, who can get no work, the magistrate  
 “ should cause them to be employed, which may be well done  
 “ in Ireland, where is fifteen acres of improvable land for every  
 “ head; prisoners for crimes, by the King; for debts, by their  
 “ prosecutors; as for those who compassionate the sufferings  
 “ of any object, let them relieve themselves by relieving  
 “ such sufferers, that is, give them alms *pro re nata*, and for  
 “ God’s sake relieve those several species abovementioned,  
 “ where the abovementioned obligers fail in their duties;  
 “ wherefore I am contented that I have assisted all my poor relations,  
 “ and put many into a way of getting their own  
 “ bread, and have laboured in public works, and by inventions  
 “ have sought out real objects of charity; and do hereby conjure  
 “ all, who partake of my estate, from time to time, to do  
 “ the same at their peril. Nevertheless to answer custom, and  
 “ to take the surer side, I give 20 l. to the most wanting of the  
 “ parish wherein I die. As for the education of my children,  
 “ I would that my daughter might marry in Ireland, desiring  
 “ that such a sum as I have left her, might not be carried out  
 “ of Ireland. I wish that my eldest son may get a gentleman’s  
 “ estate

“ estate in England, which, by what I have gotten already,  
“ intend to purchase, and by what I presume he may have with  
“ a wife, may amount to between two and 3,000 l. *per ann.*  
“ and buy some office he may get there, together with an ordi-  
“ nary superlucration may reasonably be expected; so as I  
“ may design my youngest son’s trade and employment to be  
“ the prudent management of our Irish estate for himself and  
“ his elder brother, which I suppose his said brother must  
“ consider him for. As for myself, I being now about three-  
“ score and two years old, I intend to attend the improvement  
“ of my lands in Ireland, and to get in the many debts owing  
“ unto me; and to promote the trade of iron, lead, marble,  
“ fish, and timber, whereof my estate is capable: and as for  
“ studies and experiment, I think now to confine the same to  
“ the Anatomy of the people and Political Arithmetic; as also  
“ to the improvement of ships, land-carriages, guns, and  
“ pumps, as of most use to mankind, not blaming the studies  
“ of other men. As for religion, I die in the profession of  
“ that faith, and in the practice of such worship, as I find  
“ established by the law of my country, not being able to be-  
“ lieve what I myself please, nor to worship God better than  
“ by doing as I would be done unto, and observing the laws of  
“ my country, and expressing my love and honour to Almighty  
“ God by such signs and tokens, as are understood to be such  
“ by the people with whom I live, God knowing my heart,  
“ even without any at all; and thus begging the Divine Ma-  
“ jesty to make me what he would have me to be, both as to  
“ faith and good works, I willingly resign my soul into his  
“ hands, relying only on his infinite mercy, and the merits of  
“ my Saviour, for my happiness after this life, where I expect  
“ to know and see God more clearly, than by the study of the  
“ Scriptures and his works I have been hitherto able to do.  
“ Grant me, O Lord, an easy passage to thyself, that, as I  
“ have lived in thy fear, I may be known to die in thy favour.  
“ Amen.”

Elizabeth, his wife, whom he wedded A. D. 1667, as afore-  
said, was daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, of Castletown in  
the county of Limerick, Knt. and widow of Sir Maurice Fen-  
ton, Bart. and having been created Baroness of Shelburne, in  
the county of Wexford, for life, about a year after her second  
husband’s death, viz. by privy-seal dated at Whitehall, De-  
cember 6, 1688, and by patent dated the 31st of that month,  
4 Jac. II. departed this life in February, 1708.

Sir William died at his house in Piccadilly-street, in St.  
James’s parish, Westminster, on December 16, 1687, of a  
gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the swelling of the gout;  
and

and was interred in the church of Rumsley, Hants, near the bodies of his grandfather, father, and mother.

By the said Elizabeth, he had three sons, and a daughter, viz. John, who was baptized on February 15, 1669, and had sepulture at St. Brides, in Dublin, on January 28, 1670; Charles, his heir; Henry, created Earl of Shelburne; and Anne, who was married, on January 14, 1692, to Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kerry, already mentioned, and of whom more fully afterwards.

CHARLES, the eldest surviving son and heir, was at the same time that his mother was created Baroness of Shelburne, advanced to the dignity of Baron of Shelburne, with limitation of that honour to the heirs male of his body: but being in England, A. D. 1689, when King James II. held a parliament at Dublin, was among the number of persons attainted by that assembly, and had his estate, with his mother's and brother's, sequestered, which however were restored when King William became master of Ireland.

In 1690, he wedded Mary, daughter to Sir John Williams, of Minster-court in Kent, Bart. and with her had 1,000 l. a year in England: but dying without issue, in April, 1696, his peerage became extinct; and his lady was after that successively married to Major-general Henry Conyngham, of Slone in the county of Meath (by whom she had two sons, William, who died without issue, and Charles, Viscount Conyngham, and two daughters) and Robert Dalway, Esq; colonel of a regiment of dragoons, whose wife she died in 1710, and was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin, in December, that year.

HENRY, younger brother to the said Charles, succeeded upon his death to the family estate: and on September 14, 1696, 8 Will. III. obtained a re-grant, and confirmation, by patent, of 32,309 acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches, of plantation measure, amounting to 52,336 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches of English statute measure) in the barony of Glaneroughty, in the county of Kerry, with an abatement of the quit-rents thereof; and, in like manner, of 21,101 acres, 3 roods, and 35 perches, of plantation measure (making 34,181 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, of English statute measure) in the barony of Dunkeron in the said county; both parcels containing in the whole upwards of 135 square miles, of English statute measure. All those lands in the barony of Dunkeron were, by patent bearing date July 20, 1721, erected into the manor of Dunkeron, pursuant to his petition for that purpose; wherein he set forth, That the premises were situate in the extreme part of the kingdom towards the Western seas, and in a coarse and mountainous country, and for the most part inhabited by Papists, who, living very remote from all courts of law, or  
- justice,



justice, had hitherto acted without any regard to either; and though he had used his utmost endeavours to reclaim them, yet the same had hitherto proved unsuccessful, for want of having a legal form of justice established in that part of the country: That there were very considerable woods on the said tract of ground, which, if preserved, would have been of public use and service to the country; but the situation, people, and their circumstances, being remote from, and not fearing the laws, nor the administration thereof, the said woods were almost destroyed by them: And forasmuch as he had nothing more at heart, than the planting the said colony with Protestants, and making the said Papists in some measure amenable to law, which he was in great hopes of compassing, if his Majesty would erect the said lands into a manor by patent, and grant to him and his heirs the franchises of all waifs, strays, courts-baron, &c. with special power to take cognizance and hold pleas, and all manner of actions for debt, detinue, and trespass, not exceeding 20 l. on each action, &c.

On March 14, 1698-9, he was, jointly with William Fownes, Esq; appointed Ranger and Game-keeper, or Master of the game, Ranger of the Phoenix-park, and of all the parks, forests, chaces, and woods, in Ireland. He was, moreover, by patent dated June 16, 1699, 11 Will. III. created Baron of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford; and Viscount Dunkeron, in the county of Kerry, and Earl of Shelburne, by patent bearing date April 29, 1719, 5 Geo. I. with the creation fee of 20 l a year; these honours being limited to the heirs male of his body.

In 1704, he was admitted of Queen Anne's Privy Council, as he was also of those of King George I. and King George II. He was returned for the borough of Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, to the 5th parliament of Great Britain, which first met for business on March 17, 1714-15, and for the borough of Chipping-Wycombe, in the county aforesaid, to the next parliament, which first convened for the dispatch of business on October 9, 1722.

His Lordship (who was likewise F. R. S.) took to wife, in 1709, Arabella, 5th daughter to Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford, and sister to Charles, Earl of Burlington and Cork, father of Richard, who died Earl of Burlington and Cork, on December 3, 1753: and by her Ladyship (who departed this life, in October, 1749, and was interred at High-Wycombe) had issue three sons, 1. William, who was buried at St. Bride's, Dublin, on March 4, 1701-2; 2. Charles, who was baptized on September 27, 1705, and died young; and 3. James, Viscount Dunkeron; besides a daughter, Lady Anne, who was christened on August 4, 1700, and on March 26, 1722, wedded Francis,

Francis, then son and heir apparent to Francis Bernard, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and had sepulture, on February 2, 1727-8, at St. Mary's, Dublin.

JAMES, Viscount Dunkeron, aforesaid, the only surviving son, married, on April 21, 1737, Elizabeth, 2d and youngest daughter of Sir John Clavering, of Axwell in the bishopric of Durham, Bart. and coheir to her brother, Sir James, who died on his travels, unmarried, A. D. 1726: and by her Ladyship (who departed this life, at High-Wycombe, on August 11, 1742) was father of a son, who was born on November 7, 1741, but only lived till April 23, 1742. His Lordship also yielded to death, on September 17, 1750, at his house on Turnham-green, in Middlesex, and was buried at High-Wycombe.

Henry, Earl of Shelburne, his father, only survived him until April 17, 1751, when he died at London, from whence his corpse was carried to High-Wycombe, and there interred: and leaving no issue, his peerage became extinct; but he bequeathed his great estate to his nephew, John Fitz-Maurice, late Lord Wycombe, Earl of Shelburne, &c. already mentioned, second surviving son of Thomas, Earl of Kerry, of whose family we shall now treat.

In the pedigree of the Earl of Plymouth (vol. IV.) GERALD, the son of WALTER (patriarch of the Windsors, Fitz-Geralds, Fitz-Maurices, Carews, Gerards, &c.) is said to have had, by Nesta, his wife (daughter to Rhese, and sister to Griffith, Prince of South Wales, and formerly concubine to King Henry I.) four sons, viz. William, Maurice, (called there ancestor to the Earl of Kerry, as well as to the Marquis of Kildare, &c.) Mauger, and David, consecrated Bishop of St. David's, A. D. 1147: But Mr. Lodge, in his Peerage of Ireland, makes the said William second son of Gerald. However that be, we shall not pretend at present to determine, but proceed with the descent of William, as progenitor to the Earl of Kerry and Lord Wycombe.

This WILLIAM, son of Gerald, in 1166, 12 Hen. II. held two knights-fees in Buckinghamshire, and the manor of Sperholt and Hermitage in Berkshire: and with Odo, his son, gave the village of Redbard (distant about a mile from the castle of Carew, in the county of Caermarthen, his mother's inheritance, formerly wrote Karria, Karriu, and Carrio) to the Knights Templars. He was, in 1171, 17 Hen. II. sent with his son, Raymond, into Ireland, by Richard de Clare (known by the appellation of *Strongbow*) Earl of Pembroke, and of Striguil, or Strighul, a castle in Monmouthshire, and contributed much towards the reduction of that kingdom; but returned to England, and died there A. D. 1173.

By Catharine, his wife, daughter to Sir Adam de Kingsley, of Cheshire, besides a daughter, Mabilla (wedded to Nicholas de Cantilupe, father by her of a son, Reymond, who held lands of his uncle, Reymond, in Idrone, in the county of Carlow, in Ireland) he left seven sons, 1. Odo, (placed as 3d son by Sir William Segar) who inherited the beforementioned castle of Carew; and having married Margaret, daughter of Richard Fitz-Tancred, a man of great power in Pembroke-shire, left by her two sons, William, and Stephen, progenitors to the numerous and respectable families of Carew in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, &c. 2. Reymond, of whom more fully as ancestor to the noble family of whom we are now treating: 3. Sylvester: 4. Henry: 5. William (by Sir William Segar is reckoned 2d son) who was Justice in Eyre in Cheshire, and from whom, by Alice, his wife, daughter to Richard, Earl of Pembroke, aforesaid, descended the Gerards, Earls of Macclesfield, the last of whom, Fitton Gerard, died on December 26, 1702, without lawful issue; the Lords Gerard of Bromley; the Gerards of Bryn, in Lancashire, &c. 6. John, ancestor to the Keatings in Ireland: and, 7. Griffyn, who, in 1173, killed O Rourke, King of Meath, at a conference between him and Sir Hugh de Lacy.

REYMOND, the second, or, according to Sir William Segar, the eldest son, of William the son of Gerald, was, from his corpulence, stiled *Craffus*, or *Le Gros*, and was one of those principally concerned in the reduction of Ireland to the crown of England, as the annals of both kingdoms amply testify. When the success of the adventurers, in that undertaking, made King Henry I. jealous of them, particularly of the Earl of Pembroke, and, to prevent their power becoming too great, forbade the exportation of provisions and military stores to Ireland, and ordered all his subjects to return thence, Reymond was dispatched to his Majesty, then in Aquitaine, to assure him of their obedience, and that all their conquests were and should be at his command. Upon his return to Ireland, he continued to signalize himself by his exploits against the natives, and thereby maintained the interest of the English in that country. Having relieved the said Earl of Pembroke (called *Strongbow*) when coup'd up in Waterford by the citizens, who were conspiring his Lordship's murder, he got that Nobleman's sister, Basilia, in marriage, A. D. 1175, with the lands of Idrone (beforementioned) Fothard, and Glas carrig, with the constablenesship of Leinster, as a portion with her.

As this Reymond, after an expedition against Donald, King of Limerick, was concerting measures in that city for the benefit of the English adventurers, Dermot (or Diarmuid, or Dermoid) Mac Carty King of Cork (stiled, by the Irish, *Ningal*, that is

the



*the stranger's friend*) implored his aid (with promises of large rewards to himself, and reasonable pay to his soldiers) against his son, Cormac O Lehanagh, who had imprisoned and treated him with great cruelty. Reymond, having consulted his friends, accepted the proposal, and re-established Dermot in his dominions, by defeating and delivering to him his rebellious son (who was for some time kept in confinement, and then lost his head) obtained from the said Dermot, in recompence, a large tract of land in the county of Kerry, then reckoned part of the kingdom of Cork, where he settled, his son, Maurice, who grew so great and powerful, that from him both his family and that country derived their names, the latter being denominated *Clan-Maurice*, and the former *Fitz-Maurice*, both which are now enjoyed by his lineal descendant, the Earl of Kerry.

The beforementioned Richard, Earl of Pembroke and Striguil, dying on May 27, 1177, 23 Hen. II. Reymond le Gros was chosen Chief Governor of Ireland by the Council, and so continued till the arrival of William Burke (patronymically stiled Fitz-Adelm) ancestor to the Earl of Clanrickard, Viscount Mayo, &c. This Reymond built Fort O Nolan for the defence of the province of Leinster, and gave one carucate of land, with all the tythes of Fothard, to religious uses: and his wife gave to the monastery of St. Thomas, for the health of her own soul, and those of her father, brother, and husband, the lands called Incheronewalla, which had some time belonged to William Dammartin; and likewise by another grant gave her body to be buried in the church of that convent, and she to serve God there, as a sister, for life.

Reymond le Gros is said (by Giraldus Cambrensis) to have had no issue by Basilia, his wife, aforesaid, the Earl of Pembroke's daughter; but to have left a natural son, Maurice Fitz-Reymond: yet in several pedigrees of the family, and some of them well attested, it is affirmed, that, by the said Basilia, he was father of two sons, Maurice, his heir, and Hamon, Hamo, or Heimond, stiled Le Grosse, whose posterity, after some descents, by a small difference in the pronunciation, were called *Grace*, and became a family of great account in the county of Kilkenny, where a considerable tract of land still retains their name, being denominated *Graces country*.

MAURICE, the eldest son of Reymond le Gros, was settled, as aforesaid, by his father, in that part of the county of Kerry now called *Clan-Maurice*; and had a grant of five knights-fees, from King Richard I. in Cosmange and Molahiffe, in Desmond. He was twice married, 1. to Johanna, daughter to Miles Fitz-Henry, founder of Conall abbey in the county of Kildare, and Chief Governor of Ireland, and got with her the lands of  
Rathi-

Rathivoe, Killury, and Ballyheige: and, 2. to Catherine, daughter to Sir Miles Cogan, Counsellor of State to William Burke Fitz-Adelm, beforementioned, Chief Governor, having been Custos of Dublin at its first reduction, Lord of Belvoir, now called Carrigleen, in the county of Cork.

By the first wife he was father of two sons, viz. Thomas, his heir; and Gerard, (by some named Thomas, and made not the brother but the younger son of Thomas) ancestor of the sept of Fitz-Maurice, of Liscahane and Kilfenurugh, called the Tanistry, or second house, attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and whose heir general, Ellice, or Elizabeth, was mother to Connor O Connor, of Carrigesoile.

Maurice, by his second wife, whom he wedded A. D. 1177, had a son, William, progenitor to the Fitz-Maurices seated at Brees in the County of Mayo, and at Ballykealy, in Clan-Maurice, anciently Barons thereof.

THOMAS, the eldest son and heir of Maurice, was the first who took the name of Fitz-Maurice; and was also the first who was stiled Lord of Kerry, or Baron of Lixnaw. In his youth, he obtained a grant from King John, in the first year of his reign (which began on April 6, 1199) of ten knights-fees, Iveforna and Ivefarba, in Kerry: and an ancient rent is reserved to this family, from time immemorial, out of the territory of Kerry, of four-pence by the acre from Bealtra to Grahane, called *the rent of acres*. He founded the Grey Franciscan friery of Ardfert, a noble structure, over the gate whereof is inscribed the date of its foundation, M. CC. L. III.—He departed this life on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 29) 1280, 8 Ed. I. at Browry, the house of his son-in-law; and was interred on the north side of the great altar in the said friery at Ardfert.

His Lordship wedded Grany (Grace) daughter to Mac-Murrough Cavenagh (son to Dermoid King of Leinster, who first brought over Richard, Earl of Pembroke, afore said, to Ireland) and by her had two sons, and two daughters, viz. Maurice, his heir; Pierse (or Peter) ancestor to the families seated at Ballymac-Equim, Crossniffane, and Magneogahane, who yet exist, having changed their surname to Pierse about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign; Catherine, married to Sir Hugh de Lacy, of Ballingamy; and Joan, the wife of Sir Otho de Lacy, of Browry.

MAURICE, the eldest son, second Lord of Kerry, or Lixnaw, sat in the parliament held at Dublin, A. D. 1295, being stiled Maurice Fitz-Thomas of Kerry; and in 1297, had a writ of summons sent to him by King Edward I. requiring his assistance in an expedition into Scotland; with which he complied, by

going thither with horse and arms, prepared for that service. He died in 1303, at his house of *Lixnaw*, (so corrupted from *Lacknaway*) and he was buried with his father in the abbey of Ardfert, beforementioned.

This Maurice, 2d Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, took to wife Mary, daughter and heir to Sir John M<sup>c</sup>Leod, (or M<sup>c</sup>Leod) of Galway, Chief of his name in those parts, and whose kindred are commonly denominated M<sup>c</sup>Elligott: and by her (who brought him two knights-fees about Liffowell and Tralee; the lands of Galy, O Brennan, and Cloghan-M<sup>c</sup>Kinn, with several others in Kerry; and in whose right, the family quarter the arms of M<sup>c</sup>Leod, viz. *Azure, a Tower, Argent*) he was father of five sons, and four daughters. Of the latter, Grace was married to Robert, Lord Perceval; Mary, to George, Lord Roche, of Cossa, commonly called the *Red Roach*; Joan, to William, Lord Barry, of Oletan; and Elinor, to John, Lord Roche, of Fermoy and Pooleastle, by whom she was mother of Blanch, the first Countess of Kildare, as set forth in the pedigree of the Viscount Leinster.

The sons of Maurice, 2d Lord of Kerry, were, 1. Nicholas, his heir and successor: 2. Matthias, who usurped the title of Lord of Kerry, for a year or two, and wedding Catherine, daughter to Dermoid (*Rower, or the Fat*) M<sup>c</sup>Carthy (More) of Carbery, was by her progenitor to the families at Ballin-prior and Ballinvohir: 3. Geoffrey, who left issue: 4. Gerard, a Knight Templar, and Grand Prior of that order in Ireland, at their suppression: and, 5. Thomas, a Bernardine Monk, Abbot of Odorney, otherwise *St. Mary de Kurie Eleeson*, and of Fermoy.

NICHOLAS Fitz-Maurice, 3d Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, was knighted, at Adair, in the county of Limerick, A. D. 1312, by John, Lord Offaley, and first Earl of Kildare, for assisting him to suppress the rebellion of the Irish in Munster; and the same year went against the Scots. He made several grants of land to pious uses; built the Lepers house at Ardfert, with the castles of Portrinande and Ardfert, and the stone-bridge at Lixnaw; and was the first who made *toughers*, or causeways, to that place. His Lordship married Slany, daughter to Connor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond: and by her had three sons, and six daughters; of which last, Catherine was wedded to John, Lord Barry, of Hely; Mary, to Sir Robert de Lacy, Lord of Ivecoleyen, or (as others say) to the Lord Matthew de Condon; Elinor, to Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the first Earl of Desmond, who had with her the estates of Killury and Ballyheige (beforementioned) besides other lands: Joan, to Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the first Knight of Kerry;



Kerry; Elizabeth, to Sir Otho de Lacy, of Browry; and Margaret, to Donald M<sup>c</sup>Carthy (More) Prince of Desmond.

The sons were, 1. Maurice; 2. John, successively Lords of Kerry; and, 3. Gerald (named Thomas by some) who was abbot of Loughsewdy, in West Meath, of the Cistercian order, and died in Italy, where he was soliciting large preferments.

The said Nicholas, their father, 3d Lord of Kerry, departing this life in 1324, had sepulture in the aforesaid monastery of Ardfert: and was succeeded by his eldest son,

MAURICE, the 4th Lord of Kerry, who having a distaste to, and a dispute with, Dermoid (Oge) M<sup>c</sup>Carthy, son and heir of M<sup>c</sup>Carthy (More) killed him upon the bench, before the Judge of Assize, at Tralee, A. D. 1325. Maurice was tried for that action, and attainted by the parliament at Dublin; but was not put to death: yet his family thereby lost their lands in Desmond and Molahiffe. He was afterwards taken prisoner, in 1339, by Maurice, Earl of Desmond, for associating with the Irish, and disturbing the peace; and kept in confinement till his death, which happened in the course of that year, and was imputed to his spare diet. He was buried at Ardfert: and leaving no issue by Honora, his wife, daughter to O Connor of Kerry, was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, who, having the lordship restored to him, became the 5th Lord Kerry, and departing this life, at Lixnaw, A. D. 1348, was buried with his brother at Ardfert. He married, by dispensation from the Pope, for his first wife, Honora (or Margaret) daughter to O Brien of Thomond, his mother's grand-niece: and by her was father of a son, Maurice, his successor; and of a daughter, Margaret, wedded to Dermoid M<sup>c</sup>Carthy, Lord of Carbery, the first who was called Mac-Carty Reagh. His Lordship's second wife was Elinor, daughter to Garret Fitz-Pierse, of Ballymac-Equim: and by her had two sons, and a daughter, viz. Garret, ancestor to the family of Cosfeale; Robert, to those of Cloncalla; and Elinor, wedded to the *White Knight*.

MAURICE, the eldest son, succeeded as 6th Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, and fighting for the King against the Irish, was taken prisoner with the Lord Thomas Fitz-John, and many others, on July 6, 1370, 44 Ed. III. He was a Lord of parliament in the 48th of that reign; and dying in 1398, 22 Rich. II. had sepulture with his forefathers at Ardfert. His Lordship married, first, Elizabeth, daughter to Reymond, Lord Canton (or Condon) and widow of Maurice, the 2d Earl of Desmond: and by her (who departed this life in 1375) he was father of a son, John, who died before him, in 1364, a bachelor; and of a daughter, Honora (or Joan) wedded to

Donald M<sup>c</sup>Carthy (More) Prince of Desmond, who by her had Donald M<sup>c</sup>Carthy (More) and Dermoid, ancestor to the Earl of Clancarty. His Lordship's 2d wife was Joan, daughter to Gerald, the 4th Earl of Desmond: and by her he had two sons, 1. Sir Patrick, his heir, 7th Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry; 2. Sir Richard, ancestor to the family of Lukbenon, called Clan Rickard; and a daughter, Joan, married to Donald Reagh M<sup>c</sup>Carty, Lord of Carbery.

SIR PATRICK, 7th Lord of Kerry (commonly called *Barbatus*, on account of his long beard) was killed in the county of Clare, A. D. 1410, and had interment at Ardfert with his ancestors. By his wife, Catherine, daughter and heir to Teige M<sup>c</sup>Carthy (More) stiled Prince of Desmond, he left three sons, 1. Thomas, his heir; 2. Nicholas, Bishop of Ardfert, in 1420; and, 3. Gerald, Abbot of Odorney, otherwise *St. Mary de Kurie Eleeson*, already mentioned; besides two daughters, viz. Catherine, wedded to Sir William Fitz-Gerald, Knight, of Kerry, and Johanna, to Sir John Fitz-Gerald, the *White Knight*.

THOMAS, the eldest son and heir, 8th Lord Fitz-Maurice (denominated *Balbus*, or *the Stutterer*) married Honora, daughter to James, the 7th Earl of Desmond; and by her was father of three sons, 1. Patrick, who died before him; 2. Edmond, his heir; and, 3. Robert, father of the family of Ardglafs and of Tubrid; and also of three daughters, 1. Joan, wedded to Turlogh, Prince of Thomond; 2. Elinor, the 2d wife of Cormac M<sup>c</sup>Carthy (More) Prince of Desmond (though she is by some said to be the daughter of Lord Edmond) and Mary, spouse to the *Knight of the Valley*. The said Thomas, 8th Lord of Kerry, deceasing at Dublin, A. D. 1469, 9 Ed. IV. had sepulture with his ancestors at Ardfert: and was succeeded, in his dignity and estate, by his eldest surviving son,

EDMOND, the 9th Lord of Kerry, who, in 1485, recovered lands, which had been granted by King John to his ancestors, in the Earl of Desmond's court-palatine at Dingle; and departing this life, at Lixnaw, in 1498, was interred among his forefathers at Ardfert. By Maud (or More) his wife, daughter to Connor O Connor of Kerry, he left two sons, 1. Edmond, his heir; and, 2. Thomas, who was promoted to the see of Emley, but died before consecration; and likewise two daughters, viz. Mary, wedded to Cormac M<sup>c</sup>Carthy, Lord or Chief of Muskerry; and Honora, the wife of Donogh M<sup>c</sup>Carthy, called M<sup>c</sup>Donogh of Dowhallo.

EDMOND, the eldest son and heir, and 10th Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, was twice married, 1. to Una (Winifred) daughter of Teige (or Turlogh) Mac Mahon, Lord of East and West Corkaviskins in the county of Clare; and, 2. to Amy,

Amy, daughter of Mac Ibrien Arragh, and widow of James, 11th Earl of Desmond. By the first he was father of four sons, 1. Edmond, 2. Patrick, 3. Gerald (surnamed *the red-haired*) and, 4. Thomas, who were in their course Lords of Kerry; and also of five daughters, 1. Margaret, espoused to Sir Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Clengliffe; 2. Joan, to Maurice Fitz-Gerald, *the White Knight*; 3. Winifred, to Sir William Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Kerry; 4. Mary, to Sir Edmond M'Sheehy; and, 5. Honora, to Connor O Connor *Kerry* of Carrigfoile. By his 2d Lady he had no surviving issue; and after her death he resigned his estate and title to his eldest son, Edmond, and took the habit of St. Francis, as a lay-brother, in the friery of Ardfert, where he died and was buried, A. D. 1543.

EDMOND, the eldest son, succeeded as 11th Lord of Kerry, and in 1537 was, by King Henry VIII. created Baron of Odorney, and Viscount of Kilmaule. He had, moreover, from the same Prince, a grant of several abbies, with their appurtenances, to him and his issue male; but in default thereof the said gifts were to revert to the crown. He married Catherine, daughter of John, Lord Zouch of Codnove (and (sister to Elizabeth, the first wife of Gerald Fitz Gerald, the 9th Earl of Kildare) and by her is said to have had a daughter, Catherine, who was grandmother to Emelina, or Amy, who was daughter and heir of Cormac O Farrell, and having wedded Capt. George Lane, was by him mother of Sir Richard Lane, of Tulske, Knt. and Bart. and at his death, A. D. 1668, father of George, created Viscount Lanesborough: But his Lordship dying without male issue, in 1541, the said grants returned to King Henry, and his other possessions, with the old barony, devolved on his next brother,

PATRICK, who was the 12th Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. This Nobleman died, in 1547, of a cold which he caught after hunting at Drumleggah, and was buried at Ardfert. His Lordship, by dispensation from the Pope, wedded Slany, eldest daughter to Murrough, the first Earl of Thomond: and by her (who remarried with Donald O'Brien, of Dough) had two sons, Thomas, and Edmond, successively Lords of Kerry.

THOMAS, the eldest, was 13th Lord, but, being left a minor, was in ward to James, Earl of Desmond, and so dying at the castle of Liffowell, A. D. 1549, had sepulture with his ancestors at Ardfert.

EDMOND, his brother, also a minor, then became the 14th Lord, and dying, within a month after his accession to the peerage, at his castle of Beaulieu, commonly called Beale, was buried at Ardfert. Thereupon, his uncle,



GERALD (*the red-haired*) 3d son of Edmond, 10th Lord of Kerry, succeeded to the honour and estate, and was the 15th Lord. He took to wife Julia, daughter to Cormac (Oge) M'Carthy, Lord of Muskery: but he had not been married above a month to her (who was afterwards successively wife to Cormac M'Carthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and Edmond, Lord Dunboyne) when he was killed in Desmond, and interred on August 1, 1550, 4 Ed. VI. at Ardfert. Leaving no issue, his only surviving brother,

THOMAS, then became the 16th Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. This Thomas was born, A. D. 1502, and having been bred a soldier, for many years, in the Imperial service, at Milan, in Italy, was in that country, when his brother, Gerald, died. On that occasion, one Gerald Fitz-Maurice, entered, as next heir male, upon Lixnaw, and would probably have kept possession, if Joan Harman, who had been nurse to this Thomas, and was then much advanced in years, had not set out in search of him. She embarked, with her daughter, at Dingle; and landing in France, proceeded to Milan, where she acquainted his Lordship with his situation. Upon that, he set out for Ireland; but the good old woman died in her return. At his first appearance, he met with great opposition in claiming his peerage and estate, but, in about two years, he obtained both. In a deed, made to him by John Fitz-Richard, 5 Ed. VI. he is stiled *Lord of Kerry, and Captain of his nation*. In 1554, 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, his Lordship received a letter, from their Majesties, dated at Hampton-court, September 23, and directed to *their trusty and well-beloved subject the Baron of Kerry*, advertising him of their marriage, and requiring him to assist the Lord Deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, to redress the disorders crept into the state since the death of King Henry VIII. both in matters of religion and otherwise, and to preserve the kingdom in peace, tranquillity, justice, and honour. His Lordship, also, in consideration of his good services to the said Queen Mary, and her brother King Edward VI. received, by patent, dated at Westminster, October 23 following, a grant and confirmation of his estate, to hold for ever of the crown by the same rents and services, as any of his ancestors had held the same.

His Lordship sat in the parliaments, held 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, and 2 Eliz. by the title of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Baron of *Lacksnaway*, *vulgariter vocatus Baro de Kery*. On March 14, 1578-9, he was introduced by Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond, in the camp, to the Lord Deputy, Sir William Drury, then prosecuting the Earl of Desmond; and made a tender of his service: but in 1581, 23 Eliz. when the tranquillity of Ulster seemed to be established, and the army  
was,

was, on that account, reduced to 400 foot and 50 horse, and the garrisons discharged, this Nobleman and his son (provoked at the hard usage of the Governor, who intercepted his Lordship's provisions, and scarce allowed him whereon to subsist) rose in arms, took the castles of Adare and Lisconnell, and ravaged the countries of Tipperary, Ormond, and Waterford, until the Governor, John Zouch, marched from Cork into his country of Clan-Maurice. Upon that he abandoned the castle of Adare, defaced his own of Lixnaw, and gave the Governor battle in the wood of Lisconnell; but his forces being there defeated, he retired to the mountains of Slewlogher. Meeting with a second repulse, soon after, at Glanlish, from Capt. Dowdall, with the loss of 150 men and all his provisions, and the dispersion of his friends and followers, he was reduced to very great distress: and professing a sorrow for what he had done, applied to the beforementioned Earl of Ormond (whom he had causelessly injured by wasting his country) and acknowledging his offence, besought his protection, which that generous Peer readily granted.

His Lordship being thus admitted to peace, he was present in the parliament held, in 1585, by Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy: and having been knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, in 1567, and of the Privy Council to King Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, departed this life, at Lixnaw, on December 16, 1590, 33 Eliz. aged 88 years. He was interred in the cathedral of Ardfert, in the tomb of Philip Stack, Bishop of that see; Governor John Zouch, aforesaid, who then kept a garrison in the abbey, refusing him burial among his ancestors.

This warlike Nobleman (who was one of the most beautiful men of that age, and of such strength, that, within a few months before his death, not three men in Kerry could bend his bow) married, soon after his return to Ireland, 1. Margaret, called *the fair*, second daughter of James Fitz-Gerald, the 15th Earl of Desmond; 2. Catherine, who was only daughter and heir to Teige M'Carthy (More) elder brother to Donald, Earl of Clancarty, and dying of the small-pox, in the island of Eleanmoylenea in Loughlea, was buried with her ancestors in the Grey Friery of Irrinlaugh; and, 3. Penelope, who was daughter of Sir Daniel O'Brien, brother to Connor, the 3d Earl of Thomond, and afterwards wedded Anthony O'Laughlan, Lord of Burren.

His children were all by the first Lady, and those were a daughter, Joan, or Jean, married to Connor O'Brien, the 3d Earl of Thomond; and four sons, 1. Patrick, his heir, the 17th Lord; 2. Edmond, who was killed, fighting in the battle of Kinsale, on December 24, 1601, against the English, and

left an only daughter, Mary, the wife of Teige Dermoid Mac Teige M'Carthy, of Cosmange; 3. Robert, who was slain in the isles of Arran, leaving a son, Gerald, who became a chief Commander under Philip III. King of Spain; and, 4. Richard, the father of Gerald, whose son, Edmond, died without male issue.

PATRICK, the eldest son and heir of Lord Thomas, was the 17th Lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, and, whilst very young, was sent as hostage, in the reign of Queen Mary, into England, where he was educated till upwards of twenty years of age. He had an employment in the court of Queen Elizabeth, with whom he was in great favour; and obtained her leave to return to his native country: but upon his arrival there, he was induced to take up arms with his father, as aforesaid; and afterwards joined those, who were for shaking off the dependance on England. In 1599, he with Thomas (Oge) and others, maintained 500 foot and 30 horse, against the English, in Kerry; and pulled down his castle of Beaulieu, to prevent its falling into the hands of his antagonists, against whom he waged continual war, until he resigned his breath, at Downlogh, on August 12, 1600. His death was occasioned by sorrow for the loss, on July 23 preceding, of Lixnaw, his principal seat, which had been sacked by his Lordship's order, and under-set with wooden props, that, if any English forces should enter the country, fire being set to those supports, the castle might instantly be ruined, which he rather wished, than to see it made a garrison by his adversaries: but the sudden march of the English army prevented his intention; and his Lordship not liking their being so near as Carrigfoile, about two miles distant, ordered the castle of Beaulieu to be demolished, for the reason beforementioned. He lies buried in the tomb of Donald M'Carthy, Earl of Clancarty, in the Franciscan Friery of Irrinlaugh, in Desmond.

This high-spirited Nobleman married Jane, daughter of David, Lord Fermoy: and by her was father of two daughters, viz. Joan, the 2d wife of Donald O Sullivan (More) of Dunkeron, and Elinor, wedded to Charles, 2d son of Florence M'Carthy (More) but without issue: and also of three sons, 1. Thomas, his heir, the 18th Lord; 2. Gerald, who died unmarried; and 3. Maurice, who by Honora, his 1st wife, daughter to Teige Mac Mahon, of West-Corkevaskin, commonly called *the one-eyed Lord*, owner of the barony of Moyscarta in Clare, had one daughter, Elizabeth, wedded to Cormac M'Carthy, of the Drishanet family; and by his 2d wife, Elinor, daughter to Thomas Fitz-Gerald, of Ballygliblin in the county of Limerick, had two sons, viz. Capt. Gerald Fitz-Maurice, who, by Catherine, daughter to John Pierse, of Ballymac-



Ballymac-Equim, Esq; was father of an only son, Gerald, who being in Denmark with Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, Ambassador to that court, died there unmarried, A. D. 1673, and Thomas, who was several years a Captain at Tangier, and by Ellen, daughter to Florence, 3d son of Florence M<sup>c</sup>Carthy (More) had issue, William, Elinor, and Joan.

THOMAS, the eldest son, beforementioned, 18th Lord of Kerry, was born in the year 1574, and at the death of his father (in whose time he lived at Ballybonany in Kerry) he sought, at his first wife's intercession, the favour of the President of Munster, and Queen Elizabeth's protection; which were both promised, on condition that he would perform such service as might in some measure deserve them: but his Lordship absolutely refusing that, *because* (as he expressed himself in a letter to Donough, Earl of Thomond, his brother-in-law) *it stood not with his conscience, nor his honour*, the President rejected him and his suit. His Lordship persisted in his opinion, and in November, that year (1600) his castle of Listowell, the last and only one which he had in Kerry, was taken, with his eldest son, and all his provisions and goods, by Sir Charles Wilmot: and the Queen, in her directions of December 21 ensuing, enjoined, that, in every pardon granted, either general or special, the titular Earl of Desmond (James Fitz-Gerald) his brother, John, and Pierce Lacy, with *the Knight of the Valley*, and this Thomas, should be expressly excluded from any benefit thereof. However, the Lords of the Council, by their letters to the President, which he received on January 28, 1600-1, gave him power to accept of the three last (if he saw cause) and pardon them for life only, provided they performed some signal service to merit such favour. That condition being disagreeable to his Lordship, he was a commander, under O Donell, in the army which came with Hugh O Neile, Earl of Tir-Oen (or Tyrone) to relieve the Spaniards in Kinsale; and after Tir-Oen's defeat, on December 24, 1601, at that town, and the surrender thereof, he retired to Lixnaw-castle: but upon Sir Charles Wilmot's approach to reduce it, he left it to the care of his brother, Gerald, who surrendered upon terms. Sir Charles, after that, slew his Lordship's kerne, brought his tenants to subjection, and acted with such vigour, that he obliged him to quit the country of Clan-Maurice, and take refuge in Desmond. His Lordship assembled there about 200 infantry and 20 horse; but these were soon routed by Capt. Thomas Bois, who likewise in a short time afterwards took the castle of Berengary, in which were his Lordship's brother, Gerald, and other people of Munster, the chiefs

chiefs whereof were executed, and the rest pardoned, when the Lord Lieutenant, Charles Blount, Lord Montjoy, came to Cork, in February, 1601-2; and thereby the whole province of Munster was finally reduced to obedience.

After the accession of King James I. to the throne of England, on March 24, 1602-3, his Lordship waited on him, and made an humble submission for the offence of himself and his father. His Majesty sent him back to Ireland, with a warrant to the Lord Deputy, Sir George Carey, dated, at Wilton, October 28, 1603, requiring him to accept of a surrender of his Lordship's estate, and not only to restore it to him by new letters patent, but likewise to cause a pardon for him to be passed under the Great Seal: all which were executed accordingly on July 16, 1604, 2 Jac. I. and his Lordship, in order to have a further confirmation thereof by a new patent, surrendered the former one on July 1, 1612, and obtained a regrant, on the 6th of that month, to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever.—Moreover, it being found, by divers inquiries and records, that Gerald Fitz-Gerald, late Earl of Desmond, was seized, as in fee-tail, of a chief-rent of 160l. a year in half-face money, making 213l. 6s. 8d. English, and 120 beeves yearly payable out of the Lord Kerry's estate of Clan Maurice; and seeing the same were at first obtained by the said Earl's oppressions and exactions, when in his full power and authority, and which had come to the crown by his attainder, and because the Lord Kerry's lands were burdened with the composition and other rents to the crown, King James released and exonerated the whole country of Clan-Maurice from the said rent and service: and not only so, but by Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, April 9, 1616, the same King, as a mark of his favour and royal bounty, was pleased to add so many castles, honours, and crown-lands, as should amount to 40l. a year in fee-simple, and as many more, as should amount to the like sum in fee-farm, in regard of his faithful services to the crown, and the better to encourage and enable him to persevere in his Majesty's service, to which he was found most zealously affected: And forasmuch as he had undertaken to discover, and at his own charges to bring to the crown, certain concealed rents and composition-money to the yearly value of 100l. or thereabouts, King James, in consideration of that service, granted to him for ever the moiety thereof. In consequence of this warrant, his Lordship had a patent, dated June 23, 1618, granting the lands of Curracullenagh, with many others in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Downe, Limerick, Meath, Sligo, and Monaghan, to be held by scalty, as of the castle of Dublin.

His

His Lordship was present in the parliament held A. D. 1615, and then had a dispute with Christopher Fleming, Lord Slane, about precedency; but the Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal in England, by their letter, dated at Whitehall, January 17, 1615-16, determined the matter in his favour: notwithstanding which, the Lord Slane, in 1624, at the instigation of the Lords of the Pale, again demanding precedency, it was ordered by the Lord Deputy and Council (on November 17) after much debate and many proofs on both sides, that the Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw should have and hold his place and precedency from the Lord of Slane, until he should sufficiently prove that he was not Lord of Kerry.

This Thomas, Lord Kerry, died at Drogheda on June 3, 1630, 6 Car. I. and had sepulture, at Cashel, in the chapel and tomb of Cormac M'Culinan (commonly called *St. Cormac*) who died Archbishop of that see.

His Lordship was twice married, 1. to Honora, daughter to Connor O'Brien, 3d Earl of Thomond, by his 2d wife, Unagh, daughter to Tirlagh O'Brien, of Ara; and, 2. Gyles (Julia) daughter to Richard, Lord Poer of Curraghmore.

By his first Lady, he was father of two sons, 1. Patrick, his successor, 19th Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw; and, 2. Gerald, who died young; and of a daughter, Joan, wedded to George Fitz-Harris, Esq;

His Lordship, by his 2d wife, had five sons, 1. Col. Edmond Fitz-Maurice, who married Ellena, 5th daughter to Charles M'Carthy, Viscount Muskery, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters; viz. Thomas, who, about the year 1695, wedded Ellena, daughter of Dermoid M'Carthy, of Ballyea, Esq; Patrick, and Gerard, who both died young; Margaret, married to Daniel M'Carthy, of Drongville, Esq; and Elinor, who lived and died in celibacy: 2. Colonel Garret Fitz-Maurice, of whom afterwards: 3. Thomas, who took to wife Ellena, daughter to David, Viscount Fermoy, but had no issue by her, who had formerly two husbands, viz. Donald M'Carthy (Reagh) and Charles, Viscount Muskery: 4. Robert, who was a Colonel in the army of King Charles I. likewise Governor of Chepstow, and retiring beyond sea, after the defeat of that Monarch's forces, died a bachelor, in Germany, about the year 1680: and, 5. Richard, who was Colonel of horse in the service of Charles I. and lost his life at the battle of Newbury, unmarried.

Col. Garret Fitz-Maurice, beforementioned, 2d son of Thomas, 18th Lord Kerry, by his second wife, married Lady Lucy, eldest daughter of Mervin Touchet, 2d Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, and 9th Lord Audley in England, and relict of John Anketell, Esq; who, after the reduction of Ireland by  
 Oliver



Oliver Cromwell, had an allotment of 2,755 acres of land, in Connaught, granted him by the Commissioners at Loughrea. He departed this life on December 16, 1662, and was buried in St. Werburgh's church in Dublin: leaving one son, Richard, who was a Capuchin Friar, of the order called Cyprian, and was Provincial in 1689; and two daughters, Elinor, the wife of Sir Turlogh Mac-Mahon, Bart. without issue; and Catherine, wedded, 1st, to James Barry, Esq; by whom she had a son and several daughters; and, 2dly, to Capt. John Stevenson, with whom she went to France.—In default of the issue male of the said Lord Audley, the right of succession to his peerage is limited by act of parliament to the said Lucy, and her two sisters, and to their heirs.

Thomas, 18th Lord of Kerry, had also, by his 2d Lady, three daughters, Catherine, Margaret, and Mary.—Catherine married John Fitz-Gerald, of Inishmore, Knight of Kerry, who by her was father of four sons, 1. Thomas, of Rathmac-Cartie in Tipperary, his heir, who died without issue in 1667; 2. Edmond, of Inishmore, who died in 1676; 3. John Fitz-Gerald, Esq; heir to his brother; and 4. Patrick; and two daughters, Elinor, who wedded Florence M'Carthy (More) and had issue; and Gyles (or Julia) wife to Walter Springe, Esq;—Margaret, the 2d daughter, was thrice married: 1st to Walter Bermingham, of Dunfert in the county of Kildare, Esq; and by him, who died on June 13, 1638, had two sons, John, and Thomas, who both died young; and two daughters, coheirs, whereof Mary was espoused to John, the first Lord Bellew, and Anne, to Maximilian Dempster, by whom no issue. Her 2d husband was John Bourk, the 2d Lord Brittas, who by her, at his death in 1668, left two daughters his coheirs, viz. Margaret, wedded to John Macnamara, of Cortilagh in the county of Clare, Esq; Chief of his name, and by her father of two daughters, who both died unmarried; and Honora, who successively married to Pierce, 2d son of John, Lord Poer; Charles, youngest son of David M'Carthy (More) to whom she bore two sons; and Charles More, Esq; Chief of the O Mores in Leix, who was a Colonel of foot, and, with almost his whole regiment, killed at the battle of Aghrim on July 13, 1691; and she, dying before at Athlone, was buried where the Franciscan Friery of that place stood.—Mary, the 3d and youngest daughter, was married, 1st, to Patrick Purcell, of Croagh-Purcell in the county of Limerick, Esq; who was Major-general in the army under James Butler, Marquis and Duke of Ormond, at the siege of Dublin, in 1649, and by him, who was put to death at Limerick, in October, 1651, by Henry Ireton, Deputy under Oliver Cromwell, the pretended Lord Lieutenant, had two sons, Pierce,

and Robert, neither of whom left progeny; and, 2dly, to James Butler, of Kilmoyler in Tipperary, Esq; by whom she had no children.

PATRICK, the eldest son of Thomas, Lord Kerry, was born at Lixnaw, A. D. 1595, and became 19th Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw. His Lordship sat in the parliament of 1634; but after the troubles broke out, in 1641, he retired about Candlemas following into England, where he resided till his death, which happened on January 31, 1660-1, 13 Car. II. in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, London, and was buried in the church there. He married Honora, 2d daughter to Sir Edmund Fitz-Gerald, of Ballymaloe in the county of Corke, Knt. (eldest son to Sir John Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, at that time the best estated commoner in Ireland) and by her (who made her will, on June 16, 1680, desiring her body to be privately in the night interred in the tomb, erected by herself, at Ardfert) had three sons, 1. Thomas, who died young: 2. William, his heir, 20th Lord Kerry: and, 3. Reymond Fitz-Maurice, Esq; who was wedded, 1st, to Anne, eldest daughter to James Barry, the 1st Lord Santry, and widow of Stephen Butler, of Belturbet, Esq; and by her (who was buried in St. Mary's chapel in Christ-church, on March 11, 1681-82) had several children, whereof only two survived their infancy, viz. Charles, killed at the siege of Namur, in 1695, and Thomas, who was an officer in the confederate army, 1696; and afterwards resided at Gortcrossane, in the county of Kerry, where he was succeeded by his son, William; and, 2dly, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kenny, nearly related to his first wife, but by her had no issue, and died on July 5, 1713.

Besides these three sons, the said Patrick, 19th Lord of Kerry, had also, by the same Lady, five daughters, 1. Honora, married to William Fenton, Esq; who was eldest son and heir of Sir William Fenton, Knt. and being drowned, had by her (who died at Bristol in child-birth) a son and a daughter, who both died young: 2. Joan (or Jane) who was, 1st, married to Sir Thomas Leigh, being 2d wife to him, who died before his father, Thomas, 1st Lord Leigh, and by her was mother of Thomas, 2d Lord Leigh, besides three daughters; 2dly, to Mr. Richard Giffard, of Hampshire, who by her was father of a son, Fitz-Maurice Giffard, to whom his grandmother, Lady Kerry, left her personal estate; and, 3dly, to ——— Baggot, of Blithfield in the county of Stafford, Esq; 3. Elizabeth, who had two husbands, 1st, Thomas Amory, Esq; one of the victuallers of the navy under Sir Denis Gauder, and by him, who died in 1667, was mother of a son, Thomas, and of two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Richard Hart, of Grange-bridge in the county of Limerick, and Lucy, who died

died unmarried; and 2dly, Charles O Connor, Esq; called O Connor Kerry, by whom she had, at her death on September 13, 1713, in the 83d year of her age, two daughters, Julia, wedded to Charles O Connor, of Dublin, Gent. (by whom she was mother of Charles Fitz-Maurice O Connor) and Mary, who accompanied her father to France: 4. Mary, who was wife to Ignatius White, otherwise Vitus, of Limerick, created a Baronet of England, on June 29, 1677, styled Baron de Vicke, and Marquis of Abbeville in France, and by her father of one daughter, Mary: and, 5. Margaret, espoused to Christopher Roper, Lord Teynham, by whom she had no issue.

WILLIAM, the eldest surviving son, was born in 1633, and succeeded his father, Patrick, as 20th Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw. He obtained, on March 9, 1691-2, a grant of a weekly market, on Wednesday, and two yearly fairs, on July 15, and October 18, at Listowell in Kerry.

His Lordship married Constance, daughter to William Long, of London, Esq; a second brother to a good family in Yorkshire: and by her had three sons, 1. Thomas, 21st Lord Kerry and Lixnaw, and 1st Earl of Kerry: 2. William Fitz-Maurice, of Gallane, Esq; of whom more at large: and, 3. James Fitz-Maurice, of Killmihill, in the county of Limerick, and of Bannagh in Kerry, Esq; who was a Captain in the army, and by Catherine, his wife, only daughter and heir to William Harman, of Dublin, Esq; had issue, Harman, Fitz-Maurice, of Bannab, Esq; (who died in Dublin, on March 20, 1748) leaving by Margaret, daughter to Gamaliel Fitz-Gerald, Esq; (whom he married in December, 1732) one son, James, and four daughters, Catherine, Margaret, Eleanor, and Henrietta, and a daughter, Anne, who was, 1st, wedded, in December, 1720, to John Odell, the younger, of Ballingarry in the county of Limerick, Esq; by whom she was mother of four sons, viz. Thomas, John, who survived his father but a few days, Fitz-Maurice Odell, of Middleton in the county of Limerick, and William, besides a daughter, Catherine, who, in April, 1743, became the wife of the Rev. William-John Bowen, of Bownsford in the county of Cork; and, 2dly, after the said John Odell's death (which happened on January 9, 1725) to John Fitz-Maurice, of Springfield, Esq; as after related.

William Fitz-Maurice, of Gallane in the county of Kerry, Esq; beforementioned, 2d son of William, the 20th Lord of Kerry, was educated at Oxford, and in the reign of King William, was Captain of a company in the Earl of Drogheda's regiment, and afterwards Lieutenant-colonel to Lord Slane's. He married, on November 25, 1701, Deborah, daughter of Sir John Brookes, of York, Bart. (by his wife, Mary, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, by his wife, Elizabeth, 2d daughter



ter and coheir to Sir John Dowdall, of Kilfinny in the county of Limerick) and by her was father of one son, John Fitz-Maurice, of Springfield in the county of Limerick, Esq; who, in January, 1732, wedded Anne, relict of John Odell, Esq; and daughter to James Fitz-Maurice, of Killmihill in the said county, &c. as before recited, and by her has a son, —, and a daughter, Mary. — By the same Deborah, he had likewise two daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married, on January 19, to Dr. Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, who by her (who departed this life on January 25, 1745, and was interred under a marble monument in St. George's chapel near Dublin) had two sons, and three daughters: and, 2. Mary, wedded, on February 13, 1734, to her first cousin, John, Earl of Shelburne, Lord Wycombe, &c. of whom in the sequel.

William, the 20th Baron of Kerry, was also, by the same Lady, father of two daughters, 1. Honora, wedded to Sir William Piers, of Tristernagh in West-Meath, Bart. descended from Richard Piers, of Piers-hall in Yorkshire, whose son, William, being in favour with Queen Elizabeth, was by her made Governor of Carrickfergus in Ireland, in which kingdom his posterity have flourished ever since: and, 2. Constance, married to John Odell, the elder, of Ballingarry, Esq; who was son of Major John Odell, and had an only son, John Odell, Esq; the first husband of Anne, daughter to James Fitz-Maurice, of Killmihill, Esq; as before taken notice of.

The said William, 20th Lord Kerry, &c. departed this life in the year 1697, 9 Will. III. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS, beforementioned, who was born in 1668, and taking his seat in the Irish house of Peers, on August 17, 1697, as the 21st Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, was one of the Lords, who, on December 2, that year, signed the *association* in defence of King William's person and government. His Lordship was further advanced to the titles of Viscount Clan-Maurice, in the county of Kerry, and Earl of that county, by patent dated January 17, 1722-3, 9 Geo. I. with the creation-fee of 20 marks. He was, in May, 1726, admitted into the Privy Council of King George I. as also into that of George II. at his accession to the throne in 1727.

His Lordship, as already observed, took to wife, on January 14, 1692, Anne, only daughter to Sir William Petty, and sister to Henry, Earl of Shelburne; and, by her Ladyship (who died at Lixnaw in November, 1737, and was interred at Kerry) was father of five sons, and three daughters. — The sons were, 1. William, his successor; 2. Thomas, who died young, and was buried at St. Bride's, in Dublin, on June 16, 1700; 3. James, who also died young, and was interred there on  
November

November 16, 1705; 4. Thomas, who departed this life, a bachelor, after the year 1738; and, 5. John, Lord Wycombe, &c. of whom more fully, after giving an account of the elder branch of his family.—Of the three daughters, Lady Elizabeth-Anne was married to Sir Maurice Crosbee, of Ardfert, Knt. created Lord Brandon in 1758, and bore to him three sons (of whom, William, the eldest, in 1776, was created Earl of Glendore in the kingdom of Ireland: and in November, 1745, wedded Lady Theodosia, 3d daughter to John Bligh, Earl Darnley in Ireland, and Lord Clifton in England) and four daughters: Lady Arabella was the wife of Arthur Denny, of Tralee, who left her a widow on August 8, 1742, without issue; and Lady Charlotte was married, in 1741, to Sir John-Conway Colthurst, of Ardrum, Bart. and by him had four sons, John, Nicholas, Edward, and Charles. She died 19th October, 1774.

*Kerry* The said Thomas, Earl of Shelburne, &c. departing this life, in March, 1741, was privately interred in the vault under the monument at East-Clogher; and succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, who was baptized, in Dublin, on March 2, 1694. His Lordship was Captain in the 2d regiment of foot-guards; and in January, 1721, was appointed Governor of Ross-castle in Kerry. In April, 1746, he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council; and constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kerry.

His Lordship, on June 29, 1738, married Lady Gertrude, eldest daughter to Richard Lambart, 4th Earl of Cavan in Ireland: and by her Ladyship (who after his death, which happened on April 4, 1747, at Lixnaw, took to her 2d husband, on July 7, 1750, James Tilson, of Pallice in the King's county, Esq;) he was father of one son, Francis-Thomas, his heir, and a daughter, Lady Annabella-Margaretta, who was born at Ardfert, on October 6, 1741.

The said FRANCIS-THOMAS, his Lordship's only son, was born in Dublin, on September 9, 1740, and is the 3d Earl of Kerry, and the 23d Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.

Having thus deduced the principal branch of this noble family, we now return to,

JOHN, 5th son of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, 1st Earl of Kerry, (who was one of the Governors of the county of Kerry, and likewise one of its representatives in parliament) inherited, pursuant to the will of his uncle, Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, his Lordship's opulent fortune, as before taken notice of, and assumed his surname, in 1751. On October 7, that year, he was created Viscount Fitz-Maurice, and Baron of Dunkerron, and on June 26, 1753, Earl of Shelburne, in the kingdom

kingdom of Ireland; and at the general election, next year, was returned one of the members for the borough of Chepping-Wycombe in Buckinghamshire. On May 17, 1760, he was promoted to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chepping-Wycombe, aforesaid, with the like Limitation. His Lordship died May 10, 1761, aged 55 years two months and 14 days, and was buried at Bow-wood.

His Lordship, on February 13, 1734, married his first cousin, Mary, youngest daughter of his father's brother, William Fitz-Maurice, of Gallane in the county of Kerry, Esq; as already mentioned: and by her Ladyship was father of two sons, viz. William, now Lord Wycombe, &c. and Thomas, born in July, 1742, who was admitted to the honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford, on July 7, 1773, and is Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Chepping-Wycombe; also three daughters, of whom the eldest died before baptism, Anne and Mary, both died young.

The said WILLIAM, the second and present Lord Wycombe, &c. was baptized on May 13, 1737, and succeeded his father as Lord Wycombe, Earl of Shelburne, &c. on May 14, 1761; having been, about a month before, at the general election, returned to the 12th parliament of Great Britain, one of the burgesses for Chepping-Wycombe, for which he had also been chosen to the remainder of the preceding in the room of his father, when he vacated his seat upon being created a British Peer.

This noble Peer was, on April 20, 1763, sworn of the Privy-Council to his present Majesty, and on the 23d of that month was declared first Lord Commissioner of Trade and the Plantations, in the room of the Hon. Charles Townshend; but resigned in September next ensuing. On July 30, 1766, his Lordship was appointed principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department, which high post he resigned on October 21, 1768.

On December 4, 1760, his Lordship was appointed an Aid-de-camp to the present King, with the rank of Colonel of foot; and in March, 1765, was promoted to the rank of Major-general of his Majesty's forces.

His Lordship, on Sunday, February 3, 1765, was married, in the royal chapel at St. James's, to Lady Sophia, daughter to John Carteret, late Earl Granville, by his 2d wife, Sophia, daughter to Thomas Fermor, Earl of Pomfret: and by her Ladyship, who<sup>b</sup> died January 5, 1771, aged 25, and was

<sup>b</sup> Coffin plate.



buried at Bow-wood, had two sons, William, Viscount Fitz-Maurice, born on Friday, December 6, 1765: and William, who died January 28, 1778.

**TITLES.]** William Petty, Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chepping-Wycombe, in Great Britain; also Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitz-Maurice, and Baron of Dunkerron, in Ireland.

**CREATIONS.]** Baron of Dunkerron, in the county of Waterford, and Viscount Fitz-Maurice, October 7, 1751, 25 Geo. II. Earl of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford, June 26, 1753, 27 Geo. II. and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chepping-Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham, May 17, 1760, 33 Geo. II.

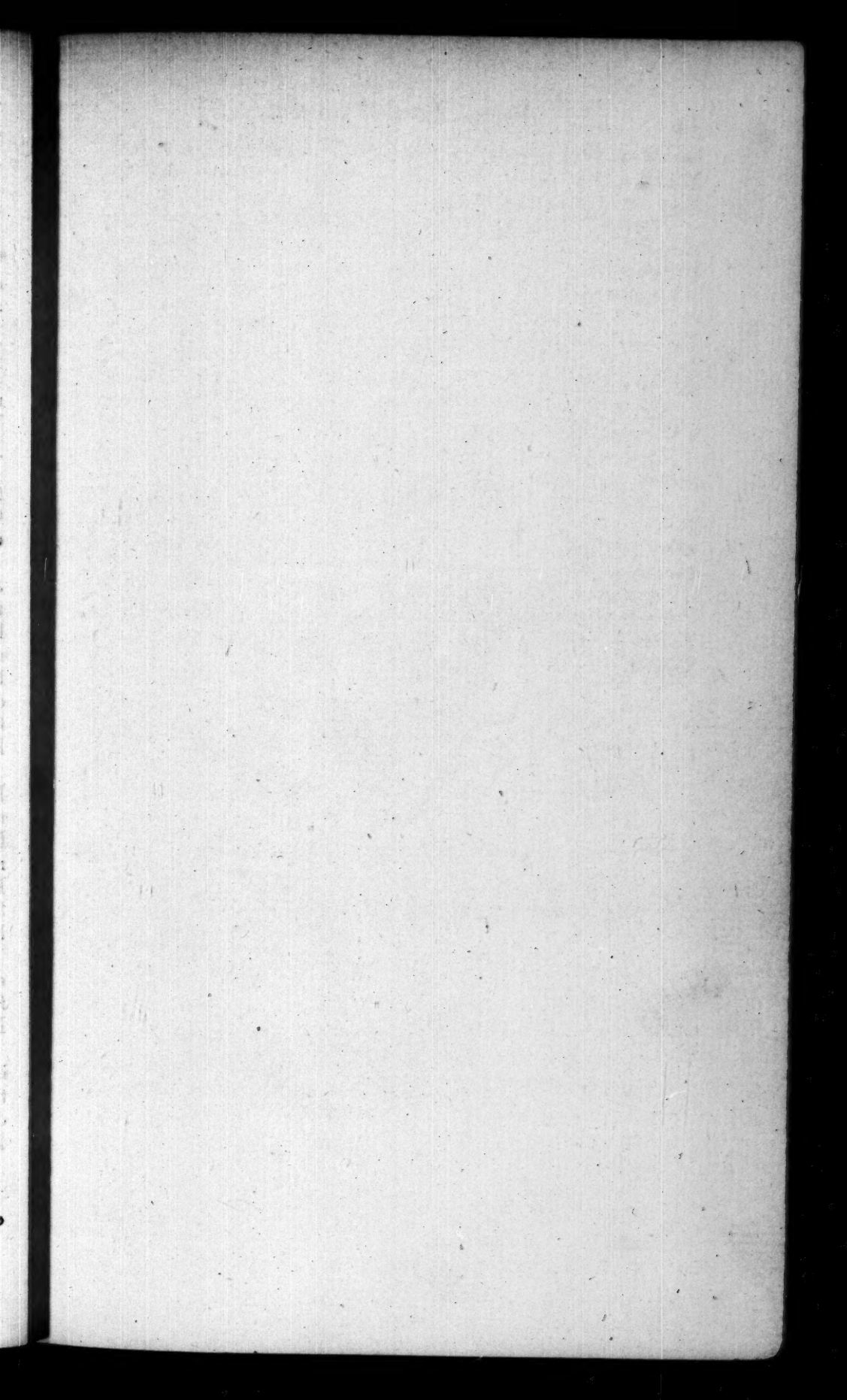
**ARMS.]** Argent, a Saltire, Gules, and Chief, Ermine, with a Crescent for difference.

**CREST.]** On a Wreath, a Centaur, party per fess, proper and Argent, with his Bow and Arrow, proper.

**SUPPORTERS.]** On the dexter side, a Pegasus, Ermine, with Bridle, Mane, Tail, Wings, and Hoofs, Or, and charged on the Shoulder with a Fleur-de-lis Gules: On the sinister, a Gryphon, Or.

**MOTTO.]** VIRTUTE NON VERBIS.

**CHIEF SEATS.]** At Chepping (or High) Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire; and Bow-wood Park, near Calne, in Wiltshire.











*Hill, Baronesse Stavel.*

*HILL, Baroness Stawel.*

THE ancient evidences and writings relating to this noble family having been lost, by the devastation made of the effects of the royalists, during the unnatural and horrid rebellion against King Charles I. and King Charles II. and by the fatal conduct of John, 2d Lord Stawel, the chief information now is from a pedigree drawn by that eminent antiquary Sir William Pool, of Devonshire, who died in the reign of King James I. and as he was a gentleman of great learning and accuracy, his Collections concerning the Western Counties have always been allowed to be of good authority.

The first person mentioned in the said pedigree is ADAM DE STAWEL, who, as his name appears to be English, is not without reason supposed to have been living about the time of the Norman conquest of England, A. D. 1066, and had a son, HENRY DE STAWEL, the father of GALFRIDUS STAWEL, who left three sons, Matthew, Rollo, and Nicholas. The son and heir of MATTHEW is stiled, in that pedigree, GALFRIDUS DE STAWEL de Cothellston, *Miles*, and therein is said to have married Joan, a daughter and heir of John de Columbariis.

It is evident from an authentic record in the old register of the abbey of Glastonbury, now in the library of the Viscount Weymouth at Longleate, that the above-mentioned Galfridus (or Geoffrey) de Stawel, Knight, was a grandfather in the month of November, 1270; and though he is, in the aforesaid pedigree, stiled of Cothellston, (sometimes wrote Cotherston) yet it appears from the before-mentioned record, that his habitation or chief seat was at Stawel (in the parish of Merlinch, or Murlinch, in the county of Somerset) from which place his family had assumed their name, and which continued with his posterity till the death of John, 2d Lord Stawel, after which it was, (by Act of Parliament which passed in 5 and 6 Will. and Mary) with many other goodly manors, sold to pay his debts.

\* But Mr. Edmondson in his *Baronagium Geneologicum*, begins the pedigree of this family with, Sir Pagan de Stawel, whose son, Sir Pagan, married the daughter of ——— Patton, of Somersetshire; and had issue Sir Leonard, who was summoned to parliament in 29th Edw. I. and by his wife, the daughter of ——— Somerton, Esq; had an only son, Sir Henry, whose wife was daughter and heir of Sir Matthew Stratton Knt. by whom he had Sir Nicholas, only son, who, by Christian, daughter of William Russel, was father of one son, Sir Adam de Stawel, who married the daughter of ——— Trumpington, and had three sons, Matthew, Rollo, and Nicholas; Matthew, the eldest son, by the daughter of ——— Brent, was father to Sir Galfridus, who married Joan, daughter and heir of John de Columbrilis, by whom he had a daughter Joan, wife of Bardolph de Cestreton, and one son, Sir Geoffrey, who married Julian Gastelin.



The said record, from the old register of the abbey of Glastonbury, runs thus :

*Cautio Galfridi de Stawel, quod non vendicabit, nec posterius ejus, ius, ratione gratiæ sibi factæ pro baptismo filii sui.*

*Universis literas presentis inspecturis Galfridus de Stawel, Miles, Sal. in Domino Noveritis quod cum Venerabilis Pater Dominus Robertus Abbas Glaston mihi devote petenti, de mera et speciali gratia sua concederet ut propter locorum distantiam, et viarum discrimina, Puer primogenitus Bardulfi de Cestreton & Johannæ filiæ meæ, uxoris suæ, in domo mea apud Stawel exortus, in Capella ejusdem loci Ecclesiæ de Murlinch, tanquam Ecclesiæ suæ Matri subjecta totaliter, sacri posset Baptismatio fonte purgari. Ego per præsentem scripturam confiteor & recognosco, quod hujus occasione gratiæ, nunquam de cætero aliquod juris aut vendicare, vel habere potero vel debeo, quo minus pueri ex nunc in prædicto domo mea, vel villa de Stawel, nascendi, debeant ad prædictam matrem Ecclesiam ad Baptismum deferri, nisi a prædicto Domino Abbate vel ejus successoribus, Ego, vel hæredes mei similem in hoc gratiam invenire possimus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Dat. die Veneris prox. post Fest. S. Catherinæ Virginis, A. D. 1270.*

The wife of the said Sir Geoffrey de Stawel (as before related) was Joan, a daughter and heir of John de Columbariis, whose ancestors, for four generations, were christened by the name of Philip. They were gentlemen of great note in Somersetshire, of the degree of Barons ; and their name (which is sometimes wrote Columbers, and Columbiere) shews them to be of Norman extraction. The Charter of Philip de Conlumbariis (among those of the Barons of the county of Somerset, in the 12th of King Henry II.'s reign, is still extant in the *Red Book* of the Exchequer ; and thereby it appears, that, from the time of King Henry I. he held ten knights fees, of the old feoffment, Nether Stowey being the head of the barony of the family.

In the register of Glastonbury, aforesaid, Sir Henry Stawel is mentioned as a Knight of Somersetshire, together with Sir William Malet, &c. in 1261, being witnesses to a deed dated at Wells in that year : but it cannot well be explained, by the pedigree, who that Sir Henry was : though undoubtedly he was of this family, no other of this name being to be found, in that county, so considerable as to have Knights in it.

In the same register there is likewise notice taken of Nicholas de Stawel, Reginald de Stawel, and Rollo de Stawel, as living in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. and who are supposed to be brothers to Sir Geoffrey ; though possibly the said Nicholas, and Rollo, might be his uncles before-mentioned.

However, Sir Geoffrey de Stawel, Knight, (who was alfo proprietor of Ham in Somerfetfhire) left, by the faid Joan, a fon and heir, another

SIR GEOFFREY DE STAWEL, who often occurs as a witnefs in old charters in King Edward III.'s reign, and in the 37th<sup>a</sup> of which he departed this life; being then poffeffed of the lordfhips of Cothelfton, Stawel, Stratton, and Begbury, in Somerfetfhire, Framton-Cotterell, in the county of Gloucefter, and the manor of Norigg, in Wiltfhire, befides what he might have in other counties. He married Juliana, fifter and heir to William Gaftein; and by her (who died in 31 Ed. III) had feveral children, of whom,

SIR MATTHEW STAWEL, Knt. his eldeft fon, inherited his eftate, and wedded Eleanor, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Richard Merton, of Merton in Devonfhire, Knt. defcended from a daughter and heir of Matthew, Baron of Torrington in the fame county, whose ancestor, William Fitz-Robert, was Baron of Torrington, in Richard I.'s reign. Many knights-fees were held of the honour of Torrington, it being a confiderable barony, from the Norman conquest to the time of King Edward I. The Barons of Torrington bore, for their arms, *Gules, two Bars, and a Lion paffant, in chief, Or*: but the lands of this barony went at length, by the five coheirs of the laft Baron, unto the families of Martin, Sully, Merton, Umfraville, and Byran.

Of the faid family of Merton, Sir William Pool, in his Survey of Devonfhire, has given the following account.—

“Merton giveth name to an ancient family, which from King Henry I. continued in this land to the latter end of King Edward III. Philip de Merton, Henry, Sir Walter, Sir Thomas, Sir Richard, Sir Richard, and Sir Richard Merton, who had iffue by Margaret, his firft wife, Eleanor, wife of Sir Matthew Stawel, and Joan, wife of John Bamfield, &c. Joan dying without iffue, the whole inheritance came to Stawel.”

Sir Matthew Stawel, as appears from Glastonbury register, was living in the 3d year of King Richard II. and by his faid wife, Eleanor, left a fon and fucceffor,

SIR THOMAS STAWEL, Knt. who, in 15 Rich. II. was declared heir in tail to Philip Columbers, (who died in 20 Ed. III.) lord of the manors of Nether-Stowey, Honybere, &c. in the county of Somerfet. Sir Thomas wedded Joan, daughter of Walter Frampton, of a family of good antiquity in Dorfetfhire, the faid Walter, who departed this life in 13 Rich. II.

<sup>a</sup> Efc. 37 Ed. III. n. 68.

• Rifdon's Description of Devonfhire, vol. i. p. 87. and vol. ii. p. 348.

being lord of Buckland-Ripers, Morton, &c. in the ſaid county of Dorſet. By Joan, aforeſaid, (who is called his third wife in the *Baronagium Genealogicum*) Sir Thomas Stawel had, among other children, Walter, his heir apparent; and departed this life<sup>f</sup>, in 1438, being then ſeized of the manors of Cothelſton, Stoney-Stratton, Evercriche, &c. in the county of Somerſet. It is obſervable, that he bore ſupporters to his coat of arms, viz. two Goats, or Antelopes, as was viſible on his ſeal to a deed in 15 Hen. VI. mentioned by Sir William Pool, in his large Collections of evidences relating to the Weſtern families; wherefore he is not without reaſon ſuppoſed to have been a Knight Banneret. He married, ſecondly, Margaret, daughter of Henry Burton; and, thirdly, (or, firſt, as in *Baronagium Genealogicum*) Jane, daughter of — Berkeley; but had iſſue by neither of theſe ladies. He had ſepulture in the abbey of Glaſtonbury, as Mr. Willis aſſures us, in his Catalogue of the Abbots of that monaſtery, in the Appendix to J. Leland's *Collectanea*, part ii. p. 105.

WALTER STAWEL, the eldeſt ſon and heir apparent, died in the life-time of his father, Sir Thomas; having wedded Joan, daughter and heir of John Farway, (or Farraway) by Agnes, his wife, 3d daughter and heir of Sir John Langland, by Iſabella, his wife, daughter and heir of John Beaupre (or *de Bella Prato*, as written in Latin records) and Margaret, his wife, (A. D. 1360) a daughter of Sir John Carmino, whoſe family was eſteemed the moſt conſiderable in the county of Cornwall, as well for their poſſeſſions as antiquity. Walter, by the ſaid Joan Farway, left a ſon,

ROBERT STAWEL, who was ſixteen years of age when he ſucceeded his grandſfather, Sir Thomas, in 16 Hen. VI. and in 1454, 32 Hen. VI. obtained<sup>g</sup> a grant of a veſſel, of 200 tons. with a captain and mariners, to transport goods, provided they did not belong to the Staple at Calais, and to import others, paying the cuſtoms due upon the ſame, in conſideration (as the patent ſets forth) that he had been taken priſoner in the dutchy of Aquitaine, in the retinue of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, and put to a great ranſom and expence, which he was not able to pay, if his kindred and friends had not ſupported him.

This Robert Stawel (who was buried in Glaſtonbury abbey) eſpouſed Elizabeth, daughter to William Wadham, of Merriſfield in Somerſetſhire, Eſq; ſon and heir of Sir John Wadham, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas. The family of Wadham took their name from the place of their habitation in the pariſh of Knowſton, near South Moulton, in

<sup>f</sup> Eſc. 16 Hen. VI.

<sup>g</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. ii. p. 343.



Devonſhire; and both Eaſt and Weſt Wadham deſcended, through divers ſucceſſions, unto Nicholas Wadham, who left them to his heir general. Sir John, the Judge, was ſon of Nicholas Wadham, and father of Nicholas, who, having no iſſue by his wife, Dorothy, daughter to Sir William Petre, father of John, the 1ſt Lord Petre; was the laſt of this family; and, together with his ſaid wife, founded and endowed Wadham-college in the univerſity of Oxford. Robert Stawel, by Elizabeth, his wife, beforementioned, had a ſon and heir,

EDWARD (or Edmund, according to Mr. Edmondſon) STAWEL, who married Agnes, daughter of John Cheyney, of Pinhoe in the county of Devon, and by her was father of

ROBERT STAWEL, his ſucceſſor, who wedded Anne, eldeſt daughter and coheir of John St. Maur, lord of North-Moulton in Devonſhire, &c. By that match his deſcendants became intitled to quarter the arms of the Barons St. Maur, of Richard, Lord Lovel of Caſtle-Cary, in Somerſetſhire, of Alan, Lord Zouch of Aſhby in Leiceſterſhire; of William Lord Zouch of Harrowworth, as alſo thoſe of Erlegh, another Baron in Somerſetſhire, in the reign of King Henry II. and likewiſe to bear the arms of the ſeveral nobleſmen, from whoſe heiresses the Barons aforeſaid iſſued. Thus, by deſcent from the Lords Zouch, the preſent Baroneſs Stawel may quarter the armorial bearings of the Quincies, Earls of Wincheſter; and by Erlegh, thoſe of Guy, the elder, Lord Bryen; as Sir William Pool, and others, have obſerved—By the ſaid Anne St. Maur, Robert Stawel had two daughters &c. 1. Joan; 2. Elizabeth, married to Henry Beaumont; alſo two ſons, John, and William;

JOHN STAWEL, the eldeſt, was 24 years of age; 2 Hen. VIII. and married Dorothy, daughter to Sir Edmund Carew, a gallant ſoldier, who was knighted by King Henry VII. at Bosworth-field 1485, and killed by a cannon-ball, at the ſiege of Terouenne, A. D. 1513; as he ſat in council. He was the elder Branch of the Carews of Haccom; a very ancient and honourable family, deſcended from Walter Fitz-Other, patriarch likewiſe to the Earl of Plymouth, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earls of Kerry and Shelburne; of Fitton Gerald, the laſt Earl of Maccleſfield of his ſurname, the Lords Gerard of Bromley, the Gerards of Bryn in Lancaſhire, &c. the Keatings in Ireland, &c. &c.—The iſſue of John Stawel, by the ſaid Dorothy Carew, are deſcended from the Princes of South Wales; from the Peverels, the Talbots, the Fitz-Alans, (Earls of Arundel) the Bonviles; the Courtenays; the Archdeknies, the Carminoes, the Barons Dinham, the Huddesfields, &c.

The ſaid John Stawel, by Dorothy, his wife, had a ſon and heir,

RICHARD STAWEL, who wedded Lady Alice Powlett, eldeſt daughter to William, 1ſt Marquis of Wincheſter; and by her (whoſe mother was daughter of Sir William Capel, anceſtor to the Earl of Eſſex) he had two ſons, Thomas, the youngeſt, married Thomafine, daughter of John le Floyre; and the eldeſt,

SIR JOHN STAWEL, who ſucceeded his father, married Frances, daughter to Sir Thomas Dyer, Knt. and by her left another

SIR JOHN STAWEL, who was one of the Knights of the Bath created at the coronation of King James I. in July, 1603. He wedded lady Elizabeth, 2d daughter to George Touchet, 8th Lord Audley, in England, and 1ſt Earl of Caſtlehaven, in Ireland; and by that Lady (who was deſcended from the old Barons Tracy and Martin, Lords of Kemeis in Pembrokeſhire, and of Barnſtapple and Dertington in Devonſhire, and alſo from the Mortimers, Earls of March; and took to her ſecond huſband Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dingley, in the county of Northampton, Knt. anceſtor to Lord Griffin) was father of a third

SIR JOHN STAWEL, alſo Knight of the Bath, being ſo made at the coronation of King Charles I. in February, 1625-6. This Sir John was educated in Queen's-college, in the univerſity of Oxford<sup>1</sup>; and being one of the moſt eminent perſons of the county of Somerſet, for eſtate, wiſdom, and prudence, and having ſerved the office of Sheriff, Deputy-lieutenant, &c. had a very great intereſt in that ſhire, for which he was returned one of the Knights to the fatal parliament, which met at Weſtminſter on November 3, 1640.

Sir John was one of thoſe loyalists who ſtedfaſtly adhered to the cauſe of King Charles I. and ſuffered very much on that account. At the firſt eruption of that unnatural rebellion againſt that excellent Prince, he engaged with William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, afterwards 2d Duke of Somerſet, in raiſing forces for his Maſteſty in the Weſt; being (as the Earl of Clarendon<sup>k</sup> writes) one of thoſe *who were like to give as good examples in their perſons, and to be followed by as many men, as any ſuch number of gentlemen in England could be.* In his firſt action with the rebels, he, with his two ſons<sup>l</sup>, and ſome volunteers, in the whole not above fourſcore horſe and fourteen dragoons, charged a greater body of horſe, and above 600 infantry, led by a member of the Houſe of Commons; and, without the loſs of a man, killed ſeven of them on the ſpot, wounded very many, took their chief officers, and a great

<sup>1</sup> Wood's Faſti Oxon. p. 28.

<sup>k</sup> Hiſt. of Rebellion, 8vo, vol. ii, p. 715.

<sup>l</sup> Hiſt. of Rebell. prædict. vol. iii. p. 5.

number of other prisoners; and routed the whole body in such a manner, that six of them kept not together, and all threw down their arms. He raised and maintained, at his own charge, three regiments of horse, one of dragoons, and another of foot, for the service of his injured Sovereign: and on the reduction of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, A. D. 1643<sup>n</sup>, the government thereof was committed to him, being, as the noble author before-mentioned writes °, *a gentleman of one of the largest estates that any man possessed in the West, who had from the beginning of the parliament, shewed very great affection to the person of the King, and to the government that was settled both in church and state; and, from the beginning of the war, had engaged both his own person and two sons in the most active part of it, with singular courage; and had rendered himself as odious to the parliament, as any man of that condition had done.*

Sir John was engaged with other loyalists in the defence of the city of Exeter, which sustained a blockade and siege from October 28, 1645, to April 9, 1646, when it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax upon articles signed by him and the garrison, and confirmed by both Houses of Parliament. After that he came to London, for reaping the benefit of the capitulation, two of the articles of it importing, that no oath, covenant, &c. should be imposed on any person included in that capitulation, but only such as should bind them from bearing arms for the King against the parliament; and that all persons comprised in, and subscribing the articles of capitulation, should be admitted to a moderate composition, not to exceed two years value of any man's real estate. Sir John brought with him a copy of his subscription, and a certificate from Sir Thomas Fairfax, and presented them to the commissioners at Goldsmiths-hall, in order to settle his composition: but as the usurping powers not only thirsted after his ample fortune, as well as his life, the commissioners told him, that he could not be admitted to compound, unless he would take *the covenant and negative oath*. He modestly replied to these demagogues, that there was no article for his so doing, but rather *contra*. However, he was not only debarred of the benefit of composition, but sent prisoner to Ely-house in Holbourn, and deprived of his estate, which continued under sequestration from 1645 to 1652, when part of it was sold, but was, after the restoration, returned to the family. On August 18, 1646, he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons, and by their order committed to Newgate for high treason in levying war against the parliament, although he had been in-

° Wood, ut antea.

<sup>n</sup> Hist. Rebell. vol. iii. p. 276.

° Ibid. vol. iv. p. 603.



demniſhed by the articles of Exeter. He was detained in that priſon near four years, during which he was ſeveral times indicted of treaſon, and twice arraigned for his life at the King's-Bench. From Newgate he was removed to the Tower, and kept in cloſe reſtraint. From thence he was divers times conveyed to that infamous tribunal called *the High Court of Juſtice*; but his judges, after many days trial, would neither condemn nor acquit him, and only reported their proceedings to the parliament. During his confinement he was not allowed one penny of his eſtate for ſubſiſtence, ſo that his loſs amounted to upwards of 30,000 l. five times as much as if he had fairly compounded. After the act for ſelling his whole eſtate, and another being paſſed, and commiſſioners nominated, for the relief of perſons upon articles of war, Sir John applied to thoſe commiſſioners, who were eight in number, and after more than ten months debate, declared, that he was within the articles of the capitulation of Exeter, none of which he had ever violated, and, conſequently, that he was not only to be unmoleſted in his perſon, and to have his eſtate reſtored, but ought to be moreover ſatiſfied for the great loſſes which he ſuſtained by the ſequeſtration of his whole eſtate. Judgment in that caſe was not only pronounced ſolemnly in his favour by the commiſſioners, but the demurrers, made by the truſtees for forfeited eſtates, and by the purchaſers of the lands, were over-ruled. Nevertheless, the parliament having reſumed the buſineſs, reverſed the ſentence of their own court, and voted, that the purchaſers ſhould quietly enjoy their ſeveral contracts. This ſcene of tyranny and injuſtice is ſaid to have been principally owing to the fallacious meaſures of a member of the Houſe of Commons, who profeſſed the greateſt friendſhip for him. Mr. Whitlock<sup>p</sup> writes, that Sir John reſuſing to kneel at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, and behaving with great firmneſs, was by them committed to Newgate, and ordered to be indicted of high treaſon. “ He endured, in thoſe times  
“ of affliction, long and tedious imprifonments in the Preſs-  
“ yard in Newgate, and other goals, and after in the Tower  
“ of London; and, with admirable wiſdom and courage,  
“ approved himſelf an eminent aſſertor of the laws and liberties  
“ of the kingdom, by making ſuch a defence in their ſe-  
“ veral bloody tribunals (viz. at their *Upper Bench*, and *High*  
“ *Court of Juſtice*) as to put to ſilence thoſe bold judges,  
“ who ſat there with deſign to take away his life. And tho’  
“ he was reduced to the greateſt want and miſery which his  
“ ſevere oppoſers, by ſale of his lands, and cutting down his  
“ woods, and demolifhing the principal ſeat of his family at

“ Cotholstone, could bring upon him ; yet, by the subsistence  
 “ which his aged mother, the Lady Elizabeth Griffin, afforded  
 “ him, which was all he had, he most chearfully underwent  
 “ the same, lived to see the happy restoration of King Charles  
 “ the Second, and to be again elected one of the Knights of  
 “ the county of Somerset, to sit in that parliament which began  
 “ at Westminster the 8th of May, 1661. After he had  
 “ continued there some months, his urgent affairs drew him to  
 “ his house at Ham, three miles distant from Somerton in his  
 “ own county ; where dying the 21st of February, 1661-2,  
 “ aged 62 years, he was buried on the 23d of April following,  
 “ on the south side of the church at Cotholstone, five miles  
 “ from Taunton.”

This illustrious patriot, Sir John Stawel, married Catherine, daughter and heir to Sir David Hext, of Ham, aforesaid, and widow of Sir Joseph Killigrew, and by her had two sons, 1. Ralph Stawel, Esq; created Lord Stawel; and, 2. George Stawel, of Cotholston, in the county of Somerset, Esq; who was Colonel of a regiment in the service of King Charles I. and distinguished himself by his bravery and conduct in every encounter with the enemies of his Sovereign. This George wedded Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Austen, of Bexley in Kent<sup>q</sup>, Bart. and by her (who, 2dly, married Henry Seymour, of Langley-Park in Buckinghamshire, Esq; father of Sir Henry Seymour, who was created a Baronet, on July 4, 1681, but died a bachelor) left two daughters, his coheirs, 1. Ursula, successively the wife of Edward, Earl of Conway, and John Sheffield, 3d Earl of Mulgrave, and 1st Duke of Buckingham, of his family; and, 2. Elizabeth, espoused, 1st, to Sir Robert Austen, of Bexley, Bart. grandson to Sir Robert<sup>r</sup>, aforesaid; and, 2dly, to William Wyndham, of Norfolk, Esq; Chamberlain to the Princess Sophia.

RALPH STAWEL, Esq; the eldest son, and *first Lord Stawel*, in consideration of the eminent loyalty and sufferings of his father, during the time of his troubles, and the many good and acceptable services performed by himself, was created a Peer of this realm, by the stile and title of Lord Stawel, Baron Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset, by letters patent, bearing date Jan. 15, 1682-3. He married, 1st, Anne, daughter of John Ryves, of Runston, in the county of Dorset, Esq; and by her (who died September 3, 1670, and was buried at Lowham) he had issue, John, his successor; and, 2dly, Abigail, daughter and heir of William Pitt, of Hartley-Wesphall, in the county of Southampton, Esq; by whom he had issue two sons, and four

<sup>q</sup> Mr. Wotton's English Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 95, where this George is called the eldest son of Sir John Stawel.      <sup>r</sup> Ibid. p. 96.

daughters, viz. William, and Edward Stawel, Esq; of whom hereafter.

The four daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to William Bromley, of Bagington, in Warwickshire, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, and principal Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne; 2. Catharine, married to William Higden, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell, London; 3. Lucy; and, 4. Diana. The said Ralph, Lord Stawel, their father, deceased on Aug. 5, 1689, in the 49th year of his age, and was buried at Lowham. His second lady, surviving him, died on Sept. 27, 1692, and was interred in the family vault of her family, in the church of Hartley. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, *second Lord Stawel*, who married Margaret, daughter of James, Earl of Salisbury; but died without issue by her, on Nov. 30, 1692, in the 24th year of his age. And his Lady surviving him, married, 2dly, Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh, of the kingdom of Ireland; by whom she had a daughter, Lady Anne, married, first, to James Darcy, grandson of Conyers, Earl of Holderness, and, 2dly, to John Baber, Esq. His Lordship was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM, *third Lord Stawel*, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, George, Prince of Denmark, consort of her late Majesty, Queen Anne. He married Elizabeth, widow of William Forster, of Bulenburgh Castle in Northumberland, Esq; daughter and heir of William Port, of Arnolds Hall in Essex, Esq; and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Forster, Esq; and heir of her brother, Sir Humphrey Forster, Bart. in whose right he became possessed of the lordship of Aldermarston, in the county of Berks, where he resided. He had issue by his said Lady (who died in 1748, and was buried at Aldermarston) William, his son and heir, who died in 1740, unmarried; and a daughter, Charlotte, married to Rushe Hassel, Esq; and, 2dly, to Ralph Congreve, of Aldermarston, Esq; and his Lordship deceasing, Jan. 23, 1741-2, at his seat at Hartley, in the county of Southampton, was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

EDWARD, *fourth Lord Stawel*, who married, May 10, 1719, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Stewkley, of Hinton-Amney, in Hampshire, Bart. (who died in July 1740) by whom he had issue a son, the Hon. Stewkley Stawel, who died young, and a daughter, Mary. And his Lordship dying on April 13, 1755, at his seat at Aldermarston, without surviving male issue, was buried at Hinton, and the title of Lord Stawel became extinct; but he was succeeded in his estates by his said only daughter and heir.



MARY, now *Baronefs Stawel*, who first married, on Sept. 3, 1750, the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, fourth son of William, first Earl of Dartmouth; which Henry represented the borough of Eastflow, in Cornwall, in part of the 8th parliament of Great Britain, at which time he was a Commissioner of the Navy, and soon after joint Secretary of the Treasury. In the 9th, 10th, and 11th parliaments, he represented the borough of Orford, in Suffolk, and was chosen to the 12th, Knight of the shire for the county of Hants. On July 16, 1752, he had a grant of the office of Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's woods, in the lands of the antient inheritance of the crown, on the north and south sides of the river Trent: at which time he resigned his place of Secretary to the Treasury. On April 20, 1745, he was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and June 4, 1746, a Lord of the Treasury. In February, 1747-8, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia; and arriving from Berlin, Jan. 2, 1748-9, was, in April following, appointed Treasurer of the Navy. On April 6, 1754, he was constituted Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and sworn of the Privy Council, in which post he was succeeded by Sir George Lyttelton, Bart. the late Lord Lyttelton, upon his resignation on Nov. 22, the same year. On Nov. 15, 1756, he was again appointed to those great offices, from which he was removed on April 9, 1757, and succeeded therein by Lord Mansfield. But the nation in general, shewing their regret thereat, his Majesty was pleased, on July 2, the same year, to constitute him once more Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. He continued in those offices, to the universal satisfaction of all parties, till, upon a change in the ministry, in 1762, he was *turned out*, as he chose to express it, and the Lord Viscount Barrington appointed in his room. His health for some time sensibly declining, he retired to the sweets of domestic happiness and private friendship, and departed this life on August 21, 1764. His death was sincerely lamented by all good and virtuous men, and all true lovers of their country.

On May 20, 1760, his Majesty was pleased to grant to the said Hon. Mary Legge, his wife, the dignity of a Baronefs of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baronefs Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset; and the dignity of Baron, to her heirs male, by her husband, the said Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge. By whom her Ladyship had issue the Hon. Henry-Stawel Legge, their son and heir, who was born on Feb. 22, 1757. Her Ladyship re-married, on October 11, 1768,

1768, to the Right Hon. Wills Hill, the present Earl of Hillsborough, by whom she has no issue.

**TITLE.]** Mary Hill, Baroness Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset.

**CREATIONS.]** Baroness Stawel, as above, May 20, 1760, 34 Geo. II.

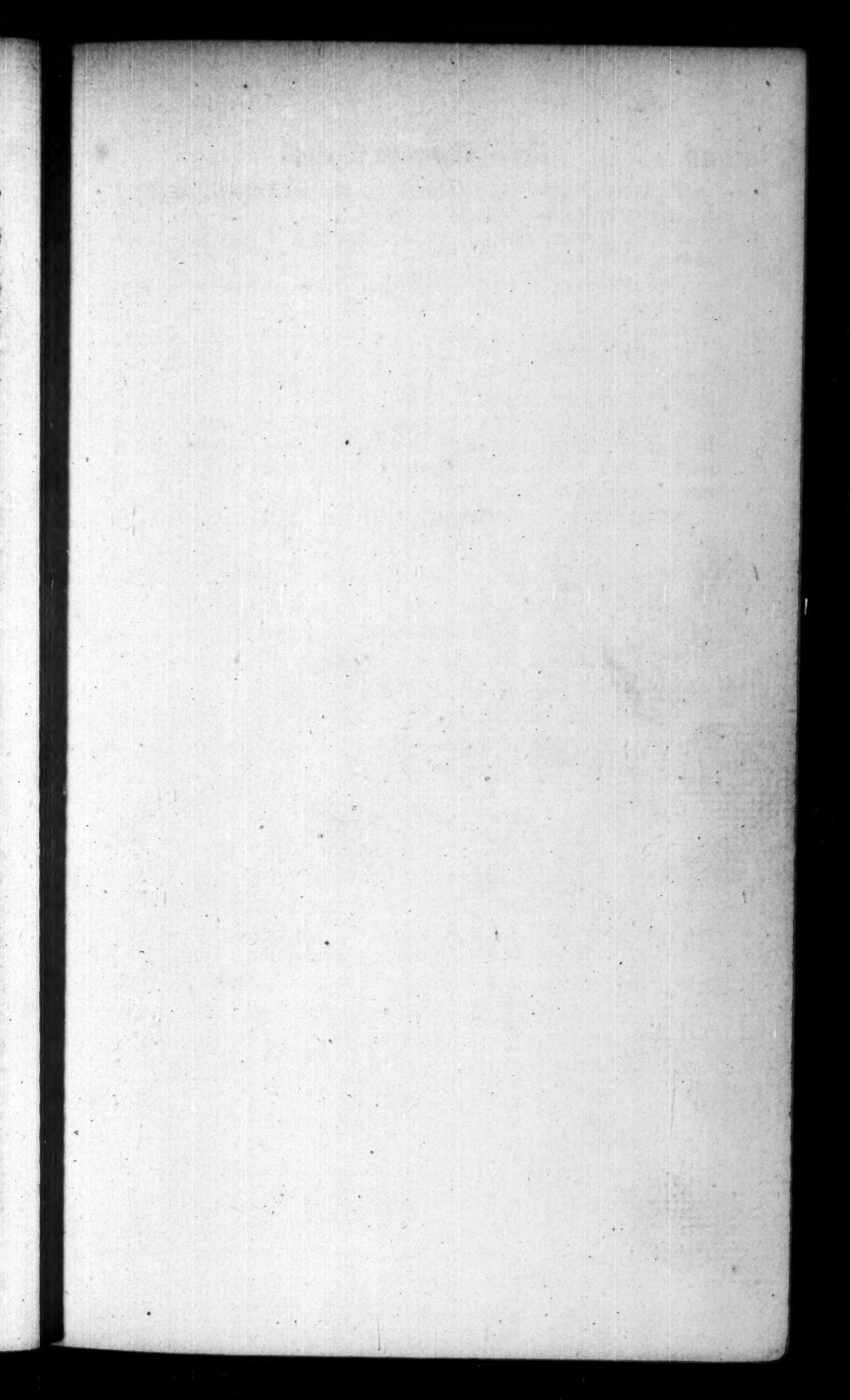
**ARMS.]** Gules, a Cross of Lozenges, Argent, for Stawel.

**CREST of Stawel.]** On a Chapeau, Gules, turned up, Ermine, an Eagle displayed, Argent, from its mouth a scroll, inscribed with the motto.

**SUPPORTERS.]** Two Man-tigers, i. e. beasts, bodied, &c. in form of lions, Argent, with human visages, proper, armed with a sort of Horns, like those of a Satyr, or Goat, and maned and tufted, Or.

**MOTTO.]** EN PAROLE JE VIS.

**MONSON-**









100. *Handwritten text, possibly a library or collection number, followed by a signature or name.*



Watson Baron Sondes



## MONSON-WATSON, *Lord Sondes.*

**I**N the pedigree of Lord Monson, it is recited, that JOHN, the first who bore that title, having married Lady Margaret, youngest daughter of Lewis Watson, the first Earl of Rockingham, had by her three sons, 1. John, his successor; 2. Lewis, of whom we are principally to treat, as being created Lord Sondes; and, 3. George Monson, a military officer, whose gallant exploits in the East Indies, during the late war, make a very considerable figure in history.

The said LEWIS, 2d son, was born on November 28, 1728; and at the death of his cousin, Thomas, 3d and last Earl of Rockingham, Viscount Sondes, &c. on February 26, 1745-6, assumed the name and arms of Watson, in obedience to the will of that nobleman, who left him his estate on that condition.

In April, 1750, he was, on a vacancy occasioned by the death of Francis Scot, Earl of Dalkeith, elected one of the representatives for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, to the 10th parliament of Great Britain; and at the general election, in 1754, was returned, to the next parliament, a Burgess for the same place, and likewise one of the Knights for the county of Kent, for which last he chose his seat.

On February 16, 1754, he was appointed, for life, one of the Auditors of the imprest and foreign accounts, first fruits, tenths, customs, and of the mint and coinage: and by letters patent, bearing date May 20, 1760, was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of Baron Sondes, of Lees-Court, in the county of Kent, with limitation of that dignity to the heirs male of his body.

His Lordship, on October 12, 1752, wedded Frances, 2d surviving daughter of the late Henry Pelham, Esq; (brother to Thomas, late Duke of Newcastle) by Lady Catharine, his wife, eldest daughter of John Manners, 2d Duke of Rutland, by his first Dutches, Catharine, 2d daughter to William, Lord Russell, and sister to Wriothesley, 2d Duke of Bedford: and by her Ladyship, who was born on August 18, 1728, had issue four sons, 1. Lewis-Thomas, born on April 18, 1754; 2. George-Henry, born on October 18, 1755; 3. Charles, born on March 11, 1758, and died April 16, 1769; and, 4. George, born Feb. 20, and baptized March 20, 1768; and a daughter, Catharine, who died young. Her Ladyship, the mother of these children, died July 30, 1777.

**TITLE.]** Lewis Monson-Watson, Baron of Sondes, of Lees-Court, in the county of Kent.

**CREATION.]** Baron Sondes, of Lees-Court, in the county of Kent, May 20, 1760, 33 Geo. II.

**ARMS.]** Quarterly: 1st and 4th, Argent, on a Cheveron, engrailed, Azure, between three Martlets, Sable, as many Crescents, Or, for Watson; 2d and 3d, Or, two Cheverons, Gules, for Monson, with a Crescent on each Quarter for difference.

**CREST.]** On a Wreath, a Griffin's Head erased, Argent, gorged with a ducal Coronet, Or.

**SUPPORTERS.]** On the dexter side, a Griffin, Argent, gorged as the Crest; on the sinister, a Bear, proper, gorged with a belt, buckled with strap pendant, Argent, charged with three Crescents, Or.

**MOTTO.]** ESTO QUOD ESSE VIDERIS.

**CHIEF SEATS.]** Lees-Court, near Feversham, in Kent; and Rockingham-Castle, in Northamptonshire.

**STEWART,**

y

n,

y

s,

or

t,

t,

d

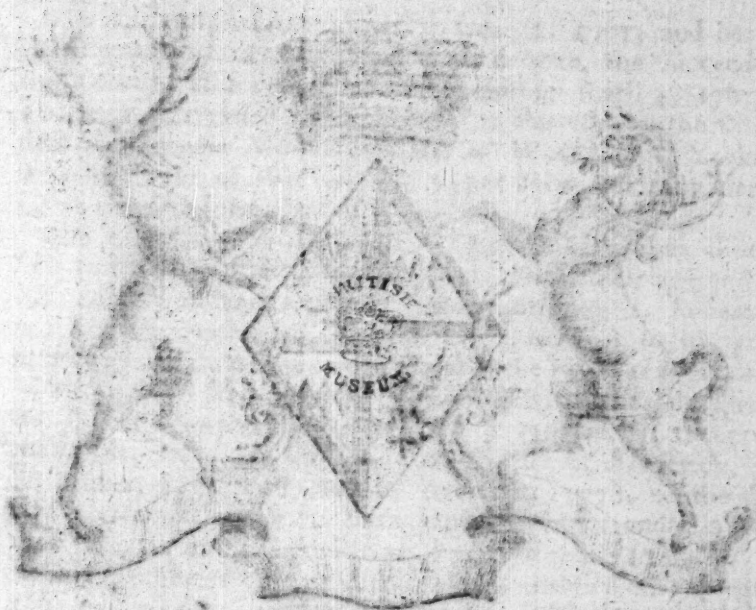
h

d

r,







British Museum



*Stuart Baroness Mount-Stuart.*



*STEWART, Baroness Mount-Stewart.*

**T**HE descent of this noble Lady being under that of the present Earl of Sandwich, I shall only observe that her Ladyship was the only daughter of the Hon. Edward Wortley Montagu, second son, and successor of the Hon. Sidney Montagu, second son of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, by his wife, Lady Mary, eldest daughter of his Grace Evelyn, first Duke of Kingston, and that her Ladyship was married, on August 24, 1736, to the Right Hon. John Stewart, Earl of Bute.

Her Ladyship's father deceased Jan. 22, 1761; and her mother, in August, 1762; upon whose decease, she succeeded to the possession of a very large estate, and on April 4, 1761; her Ladyship was raised to the rank of a Peerefs, by the stile and title of Baroness Mount-Stewart; of Wortley, in Yorkshire; with limitation of that honour, to her heirs male; by her present husband, John Earl of Bute.

Her Ladyship, by the said Earl, her husband, has issue five sons and six daughters, viz. 1. John, whose marriage and issue will be seen under the title of Baron Cardiffe; 2. James, who will succeed, upon the death of her Ladyship, to his grandfather's great estate, and is then to take the surname of Wortley-Montagu. In May, 1767, he married Margaret, daughter of Sir David Conyngham, Bart. and is member in the present parliament for Bute and Caithnessshire. 3. Frederick, born September, 1751, and married April 19, 1778, to the Hon. Miss Bertie; 4. Charles, born January, 1753; and is a Major in the army; and, 5. William, born February 1755.

The daughters are, 1. Lady Mary, married in September, 1761, to Sir James Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmoreland, Bart. 2. Lady Jane, born April, 1742; married February 1, 1768, to Sir George Macartney, Bart. since created Lord Macartney in the kingdom of Ireland; 3. Lady Anne, born August, 1746; married on July 2, 1764, to the Right Hon. Hugh, Earl Percy; eldest son and heir apparent of his Grace Hugh, Duke of Northumberland; 4. Lady Augusta, born February 1749, married August, 1773, to Captain Andrew Corbett, of the Horse Guards, and died on February 5, 1778; 5. Lady Caroline, born May, 1750, and married, in January 1778, to William, Henry Dawson, son of William Henry, Viscount Carlow of the kingdom of Ireland; and, 6. Lady Louisa, born 15 August, 1757.

50 *Stewart, Baronefs Mount-Stewart.*

**TITLE.]** Mary Stewart, Baronefs Mount-Stewart, of Wortley, in Yorkshire.

**CREATION.]** Baronefs Mount-Stewart, as above, April 4, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, 3 Lozenges conjoined in Fess, Gules, within a bordure, Sable, for Montagu. Second and third, Or, an Eagle displayed, Vert, beaked and membered, Gules, for Monthermer.

**CREST.]** The Earl of Bute's.

**SUPPORTERS.]** The Earl of Bute's.

**MOTTO.]** The same as her consort's.

**CHIEF SEATS.]** Montague-house, in Yorkshire; Luton-hoo, in Bedfordshire; and at Mount-Stewart, in the Isle of Bute.

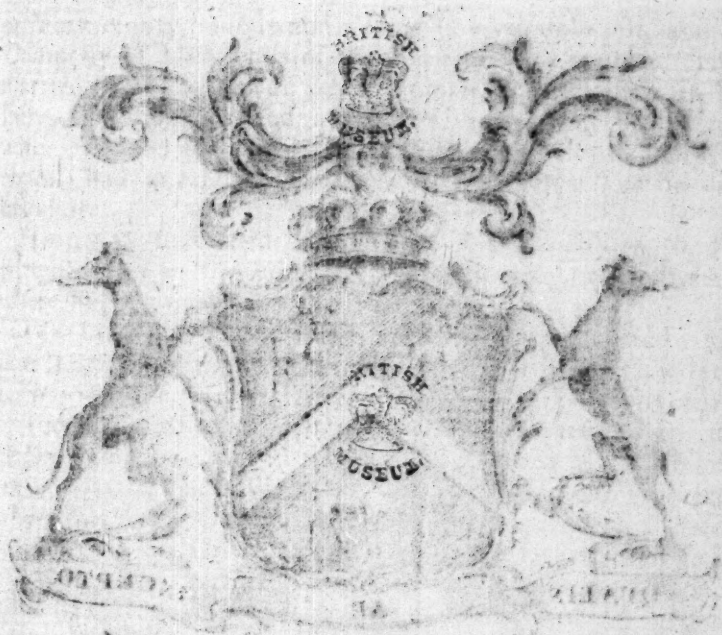
**ROBINSON,**

f  
.  
s  
:  
d

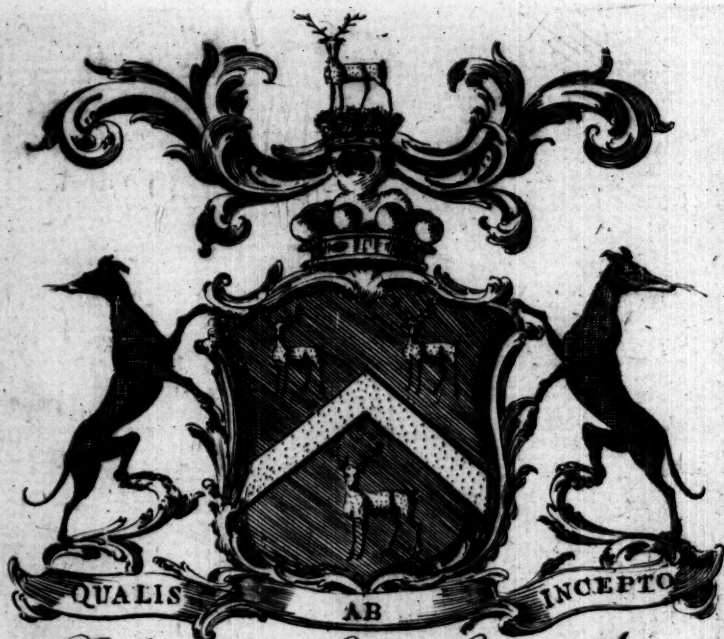
f







*John Lubbock Esq.*



*Robinson Lord Grantham*

Y  
m  
an  
C  
of  
C  
m  
fh  
wi  
ch  
hi  
wi  
wh  
ne  
Ri  
on  
ele  
the  
wh  
sep  
chi  
kin  
sido  
his  
wit  
V  
and  
Ma  
Hou  
Wi  
seco  
Nap  
calfo  
ried



ROBINSON, Lord Grantham

**T**HIS family is descended from WILLIAM Robinson, an eminent Hamburgh merchant, who was Lord Mayor of York in the years 1581, and 1594, and was twice chosen member of parliament for that city, viz. in the years 1584, and 1588; and dying in 1616, aged 94, was buried in St. Crux Church, in York. By his will he bequeathed to the city of York eighty pounds and a silver bowl doubly gilt, and to the Company of Merchants of the said city forty pounds. He first married to a daughter of John Redman, of Tulworth, in Yorkshire, by whom he had a son, William; and by his second wife, daughter of Thomas Harrison, of the city of York, merchant, had another son, Thomas, between whom he divided his estates.

THOMAS succeeded to those in Richmondshire, and died without issue in the year 1625, at Allethorp, near Burniston, where he was buried.

WILLIAM, who had succeeded to his father's estates in and near York, and to the greatest part of his brother's estates in Richmondshire, served the office of Sheriff of York city in 1607; on the death of his father, he was, on September 16, 1616, elected Alderman of the said city, was Lord Mayor thereof in the year 1619; and by his last will and testament (the probate whereof is dated October 20, 1626) he bequeathed his body to sepulture in St. Crux church, nigh his father, mother, and children. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Jenkins, of Grimstone in the county of York, Knt. by whom, besides other children who died young, he had two sons, William, his heir, and John, whose wife is buried in St. Crux church, with this memorial:

"Here lyeth entombed, Elizabeth Robinson, wief to John Robinson, seconde son to William Robinson the younger, of this citty, marchante, who departed this lief the 8 of Aug. 1606."

WILLIAM Robinson, his son and heir, was knighted in 1633; and in 1638, was High Sheriff of the county. By his first wife, Mary, one of the coheiresses of Sir William Bamborough, of Housam in the county of York, Bart. he had one son, named William, who died at Paris, before he was of age. By his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappa in the county of York, Knt. he left two sons, Metcalfe and Thomas, and three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to Philip Rycot, Esq; Margaret, to William Weddell;

of Erswick in the county of York, Esq; and Frances, to Robert Bell, of Overton, in the same county, Esq; and dying at Roccliffe, near York, in the year 1658, was buried in St. Crux church, aforesaid.

METCALFE Robinson, his eldest son and heir, was created a Baronet July 30, 1660, and was three times elected by the citizens of York, to represent them in parliament, viz. in the years 1660, 1661, and 1684. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir William d'Arcy, of Witton Castle in the county of Durham, Knt. he had one son, who died very young. He died, Feb. 6, 1688-9, at Newby upon Swale, near Topcliffe, in the county of York, where he was buried.

His brother, THOMAS, abovementioned, married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Tancred, of Arden in the county of York, Esq; by whom he left two sons, William and Tancred, and a daughter, named Margaret. Tancred was physician to King George I, and married Alethea, daughter of George Morley, Esq; by whom he left one son, named William, married to Dorothea, daughter of Dr. Coke, of Derby. Margaret married Rowland Norton, of Disforth in the county of York, Esq; and the said Thomas dying at York, in 1676, several years before his brother, Sir Metcalfe, abovementioned, was buried in St. Crux church in that city.

WILLIAM Robinson, his eldest son, and nephew to Sir Metcalfe, succeeded the latter in his estates, was member of parliament for the borough of Northallerton, in the county of York, in the reign of King James II. and was of the Convention Parliament, at the revolution. In 1689, he was High Sheriff of the county; and, in the same year, was created a Baronet, his uncle's title being extinct. He was chosen member of parliament twice afterwards for Northallerton; and from the year 1697, to the year 1722, was chosen eight times to represent the city of York. In the year 1700, he was Lord Mayor of that city; but on October 15, 1718, he resigned his gown as an Alderman, and presented the city with 100 l. towards their capital stock, having been on many former occasions a very liberal benefactor. In 1679, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of George Aislaby, of Studley Royal in the county of York, Esq; by whom he left six children, viz.

1. Metcalfe, his successor.
2. Tancred, successor to his brother.
3. William, who served in the army many years, till he arrived to the rank of Colonel of a regiment of Marines, in which capacity he went upon the expedition to Carthage, in 1740, and died at Port Royal in Jamaica, June 19, 1741.
4. Thomas, *the first Lord Grantham.*

5. John, who was Major of his brother's regiment, and died at Jamaica, in 1742.

6. Anne, who married Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham in the county of York, Esq; and died 15 January, 1768.

Sir William died 22 December, 1736, aged 81, at Newby, and was buried at Topcliffe, aforesaid.

Sir METCALFE Robinson, Bart. eldest son of Sir William, died unmarried, 26 December, 1736, and was buried at Topcliffe, being succeeded by his brother,

Sir TANCRED Robinson, Bart. who was bred to the navy, in which service he rose to the rank of Rear Admiral of the White. In 1718, he was Lord Mayor of York the first time, and in 1738, a second time. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of William Norton, of Disforth in the county of York, Esq; by whom he had nine children; six whereof survived him, viz. William, his successor; 2d, Sir Norton, successor to his brother; 3d, Mary, married to Thomas Peirse, of Peirseburg in the county of York, Esq; 4th, Elizabeth; 5th, Alethea, who died, unmarried, July 30, 1767; and, 6th, Margaret. Sir Tancred died at York, in 1754, and was buried in St. Crux church, in that city.

Sir WILLIAM Robinson, Bart. his son and heir, married Dorothea, daughter of John Thornhill, of Stanton in the county of Derby, Esq; but died without issue, and was buried at Topcliffe. On the lid of his coffin was fixed a brass plate, on which was engraved this inscription:

Sir Will<sup>m</sup> Robinson,  
Bart.

Died March 4th, 1770,

In the fifty-eighth

Year of his age.

Over which was his arms, viz. 1st and 4th, Vert, a Cheveron between 3 Bucks statant at gaze, Or, for Robinson. 2d and 3d, Azure, a Maunch, Argent, for Conyers. Impaled with those of his lady above-mentioned, viz. Gules, two Bars gemelles and a Chief, Argent, for Thornhill.

Crest, in a Coronet, Or, the Bandages adorned with Strawberry Leaves and Fleurs-de-lis alternately, a Mount, Vert, thereon a Buck statant at gaze, Or.

THOMAS Robinson, 4th son of Sir William Robinson, above-mentioned, was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1719.

In 1723, when Horace Walpole, Esq; afterwards Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, was Ambassador at the Court of France,



Mr. Robinson was, by commission under the Great Seal, appointed Secretary to that embassy.

In the first parliament of the reign of King George II. he was returned member for the borough of Thirk, in the county of York.

In 1730, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor Charles VI. and concluded the treaties of Vienna, between the Emperor, England, and the States General, of the 16th of March, 1731; and between the Emperor, England, and Spain, of the 22d of July, of the same year.

In 1740, he was, upon the demise of the Emperor Charles VI. appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

In 1742, upon the conclusion of the peace between their Hungarian and Prussian Majesties, Mr. Robinson was honoured with the Order of the Bath, and knighted and invested at Vienna, by the Duke of Lorraine, Great Duke of Tuscany.

When his Royal Highness was elected Emperor of Germany, in the year 1745, Sir Thomas Robinson was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to his Imperial Majesty.

In 1748, Sir Thomas Robinson was ordered to repair from Vienna to Aix la Chapelle, to act as Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary, jointly with the Earl of Sandwich; in the negotiation that was carrying on there for the general peace of Europe; which being concluded, he returned to England, after having been constantly employed in foreign service upwards of 25 years.

At his arrival in England, in 1749, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and chosen member of parliament for the borough of Christchurch, in the county of Southampton.

In 1750, he was appointed Master of the Great Wardrobe; and was shortly afterwards sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; and in 1754, was appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

In 1755, he was declared one of the Lords Justices of Great Britain, during his Majesty's absence: and in November following, having resigned the seals, was again appointed Master of the Great Wardrobe, in which office he continued till the accession of his present Majesty, who was graciously pleased, by letters patent, bearing date the 7th day of April, 1761, to create him a Peer of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of Lord Grantham, Baron Grantham, in Lincolnshire; and in July, 1765, to appoint him one of the Post-Masters-General of Great Britain and Ireland, in which office he continued till the end of December 1766.

7  
s  
r  
d  
y.  
y,  
er  
m  
er  
e-  
of  
d,  
ds  
ne  
nd  
ch,  
e;  
ur-  
his  
reat  
fol-  
fter  
the  
fed,  
to  
and  
ire;  
ers-  
con-  
His





His Lordship married Frances, third daughter of Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham in the county of York, Esq; and she dying at Earl's Court, near Kensington, in the year 1750, was buried at Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex. Their issue were two sons, 1. Thomas, the present Lord Grantham; 2. Frederick, born at Vienna, October 11, 1746; also six daughters, Frances, who died, unmarried, 2 August, 1758, and was buried at Chiswick; Anne, who died an infant; Anne; Mary, who died young, in 1751, and was buried at Chiswick; Theresa, married, May 18, 1769, to John Parker, of Saltram in Devonshire, Esq; and died, December 21, 1775; and Elizabeth, who died young, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. His Lordship died at his house at Whitehall, London, on September 30, 1770, and was succeeded in title by his eldest son,

THOMAS, *the second and present Lord Grantham*, who was born at Vienna, 30th of November, 1738. In 1761, he was appointed Secretary of the Embassy to the intended Congress at Augsburg: on 1 October, 1766, appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; and, whilst a commoner, represented the Borough of Christchurch in Hampshire. His Lordship is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, also one of his Majesty's Privy Counsellors.

TITLES.] Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, Baron Grantham, in the county of Lincoln.

CREATION.] Baron Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, April 7, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Vert, a Cheveron, between three Bucks standing at gaze, Or.

CREST.] Out of a Crown of Fleurs-de-lis, Or, on a Mount, Vert, a Buck standing at gaze, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, regardant, Sable.

MOTTO.] QUALIS AB INCEPTO.

GROSVENOR, *Lord Grosvenor.*

**T**HIS noble family is descended from a long train, in the male line, of illustrious ancestors, who flourished in Normandy, with great dignity and grandeur, from the time of its first erection into a sovereign dukedom, A. D. 912, to the Conquest of England, in the year 1066; having been always ranked among the foremost there either for nobleness of blood, or power: and having had the government of many castles and strong holds, in that dutchy, and likewise the possession of the honourable and powerful office of Le Grovenour, it is certain, that, from that place of high trust, they took their surname, which has been variously written Grosvenor, Le Grosvenor, Le Grosvenour, Grovenor, Le Groveneur, and Le Grovenour.

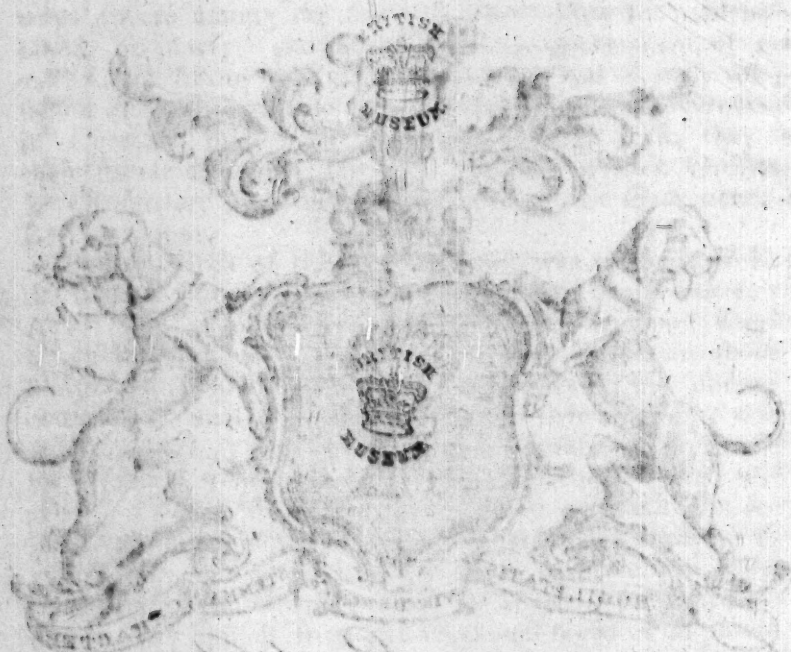
The patriarch of this ancient house was an uncle of Rollo, the famous Dane; and one of the principal commanders, who, A. D. 876, accompanied him in his descent upon England, where that renowned Chieftain proposed to fix an abode for himself, and Danish or Norman followers, but finding his countrymen masters of the best part of that kingdom, and Alfred (*the Great*) in a condition to maintain the rest, he set sail for France, in hopes of obtaining a settlement there; and the event answered his expectation. Rollo got such firm footing in *Neustria* (to which he gave the name of *Normandy*) that it was not in the power of the French to drive him out; and their Sovereign, Charles, stiled *the Simple*, was forced, in order to free himself from the continual dread of so potent and enterprizing a neighbour, to grant him that part of *Neustria*, then in the hands of the victorious Danes, situate between the Seine and the Epte, with the title of *Duke of Normandy*. This happened in the year 912, when Edward (commonly called *the Elder*) swayed the English sceptre: and Rollo, according to agreement, embracing the Christian faith, was baptized, did homage to the French Monarch, and married Giselle, or Gisela, his sister, by some called his daughter. Rollo having thus obtained that fine province, liberally rewarded his kinsmen, companions, and fellow adventurers.

In the year 1066, William, 7th Duke of Normandy, though an illegitimate son of Robert, the 6th Duke, whose father, Richard II. the fourth Duke, was great grandson to the beforementioned Rollo, landed at Pevensey (now Pemsy) in Sussex, on September 29; and having vanquished and slain  
Harold



*Grosvenor Lord Grosvenor*





Harold II. in an engagement, on October 14, at a place since known by the name of Battle-abbey, a few miles from Hastings, got himself acknowledged King of England, and was crowned on Christmas day, that year.

Among the attendants of the said William, Duke of Normandy, in that victorious expedition into England, were his two uterine brothers, Robert, Earl of Mortaigne in the dutchy of Normandy (who afterwards got the earldom of Cornwall) and Odo, Bishop of Bajeux in the said dutchy (created Earl of Kent, in 1067) with Hugh Lupus, Count of Avranches, who by his mother was their nephew (of whom mention will be made as Earl of Chester) and GILBERT LE GROSVENOR, nephew to the said Hugh; as is evident from a Record, preserved in the Tower of London, concerning a famous plea (which shall in its proper place be taken due notice of) in a court of chivalry, with relation to a Coat of Arms claimed by Sir Richard le Scrope (who had been Lord High Chancellor of England in 1382) and Sir Robert le Grosvenor.

The said Hugh Lupus, Earl of Avranches in Normandy, nephew to King William, *the Conqueror*, and uncle to Gilbert le Grosvenor, aforesaid, got the whole earldom and county of Chester from his uncle, King William, in 1070, the 4th year of his reign, *to be holden as freely by his sword, as the King himself held England by his crown*: and, after the battle of Namptwich, parted with the lordship of Lostock, and gave one moiety, which was called Nether-Lostock, to Sir Hugh Rowchamp (progenitor to John de Holford, hereafter mentioned in the armorial contest) and the other moiety, called Over-Lostock, to ROBERT le Grosvenor, the son of Gilbert le Grosvenor, aforesaid, and which continued with his heirs male descendants until the year 1465, when it was partitioned with other lands among the coheirs of Robert le Grosvenor, after-mentioned.

In Doomsday-Book, begun in 1080, and finished in 1086, it is recorded, that the before-mentioned Hugh, Earl of Chester, had, among other possessions, Lay, Codynton, *prepe* Farndon, and Little-Budworth, which he afterwards bestowed upon this family.

Cotemporary with the said Hugh, Earl of Chester, who departed this life, A. D. 1103, there appear other persons of the name of Grosvenor: for in 1093, when that Nobleman, then advanced in years, and disposed to several works of piety (of which his munificence to the monastery of Bec, and the foundation of St. Severus, in Normandy, are instances) founded a new convent, for monks of the Benedictine order, in his city of Chester, and endowed it very largely, we find Ranulph le Grosvenor, and Ernoise le Grosvenor, witnesses to his charter,

now in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. By the same charter, his Lordship allowed each of his principal Barons to give C*s.* *per annum* land thereto, and all others, as much as they were able to bestow, &c.

Amongst his Barons, and great men, who were the next benefactors to the said Benedictine abbey, we meet with several of the family who gave lands in Lofstock, Contintune, Lay, Bradford, Nampwich, and Brocktune, as appears by the confirmation of Richard, 2d Earl of Chester, son of Hugh aforesaid, dated at Gram, A. D. 1119. They likewise gave benefactions to their uncle's foundation of Bec and St. Severus, in Normandy.

Also cotemporary with the beforementioned Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Robert le Grosvenor, lived Ulger le Grosvenor, whose name occurs among the commanders who, A. D. 1102, garrisoned the castle of Bridgnorth in Shropshire, in behalf of Robert de Belesme, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who had incurred the displeasure of King Henry I. for asserting the claim of his brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, the eldest son of King William, *the Conqueror*.

The said Robert le Grosvenor, who got Over-Lofstock from Hugh, Earl of Chester, and was son of Gilbert le Grosvenor, who came to England, A. D. 1066, with William, *the Conqueror*, was succeeded by

HENRY le Grosvenor, his son and heir, who was father of RAUFE le Grosvenor, who adhered to the cause of the Empress Maud against King Stephen. He was with his cousin, Ranulph de Gernoniis, 4th Earl of Chester, at the battle of Lincoln, on February 2, 1141, 6 Steph. when that Prince was made prisoner; but, being with the same Earl about two years afterwards, had the misfortune to be taken by his adversaries.

ROBERT le Grosvenor, successor to the said Raufe, engaged in the crusade with King Richard I. for the recovery of the Holy-land, and was with that courageous Monarch in Sicily, A. D. 1190, when he assaulted and took Messina, in revenge of King Tancred's expelling the English soldiers for some abuses they had committed there: but Richard having displayed his banners on the walls of that part of the town allotted to the French, Philip II. (surnamed *Augustus*) their Sovereign, resented it as a great indignity; and though the King of England ordered his banners to be taken down, and declared that he had no intention, by erecting them, to offend Philip, yet there arose such dissention between them, as in the sequel proved very prejudicial to the cause in which they had mutually embarked. The said Robert le Grosvenor was likewise, in



1191, with King Richard, at the conquest of the island of Cyprus, where some of the English forces had been wrecked, and barbarously treated by Isaac, who had usurped the government, and professed the Christian religion, as well as the before-mentioned Tancred, of Sicily, who was also an usurper. He assisted, besides, at the siege of Acon, Acres, or Ptolemais, in Palestine, which, after being above two years beleaguered by the Christian forces, was surrendered, by Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, on July 12, 1191; and, in the year ensuing, at the memorable victory obtained over Saladin, by which Richard became master of Joppa (or Jaffa) Ascalon, and Cæsarea.

The next in descent to the said Robert, was,

RICHARD le Grosvenor, who, in 1234, purchased Hulme (sometimes also written Holme, and Houlme) in Allostock, and Nether-Lostock, of Gram, son of Richard de Runchamp, whose father was Henry de Runchamp, lord of Nether-Lostock. It appears by a deed bearing date in the year 1269, lately in the possession of — Shakerley of Hulme, that it was agreed between the Prior and Convent of Norton, of the one part, and Richard le Grosvenor, and other parishioners of Nether-Pever chapel, on the other part, that the Prior of Norton should find them a secular chaplain, to say divine service, &c. and that the parishioners should provide books, vestments, vessels, and other ornaments of the church, at their own costs.

The said Richard le Grosvenor was succeeded by his son, ROBERT le Grosvenor; and probably was also father of Richard le Grosvenor, who held the manour of Budworth, in le Frith, with its appurtenances, of our Lord the King, as Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by the service of one knight's-fee, A. D. 1295, 23 Ed. I. as appears by the *Red Book* in the Exchequer.

The last mentioned Robert le Grosvenor succeeded his father, Richard le Grosvenor, in the lands of Hulme, and purchased Nether-Pever, in Edward I.'s reign, in the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th years of which, he served the office of Sheriff of Chester; and in that reign was also in the wars of Scotland. He married —, one of the seven daughters of Wm. de Mobberley, of Mobberley in Cheshire, Esq; by his 2d wife, Maud, daughter and heir to Robert Downes, of Chorley, *juxta* Werford. — The before-named William de Mobberley was Sheriff of Chester, A. D. 1319, and by his first wife had Sir Raufe de Mobberley, who died without issue, in France, A. D. 1361, and a daughter, Ciceley, who, in 1329, wedded John Dumville, the younger, of Mobberley. Upon the death of the said Sir Raufe de Mobberley, who had succeeded his father, William, in 1327, the said Ciceley, his sister, inherited the  
estate

estate of Mobberley; and his sisters of the half blood (whereof one was wife of this Robert le Grosvenor, and another, Mary, was married to Nicholas Leicester, of Tabley in Cheshire) became coheirs to their mother's lands in Chorley.—The beforementioned Robert le Grosvenor, of Hulme and Nether-Pever, had, by his said wife, one of William de Mobberley's daughters of the 2d marriage, a son, Sir Robert le Grosvenor, his heir, and several daughters, whereof Mary was wife to Edmund Sherard, ancestor to the present Earl of Harborough. Joan, wife to Anthony Pawlet; Alice, to Henry Denton; and Margaret, married to Ralph Allen of Cheshire.

Sir ROBERT le Grosvenor, son and heir to Robert le Grosvenor, aforesaid, accompanied King Edward III. when he besieged Vannes in Brittany, A. D. 1342, and was with him at the passage of the river Somme, on Friday, August 25, 1346, and next day at the memorable battle of Cressly (or Crecy) as also at the siege of Calais, which began on September 8, that year, and continued till August 4 following. This Sir Robert le Grosvenor wedded Emma, daughter to Waring de Maynwaring, of Pever; and by her had

RAUF le Grosvenor, who succeeded him in his lands of Hulme, Nether-Pever, &c. and was father of

Sir ROBERT le Grosvenor, who had the famous plea, before-mentioned, with Sir Richard le Scrope, about a Coat of Arms, viz. *Azure, one Bend, Or.* This suit (in which Sir Richard le Scrope was plaintiff, and Sir Robert le Grosvenor, defendant) was tried before the High-Constable and High-Marshal of England, and others commissioned for that purpose; and lasted three years, not being decided until 1389, the 12th year of the reign of King Richard II. The Judges proceeded upon the evidence of old Chronicles, ancient Deeds, and old Records of Monasteries, &c. then produced, and upon the testimony of the following Nobility, and Gentlemen, then bearing Arms, viz. John, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile and Leon, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Arundel, the Lord D'Arcy, the Lord Grey of Ruthyn, the Earl of Northumberland, the Duke of Warwick, the Lord Poynings, Stephen, Abbot of Vale-Royal, of the Cestertian order, Sir Owen de Glendore, Sir John le Massy, de Podington, *Knight-Banneret*, Sir Laurence de Dutton, *Knight-Banneret*, Sir Hugh de Browe, *Knight-Banneret*, Richard de Monlegh, Robert de Pufeldon, Morgan de Yonge, John de Hammere, John Decka, Tudor de Glandore, Howell de Eton, James de Eton, Thomas Sampeer, Sir William de Brereton, *Knight-Banneret*, Thomas de

Davenport, John de Leycestre, Raufe de Leycestre, Hugh de Hulle, Richard de Legh, Richard de Vernon, Thomas de Legh, de Northwolde, John de Massy, Hugh de Legh, Sir William de Legh, *Knight-Banneret*, Sir William de Atherton, *Knight-Banneret*, Sir Roger de Pilkington, *Knight-Banneret*, Raufe de Langton, Baron de Newton, Henry de Rixton, Roger de Bradshagh, John de Haddock, Raufe de Standish, William de Chisnall, John de Ashurst, Richard de Atherton, Matthew de Sothworth, Sir William de Atherton, Knt. Matthew de Haddock, Roger de Atherton, Robert de Par, Henry de Tildeslegh, Gilbert de Culcheth, Hugh de Winstanlegh, Matthew de Tildeslegh, Henry de Par, John de Holcroft, Sir Richard de Bold, *Knight-Banneret*, Aleyn de Rixton, Richard de Masse, de Rixton, Gilbert de Burgg, Hugh de Welston, William de Moston, Randulph de Manwaring, William de Stanlegh, John Mainwaring, Geoffrey de Boyde, Sir John de Ashton, *Knight-Banneret*, John Pygot, Robert de Stanlegh, Esq; William de Hulme, Esq; John de Cliffe, de Macclesfield, Esq; John Fitz-Richard, de Sutton, Esq; Robert de Holland, John de Holland, Raufe de Stanlegh, John de Radecleve, de Dordeshall, John de Dockenfield, Esq; Thomas de Haschton, John de Legh, Geoffrey de Legh, William de Sodington, Robert de Downes, John de Davenport, de Bromhall, John de Dokenfeld, Geoffrey de Vernon, Robert de Hyde, John de Henford, Geoffrey Massy, Nicholas de Rixton, Roger le Prior de ———, William de Tranmer, Thomas le Vernon, John Boteler, de Verton, William del Slene, Nicholas Orrel, Roger de Barton, Robert de Pilkington, de Rorrington, Yonet de Bradshaw, John de Trafford, Thomas de Pynnington, John de Urmiton, John de Horneby, Sir Thomas Fleminge, *Knight-Banneret*, Edmund de Dacre, John de Bache, John de Raudford, Sir John de Dalton, *Knight-Banneret*, Andrew de Levere, Richard de Hilton, Edward de Lathum, Robert de Wastbynton, Robert de Bradshawe, Sir Robert de Hassal, Thomas Hesketh, Nicholas de Rigby, Thomas de Halghton, Henry Bradshawe, Richard Talbot, William de Hilton, Richard de Holland, Thomas de Merbury, John de Halum, William de Legh, David de Cruwe, David de Malpas, John Dann, de Utkinton, Henry de Buston, John de Etoun, Hugh de Coton, Raufe de Egerton, Robert de Colwich, Abbot of the abby of Combermere, William Danyell, Roger de Molde-  
worth, Robert Danyell, Robert de Hassall, John de Frodesham, Hugh de Coton, John de Burghe, John de Holford [beforementioned, then of the age of 44 years] and William de Merston, Abbot of St. Warburge, de Chester.—Many of some of these deposed their having seen in the Chronicles, old Deeds,



Deeds, and other Records of Monasteries, that Hugh Lupus, commonly called the first Earl of Chester (after the Conquest) nephew to William, the Conqueror, of England, came into England, with the said William, and, with the said Earl Hugh, came one Gilbert le Grosvenor, nephew to the said Earl Hugh, armed with the Arms aforesaid, viz. *Azure, one Bend, d'Or*, and that he bore the same to his death; that from the said Gilbert descended Robert, his son and heir, and that he used the same Arms all his time; that from the said Robert came one Henry, and from Henry came Raufe, and from Raufe came Robert, and from the said Robert came another Robert, and from that Robert came Raufe, and that from that same Raufe came Sir Robert le Grosvenor, the descendant of these Arms; which Arms all and every of them, aforesaid, have successively, and by right of male descent borne, and the same used peaceably and quietly, without the claim or challenge of any one whatsoever, down to the present contest, occasioned by Sir Richard le Scrope being armed with these Arms, as well as Sir Robert le Grosvenor, in the late expedition of Monsieur the King, into Scotland, and except that Sir John Daniers, or Danyell, of Tabley in Cheshire, *Knight-Banneret*, in behalf of the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor (who was then his son-in-law, and an infant) challenged, in France, an Esquire of Cornwall, one Carminaw, [or Carminow] by name, upon seeing him armed with the said Arms, and that the said Sir John Danyell did maintain the said Armes in bataille against him. They further deposed, that they had heard from persons of rank, and ancient people whom they could believe and credit, that all and every of the aforesaid ancestors of the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor had, always, borne and used the said Arms, and that this was the common and received opinion of the matter, throughout the county of Chester, and in other parts and counties adjacent: And they or some of them further deposed, that he, the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, armed with these Arms, accompanied, and was Harbenger to, Sir James d'Audley, then Lieutenant to the Lord Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called Edward the Black Prince, for seventeen years last past, and was in Berry, Algayne, *del Tour de Brose, & à Issendon & à la siege de Rochefrion, en Peyto, en Gyan, & à Viers en Normandie, & en bataille de Poitiers* (when the said Sir James d'Audley gained the greatest honour for his extraordinary valour, and his bounty and generosity to his Esquires and followers) and that the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, being armed as aforesaid, was at the victory of Najara, in Spain, 1367, and with the said Lord Edward, the Prince, in his last action, at Limoges, 1370.—It was likewise proved, that Raufe  
le Gros-

le Groſvenor, an ancestor of the said Sir Robert, was at Lincoln, with his cousin Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and armed as aforesaid, 1141, when King Stephen was taken prisoner; and again, 1143, with his said cousin, the Earl of Chester, when he was pursued, and himself taken prisoner.

The before-mentioned conveyance, made by the said Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, of the lands of Over-Lostock, to Robert le Groſvenor, the son of Gilbert, was also attested, during the course of the trial; and that the said lands were then part of the inheritance of the said Sir Robert le Groſvenor, the defendant, by lineal male succession.

It was likewise proved, that Sir Robert le Groſvenor, another ancestor of the said Sir Robert, bore the same arms, when he accompanied King Edward III. in the camp laying before Vannes, in Brittain, and also afterwards at the passage over the Somme, and at the battle of Cressy, and at the siege of Calais: and that Robert le Groſvenor, another ancestor also of Sir Robert, the defendant, was armed, as aforesaid, with King Richard I. at Messina, in Sicily, 1190; and, in 1191, at the conquering of Cyprus, and at the taking of Acon, or Ptolemais, defended by the power of Saladin, and at the relief of Joppa, where Saladin was repulsed.

It was also made evident, that another Robert, likewise an ancestor to the defendant, was in Scotland with King Edward II. in his wars, armed as aforesaid.

Many of the before-mentioned Gentlemen also deposed, that they had seen the said Arms painted in glass windows, upon shields, standards, pennons, buildings, edifices, tombs, sepulchres, or monuments, and other places, as the arms of the said Sir Robert and his ancestors; and particularly in the several churches of Great-Budworth, Mobberley, Tarvin, Warton, Christleton, Stockport, Lymme, Sandbach, Aldford, Middlewich, Namptwich, St. Werburge in Chester, the Friars-Minors in Chester, St. Mary in Chester, Vale Royal abbey, Cumbermere abbey, the chapels of Hulme, Over-Pever, Nether-Pever, Witton, Bonches, and Bold, and at Dutton, and Bradley; and that they had moreover seen several Charters, Records, and other Deeds, belonging to the said Sir Robert, and his ancestors, sealed with seals engraved with the said Arms, and which were with the Register, to be by him properly exhibited before the Lord the Constable, and the Lord the Marshal of England.

Likewise, the before-mentioned Howell de Eton, James de Eton, Sir William de Brereton, *Knight-Banneret*, Thomas de Davenport, John de Leyceſtre, Raufe de Leyceſtre, Sir Richard de Bold, *Knight-Banneret*, Randulph de Manwaring, Raufe de Stanlegh, Thomas de Stanlegh, Robert de Downes, John

John de Davenport, de Bromhall, Robert de Hyde, Thomas le Vernon, John de Eton, Robert de Hassall, John de Frodsham, and Hugh de Coton, did further depose, that they were cousins to the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, defendant.

It appeared by the said trial, that Sir Richard le Scrope, 1346, in his expedition against the Scots, challenged an Esquire of Cornwall, of the name of Carminaw, and upon examination before the Knights, and Esquires, there present, it was alledged that Sir Richard le Scrope, and his ancestors, had borne the same Arms ever since the Conquest of England; and, on the part of Carminaw, it was alledged, that he, and his ancestors, had borne the same Arms ever since the time of King Arthur: wherefore, it was adjudged, that they should continue to bear the said Arms.

The sentence of the court, in the cause of Sir Richard le Scrope and Sir Robert le Grosvenor, was, that Sir Richard should bear the Arms of *Azure, and one Bend, d'Or*, as formerly, and that Sir Robert should bear the said Arms, but with *a Bordure d'Argent*. Sir Robert, thinking himself injured by that sentence, appealed to the King himself, before whom, by his commissioners, the whole pleadings were reviewed; and at length it was decided, that Sir Richard le Scrope should continue the usage of the said Arms, and that Sir Robert le Grosvenor should either use the said Arms with a Bordure, as in the sentence, or else, instead of *the Bend, Or*, might bear *a Garb, Or*, from the Arms of the ancient Earls of Chester, his consanguinity to them having been so fully proved in the said trial: whereupon, Sir Robert le Grosvenor, ever after, bore, for his Arms, *Azure, a Garb, Or*; and the same have been constantly used by his successors.

This Sir Robert le Grosvenor had two wives, 1. Joan, one of the daughters of Sir John Daniels, or Danyell, of Tabley in the county of Chester, *Knight-Banneret*, before-mentioned, but by her had no issue: and, 2. Joan, or Jane, sometimes called Joceline, daughter to Sir Robert de Pulford, lord of Pulford, in the county of Chester, Knt. (who was living in 1348, when Sir James Audley was Sheriff of that county) and widow of Thomas Belgrave, and at length heir to her brother John, son and heir to her father, Sir Robert, by dame Jane, his wife, who, after his death, took Richard de Bosseley for her 2d husband. The said Sir Robert de Pulford was the son of Sir Robert, lord of Pulford, who was alive in 1308, and was son of another Sir Robert de Pulford, lord of Pulford, who was with King Edward I. in the wars of Scotland.—The said Sir Robert le Grosvenor was Sheriff of Cheshire, *quam diu nobis placuerit*, as appears by an ancient writ, now remaining in the

Exches



Exchequer at Chester, dated January 1, 1388-9. He was again Sheriff of that county, 1394, and by the aforesaid Joan, or Joceline, left at his death (which happened in 1396) a son and heir.

Sir THOMAS le Grosvenor, Knt. who wedded Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir William Phefant, of the county of Stafford, Knt. and was living A. D. 1422. By the said Joan (who by a second marriage was the wife of Sir Thomas del Roche, Knt. and was alive in the year 1431, he had four sons, 1. Robert, his successor in Hulme, &c. 2. Raufe, continuator of the male line; 3. Thomas, of whom afterwards; and, 4. Randolph, who by —, his wife, daughter of — Whitmore, was progenitor to the Grosvenors of Warwickshire.

ROBERT le Grosvenor, lord of Hulme, &c. eldest son and heir to Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, Knt. was, in most part of Henry VI's reign, in the war against France. He married Jonet, otherwise Johanne, daughter to Sir Jeoffry de Chedell, Knt. and by her was father of six daughters, his coheirs, 1. Elizabeth, 2. Emme, 3. Catherine, 4. Margaret, 5. Anne, by some called Agnes, and, 6. Margery.

This Robert le Grosvenor was possessed of Hulme; Allostock, Lofstock, Gralam, Nether-Pever, Donam, Barton, Aldersey, Broxton, Chorley, Buyerton, Pulford, and lands in Claverton nigh Chester, and in Honbridge nigh Chester, all in the county of Chester; besides considerable estates in Staffordshire: all which, after his death, were divided by deed of partition, in 1465, among his daughters aforesaid.

Elizabeth, the eldest, was married, A. D. 1446, to Peter Dutton, of Hatton, Esq; son and heir of John Dutton, of Hatton, Esq. She was living in 1469, but died in the lifetime of her husband, by whom she was mother of Peter Dutton, junior, Raufe, Richard, and Randle. The said Peter Dutton, junior, wedded Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Towleshurst, of Cruwe in Cheshire, Knt. and left a son, Sir Piers Dutton, of Hatton and Dutton, Knt. who departed this life, A. D. 1545, 37 Henry VIII. leaving many sons and daughters. Of the latter, Catherine, the eldest, was successively wedded, 1. to Sir Roger Puleston (or Pilston) of Emerald (or Emerald) in Flintshire, Knt. and, 2. to Richard Grosvenor, 2d son of Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, by Catherine Coton, his wife, of whom afterwards.

Emme, 2d daughter and coheir of Robert le Grosvenor, had two husbands. 1. John Legh, of Booths in the county of Chester, Esq; by whom she left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, the wife of Piers Shakerleigh, whose descendants by her now inherit Hulme, and the fifth part of Allostock, being

being the portion that fell to the said Emme, by the deeds of partition in 1465 and 1474: and, 2. Ralph Egerton, Esq; who survived her; but they were both living in 1490, 5 Hen. VII. and had issue.

Catherine, the 3d daughter and coheir to Robert le Grosvenor, had the lordship of Pulford, in Cheshire, and other lands, by the said deed of partition, 1465, and a fifth part of Allostock, upon the death of her sister, Margery, by another deed of partition, A. D. 1474. This Catherine was successively married, 1. to Richard Winnington, of Winnington in Cheshire, Esq; by whom she had three sons, Richard, Peter, and George, and also two daughters, Jane, and Elizabeth; who were all living in 1490, 5 Hen. VII. and, 2. to William Venables, Esq;—Richard, the eldest son of Richard Winnington, and of Catherine Grosvenor, his wife, died in 1504, 19 Henry VII. and by his wife, Joan Smith (who departed this life in 1509, 24 Hen. VII.) had two daughters, 1. Catherine, who died without issue, A. D. 1508, 23 Hen. VII. as appears by her office taken in 1515, 6 Hen. VIII. and, 2. Elizabeth, who wedded Sir Piers Warburton, of Arley in Cheshire, Knt. A. D. 1511, 2 Hen. VIII. being then sole heir. The said Sir Piers died in 1550, 4 Ed. VI. and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1558, 6 Mariae, leaving issue, besides several daughters, a son, Sir John Warburton, who inherited the estate of Winnington, and also Pulford, and other lands, the portion of his great-grand-mother, Catherine Grosvenor, all which continue in the family.

Margaret, 4th daughter and coheir of Robert le Grosvenor, lord of Hulme, &c. had for her share a moiety of Nether-Pever, with Little-Pever, the 3d part of Over-Alderley, the 3d part of Pygrave-wood, in the demesne lands of Allostock, in the county of Chester, and certain lands in Hope, juxta Astonfield, in the county of Stafford, according to the deed of partition made in 1465. She married Thomas Leicester, of Nether-Tabley in Cheshire, Esq; and was living in 1469, but died before her husband, by whom she had a son, John Leicester, who, upon the decease of Margery, his mother's youngest sister, got the 5th part of Allostock, by deed of partition made in 1474; and from the said John, the present Sir Peter-Burn Leicester, of Tabley, Bart. is descended.

Anne, or Agnes, the 5th daughter and coheir of Robert le Grosvenor, had, according to the deed of partition dated 1465, Buyerton, Newbolde, and other lands in Cheshire, besides a fifth part of Allostock, the share of her sister, Margery. This Anne, in 1469, 9 Ed. IV. became the 2d wife of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton in Cheshire, Knt. ancestor by

her,

her, to the present Sir Rowland Stanley, of Hooton, aforesaid, Baronet.

Margery, the 6th daughter and coheir of Robert le Grosvenor, had, by the deed of partition made in 1465, the lands of Allostock; but dying unmarried, her share was divided among her other sisters, or their issue; according to partition agreed on in 1474, as before related.

Having thus deduced the descendants of Robert le Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, Knt: by Joan Pheasant, his wife, we shall give an account of the said Sir Thomas's 3d son, also Thomas, before we proceed with Raufe, the 2d son, continuator of the male line of this ancient family; having already taken notice of Randulph, the 4th son.

The said THOMAS, 3d son, married \*† Isabella, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Peshale, of Chetwynd, and Bellaport, in the county of Salop, Knt. direct ancestor to the present Sir John Peshall, Bart. and by her, who had Bellaport for her portion (the other coheir Jocosa carrying Chetwynd to her husband, William Pigott, from whom the Pigotts of that place descend) was father of Randolph Grosvenor, of Bellaport, who wedded Margaret, one of the daughters of Randal Maynwaring, of Carrigham, and had issue, Randolph, his heir, who, by Anne, his wife, daughter to William Charlton, of Apley in Shropshire, Esq; had a son and heir, Thomas Grosvenor, Esq; who espoused Margery, daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcote in the said county of Salop, Esq; and by her was father of William Grosvenor, of Bellaport, Esq; who married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Heywood, of Stoneleigh in Staffordshire, Esq; and by her had a son and heir, William Grosvenor, of Bellaport, Esq; who wedded Cicely, one of the daughters of Sir Richard Maynwaring, of Ighfield in Shropshire, Knt. but had no issue.

We now return to RAUFE le Grosvenor, 2d son of Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, and continuator of the male line of this noble family.

The said Raufe (sometimes called Rawline) was twice married, 1. to Joan, sole daughter and heir of John Eton, of Eton (now Eaton) near Chester, Esq; by which Joan he had three sons, viz. Robert Grosvenor, his heir, Richard (by some called Raufe) and James, of all whom afterwards; and two daughters, viz. Jonet, wedded, in 38 Henry VI. to Oliver Hope, son of John Hope, of whom the Hopes, of Broughton, descend, and Alice Grosvenor: and, 2. to Ellyn, daughter of Jenkin Manley; but it does not appear, that he had issue by her.—The said John Eton, the father of Joan, the wife of Raufe



Grosvenor, was son of John de Eton, lord of Eton and Stockton, who married Beatrice, and died in 1415, 3 Henry V. This John was the son of another John, who wedded Margaret, daughter to Henry de Weston, Esq; and was son to Richard de Eton, who was living in 1346, 20 Ed. III. together with Joan, his wife, and died A. D. 1381, 5 Rich. II. He was the son of Robert de Eton, and Isabel, his wife, who was heir to William de Stockton, lord of Stockton, and alive, with her husband, in 1311, 5 Ed. II. This Robert de Eton was the son of Richard de Eton, son and heir of another Richard de Eton, whose father was another Richard, who was the son of William de Eton, and heir to another William, who was son and heir to another William de Eton.

Before we proceed with Robert Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of Raufe le Grosvenor, by his wife, Joan Eton, we shall give an account of his two younger brothers, Richard, and James.

The said Richard (or Raufe, according to some) 2d son of Raufe (or Rawline) le Grosvenor, had a son, Richard, and several daughters, whereof Alice was the wife of William Goodman. Richard, the son, was Sheriff of Chester in 1492; and wedded Sybil, and by her was father of two sons, whereof one was also Sheriff of Chester, and of nine daughters, as appeared in the glass windows in the church of St. Mary on the Hill, in the city of Chester, A. D. 1534.

James Grosvenor, 3d son of Raufe le Grosvenor, and Joan Eton, wedded Margaret, daughter of Piers Stanley, of Ewlowe; and by her had an only daughter and heir, Margaret, who married Richard Oldfield.

ROBERT, eldest son and heir to Raufe le Grosvenor, by his wife, Joan, daughter of John Eton, of Eton, married, in 8 Henry IV. Catherine, daughter of Sir William Norris, of Speake in the county of Lancaster, Knt. and departing this life in 12 Hen. VII. left two sons, 1. Thomas, his heir, and, 2. Richard, who continued the line; and likewise two daughters, Catherine, and Jane. — Catherine, the eldest, had two husbands, 1. Thomas Hough, of Leighton, Esq; and, 2. Sir William Venables, Knt. Baron of Kinderton. By the first she was mother of an only son and heir, John Hough, who wedded Christian, daughter of Sir George Calveley, Knt. and by her had a son, William Hough, Esq; who married Jane, daughter to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, and by her was father of an only daughter and heir, Alice, espoused to William Whitmore, of Leighton, by whom she had issue. By her 2d husband, she had a son, Anthony Venables, Esq; and a daughter, Anne, who was the wife of Richard Leigh, of High-Leigh,

Leigh, Esq;—The before-mentioned Jane, the youngest daughter, was married to Raufe, son and heir of Nicholas Leigh, of High-Leigh, Esq; and in 3 Ed. III. had issue, two daughters, coheirs, 1. Catherine, who wedded — Done, of Flaxyards, Esq; and had issue; and, 2. Jane, who was married to Randolph Spurstowe, of Spurstowe, Esq; and also had issue.

THOMAS, eldest son and heir of the aforesaid Robert Grosvenor, wedded, in 10 Hen. VII. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Calveley, of the Lea in Cheshire, Knt. but died, in 27 Hen. VII. without issue. Thereupon,

RICHARD, the 2d son of the said Robert Grosvenor, succeeded to the estate; and in 1 Hen. VIII. married Catherine, 3d daughter and one of the coheirs of Richard Coton, of Rudware-Hampstall in Staffordshire, Esq; from a younger son of whose family descended the late Sir John Cotton, of Connington in Huntingdonshire, and of Stretton in Bedfordshire, Bart. who died on March 27, 1752.—The other coheirs of the said Richard Coton, were Maud, the eldest daughter, Eleanor, the 2d, and Isabel, the 4th.—Maud was wedded to Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury, Justice of the King's-Bench in 14 Hen. VIII.—Eleanor was married to Sir William Venables; and Isabel, to Sir Thomas Bradburne, of Derbyshire, Knt.

The said Richard Coton, father of those four Ladies, was heir to Thurcaston, Tayme, and Mapplewell, in the county of Leicester; to Coilston and Rosington in Derbyshire; Rudware-Hampstall, Poefwood, and Ashfield, in the county of Stafford; Coton, and Oseroft, in the county of Chester; his grandfather, Richard Coton, of Rudware-Hampstall, having, in 31 Hen. VI. married Joan, one of the daughters of Richard Venables, Esq; Baron of Kinderton, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, who was slain at the battle of Bloreheath, in Staffordshire, on September 23, 1459, 38 Hen. VI. where the Cheshiremen were very great sufferers, having wore that day little *silver swans*, which King Henry's consort had ordered to be distributed among the Gentlemen of that county, as the badge of the Prince of Wales, her son. The said Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, was descended from Sir Hugh Venables, Knt. Baron of Kinderton, who, in the reign of Edward I. married Agatha, daughter and heir to old Sir Raufe Vernon, Knt.—And John Coton, father of the said Richard Coton, living in 12 Hen. VI. married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir William Faukoner, of Thurcaston, Knt. son of Sir John le Faukoner, Knt. who was alive in 22 Richard II. and

was son to William le Faukoner, who was living in 30 Ed. III, and was son to Thomas le Faukoner, who was alive in 14 Ed. I. and was son to William le Faukoner, the son of Sir John le Faukoner, Knt. who married Margery, daughter and heir to Geoffry, lord of Thurcaston, son to Geoffry, son of Philip, lord of Thurcaston, who was son to Robert le Faukoner, de Thurcaston, son of William le Faukoner, de Thurcaston, who wedded Margery de St. Par; and the said William was son of Raufe le Faukoner, son of Scanard le Faukoner, son of Henry le Faukoner, de Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester, in the reign of King William I. commonly stiled the *Conqueror*.—And Edmund Coton, father of the aforesaid John, was lord of Rudware-Hampstall, 45 Ed. III. in right of his wife, who was Johan, daughter and heir of Walter de Rudware-Hampstall, by Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of Walter Walltheofe, and Julian, his wife, daughter and heir of John Bassinge. The said Walter de Rudware was grandson of Walter de Rudware, son of Walter de Rudware, by Matilda, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Peeke, by Hawise, his wife, daughter of Reginald I. Count of Burgundy, by Alisa, or Adelisa, his wife, daughter to Richard II. Duke of Normandy, grandfather to William, the *Conqueror*.

Such were the illustrious ancestors and kindred of Catherine Coton, the wife of Richard Grosvenor, 2d son of Robert Grosvenor, and ancestor to the present Lord Grosvenor.

The said Richard Grosvenor (who departed this life on July 27, 1542) had, by the said Catherine, his wife, five sons, 1. Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Knt. his heir: 2. Richard Grosvenor, who was Sheriff of the county of Flint, 6 Ed. VI. and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter to Piers Dutton, of Hatton, and relict of Sir Roger Puleston, of Emerald in Flintshire, had issue: 3. John Grosvenor, who married, but left no issue; his son, Thomas, dying before him: 4. Anthony Grosvenor, who wedded Uriel, daughter to Sir Roger Puleston, of the Temple, Knt. and by her was father of three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Amy, and Frances, who all died unmarried, except Amy, who was wife to Edward Bewlott, of Moreton, Esq; and, 5. George Grosvenor, who died young.

Richard Grosvenor, aforesaid, was also, by the same Catherine, father of eleven daughters, 1. Elizabeth, 2. Eleanor, 3. Catherine, 4. Anne, 5. Alice, 6. Margaret, 7. Maud, 8. Jane, 9. Dorothy, 10. Mary, and, 11. Ursula.

Elizabeth, the eldest, was lady of the nuns in Chester, A. D. 1532.

Eleanor, the 2d daughter, wedded Thomas Reddish, lord of Gropenhall, Dodelstone, &c. in Cheshire, Esq;

Catherine,



Catherine, the 3d daughter, was wife to Thomas Ravenscroft, of Bretton in Flintshire, Esq; son and heir of George.

Anne, 4th daughter, married Roger Puleston, of Emerald, in the county of Flint, Esq;

Alice, 5th daughter, was a nun at Chester; and was alive in 1559.

Margaret, 6th daughter, married three husbands, 1. Raufe Birkenhead, of Trowton in Cheshire, Esq; 2. George Wood, of Battersey, Justice of Chester, Esq; and, 3. John Molineux, of the Wood in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

Maud, 7th daughter, was wife to Humphrey Ridgeley, of Ridgeley in the county of Stafford, Esq.

Jane, 8th daughter, was successively wedded to George Sandford, of Sandford in Shropshire, Esq; and Sir William Hollis, Knt.

Dorothy, 9th daughter, had also two husbands, 1. Richard Wilbraham, of Woodhey, Esq; son and heir to William Wilbraham, of Woodhey, Esq; by whom she had issue; and, 2. Henry Savile, of Barteley in the county of York, Esq.

Mary, 10th daughter, married Thomas Leigh, of Adlington in the county of Chester, Esq; and after his death, took another husband.

Urfula, the 11th and youngest daughter of Richard Grosvenor, died unmarried.

Sir THOMAS Grosvenor, Knt. eldest son and heir of the said Richard Grosvenor, and Catherine Coton, his wife, married, in the 20th of King Henry VIII. Maud, daughter of Sir William Pole, of Poole in the county of Chester, Knt. ancestor to the knightly family seated there, and at the Friery in Lewes in the county of Suffex. By that Lady (who, 2dly, wedded, in 4 Ed. VI. Robert Fletcher, of Ince in the county of Chester, Esq; and died A. D. 1582.) Sir Thomas was father of two sons, 1. Thomas Grosvenor, his heir; and, 2. Richard, who died a bachelor: and likewise of three daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married to Richard Masterfon, of Namptwich in the county of Chester, Esq; 2. Catherine, who, 1st, wedded Richard Hunt, Esq; and, 2dly, Richard Shawcross, Esq; and, 3. Grace, who married John Massie, of Codington, Esq; (ancestor to the present Hugh Massey, Baron Massey of Duntryleague in the kingdom of Ireland) but left no progeny. Sir Thomas departed this life on April 24, 1549, aged 36 years; and was succeeded in his lands of Eaton, &c. by his eldest son,

THOMAS Grosvenor, Esq; who married Anne, daughter of Roger Bradshaigh, of the Haigh, in the county of Lancaster, Esq; by Jane, his wife, daughter to Ralph Standish, of Standish in the said county, Esq; This Thomas died, A. D. 1579,

and by his said wife (who was, 2dly, wedded to William Radcliffe, Esq; and was living in 36 Eliz.) had two sons, 1. Richard Grosvenor, Esq; his heir; and, 2. Thomas, who never married: and also four daughters, 1. Maud, who died unmarried; 2. Mary, who was born in 1564, and wedded George Salusbury, of Bestock, Esq; 2d son to Sir John Salusbury, of Llewenny in Denbighshire; 3. Anne, married to Roger Hurlestone, Esq; son and heir of Roger Hurlestone, of Chester, Esq; and, 4. Julian, who was born in 1568, and was wife to Francis Broughton, Esq;

RICHARD Grosvenor, Esq; aforesaid, the eldest son, succeeded his father, Thomas, at Eaton, &c. and was Sheriff of Chester, A. D. 1602. He was twice married, 1st, to Christian, daughter to Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton in the county of Chester, Knt. and, 2dly, in 1614, 12 Jac. I. to Jane Bostock, of Morton-Say in Shropshire, relict of John Bostock, of Morton-Say aforesaid, Esq;—By this Jane (whom he left a widow, at his death, on September 18, 1619, being then in the 56th year of his age) he had no issue: but by his first Lady (who departed this life in 1609) he was father of three sons, 1. Thomas, who died young; 2. Richard, who succeeded to the estate, and was created a Baronet; and, 3. another Thomas, who died unmarried. By the same Lady, he had also fourteen daughters, 1. Anne, who was born in 1582, and married to John Massie, Esq; son and heir to John Massie, of Codrington, Esq; 2. Mary, who died unmarried; 3. Christian, who, in 1601, married Peter Danyell, of Tabley, Esq; who was one of the Knights for the county of Chester in parliament, A. D. 1625, and died on April 18, 1652, aged 68 years (she departed this life in 1663, aged 76); 4. Frances, who died young; 5. Dorothy, who departed this life unmarried; 6. another Frances, who was born in 1591, and married Samuel Bisphan, of Billinge in the county of Lancaster, Doctor of Physic; 7. Catherine, who was born in 1592, and, in 1618, wedded Thomas Glynn, of Glynnellivon in the county of Caernarvon, Esq; 8. another Dorothy, 9. Eleanor, 10. Elizabeth, 11. Jane, who all four died young; 12. another Eleanor, who was born in 1601, and was wife to Arthur Chambers, of Pitton in the county of Salop, Esq; 13. Margaret, who was born in 1603, and, 1st, wedded Henry Brereton, Esq; and, 2dly, Hugh Willbraham, Esq; and, 14. Maudlin, who died unmarried.

RICHARD Grosvenor, 2d son, aforesaid, who, by his elder brother's death, became heir to his father, was knighted in 17 Jac. I. and created a Baronet on February 23, 1621-2. He served the office of Sheriff for the county of Chester, in 22 Jac. I. and for the county of Denbigh in the year following.

ing. He was Mayor of the city of Chester, and one of the Knights of the shire for the county, in the first parliament called by King Charles I. viz. A. D. 1625. This Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. had three wives, 1. Lettice, 2d daughter to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, jun. of Cholmondeley in Cheshire, Knt. by Mary, his wife, daughter and sole heir to Christopher Holford, of Holford, Esq; and by her had Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. his heir; and also three daughters, Christian, who, in 1621, married Sir Francis Gamul, of the city of Chester, Knt. Mary, who died unmarried, in 1642; and Grace, who, in 1638, also died unmarried: 2. Elizabeth, (whom he wedded in 1614) daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey, Knt. and by her (who departed this life, A. D. 1621) was father of a son, Thomas, who died young: and, 3. Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Peter Warburton, of Grafton, Knt. (one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common-pleas) and relict of Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, Esq; but by her, who departed this life in 1629, had no issue. Sir Richard survived her until 1645, being then 61 years of age: and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir RICHARD Grosvenor (2d Bart.) who was Sheriff of Cheshire, for the King, in 1644, at which time he raised the *posse comitatus*, to oppose the parliament army, commanded by Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax; and continued stedfast in his loyalty to his Sovereign during the whole time of that unnatural war; whereby he suffered very great hardships, having his estate sequestered. He was turned out of his habitation, at Eaton, to seek for shelter; and afterwards lived in a small house belonging to a neighbouring Gentleman, for many years, till the happy restoration of King Charles II. This Sir Richard married, in 1628, Sidney, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, in Flintshire, Knt. by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir John Wynne, of Gwyder in the county of Caernarvon, Knt. and Bart. and by her was father of five sons, 1. Roger Grosvenor, Esq; of whom afterwards: 2. Thomas, who departed this life unmarried, A. D. 1674, aged 44: 3. Robert, who lived to man's estate, but never married: 4. Hugh, who died a bachelor, in 1698, at 61 years of age. and, 5. John, who departed this life unmarried, aged, 55 years. Sir Richard, by the same Lady, had likewise four daughters, viz. Lettice, Catherine, Mary, and Sidney, who all died unmarried, except Sidney, who had two husbands. The first was Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford in the county of Lancaster, Esq; and the second was Colonel Spencer, son of the Honourable William Spencer, 3d son of William Lord Spencer: but by this last she had no issue. By the said Thomas Hesketh, she



she was mother of two sons; 1. Robert Hesketh, Esq; who married Elizabeth, sister of the before mentioned Colonel Spencer, and by her left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. afterwards 5th Earl of Derby; and 2. Thomas Hesketh, Esq; who wedded a sister of Sir Reginald Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart. and by her was father of a son and heir, Thomas, who married Martha, daughter of James St. Amand, Esq; and left two sons. The said Sidney had also, by her first husband, a daughter, Jane Hesketh, who was wife to Henry Brooke, Esq; 2d son of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton in Cheshire, Bart. but had no issue, and after his death retired to Ormskirk in Lancashire.

ROGER Grosvenor, Esq; eldest son to Sir Richard Grosvenor, 2d Bart. had likewise his estate sequestered at the same time that his father's was, and persevered firm in his loyalty to the royal cause. In 1659, when the loyalists intended a general insurrection in favour of their exiled Sovereign, King Charles II. (in the success of which they were in a great measure defeated by the treachery of Sir Richard Willis) this Roger Grosvenor, Esq; was ready and prepared in Wales, together with Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk-castle in Denbighshire, Knt. his father-in-law, and his wife's brother-in-law, Edward, 3d Lord Herbert, of Chirbury, and Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwyder, waiting his Majesty's orders. In consideration of his eminent affection to the true constitution, he was one of the 13 Gentlemen of Cheshire, nominated to be Knights of the *Royal Oak*, in 1660 when King Charles II. proposed the institution of that order, as an honorary reward to several of his friends. The badge was to have been a silver medal, with a device of the King in the oak, pendant to a Ribbon about their necks, as the Knights of the Garter then wore theirs: but it was thought proper to lay the design aside, lest it should revive the heats and animosities, which had formerly distracted the kingdom. This Roger's estate, though his father was alive, was then 3000*l.* a year. He married, in 1654, Christian, daughter to Sir Thomas Myddleton, aforesaid: and by her was father of two daughters, 1. Sidney, who was born in 1650, and married Nicholas Bagnall, of the isle of Anglesey, Esq; and, 2. Anne, who lived but a few years; and also of four sons, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, the 3d baronet; 2. Robert, who died young; 3. John, of whom afterwards; and, 4. Roger, who also died under age.—The said John, 3d son, was Sheriff of the county of Merioneth; and was twice married; 1. to Anne, daughter and heir of Godfrey Prodrick, of Llanedon, Esq; and relict of Pierce Lloyd, of Llugway, Esq; and, 2. to Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Lloyd, of Elles, in Denbighshire,

highshire, Knt. and widow of Edward Ravenscroft, of Breton in the county of Flint, Esq; but departed this life, A. D. 1691, in the 31st year of his age, without issue by either of his wives.

Roger Grosvenor, Esq; aforesaid, eldest son and heir apparent to Sir Richard Grosvenor, 2d Bart. lost his life in a duel, A. D. 1661, in the 33d year of his age: and the said Sir Richard departing this life on January 31, 1664, aged about 65, was buried at Eccleston in Cheshire, and his title and estate devolved upon his beforementioned grandson,

Sir THOMAS Grosvenor, 3d Baronet, who was one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Chester, in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. and was Mayor of that city, A. D. 1685. By commission dated June 22, that year, he had the honour of the command of a troop in the Earl of Shrewsbury's regiment of horse, with which he was at the camp on Hounslow-heath; and when the bill was brought into the House for repealing the penal laws and Test acts, he was closeted by the King, and offered the regiment, and a peerage, for his assent, which he refused, preferring the religion and liberty of his country to all honours and power, so likely at that time to be attended with popery and slavery. He thereupon quitted his commission, and, going to the House, gave his negative to the bill. He was Sheriff of the county of Chester, 4 Jac. II. and 1 Will. and Mary; and died in June, 1700, in the 44th year of his age.—This Sir Thomas Grosvenor, in 1676, wedded Mary, sole daughter and heir of Alexander Davies, of Ebury in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and by her (who departed this life on January 12, 1729-30, aged 65 years) had five sons, 1. Thomas, who died young; 2. Sir Richard, the 4th Baronet; 3. Sir Thomas, the 5th Baronet; 4. Sir Robert, the 6th Baronet; and, 5. Roger, who died in his infancy. By the same Lady, he was likewise father of three daughters, 1. Elizabeth, 2. Mary, who both died young; and, 3. Annie, who was a posthumous child, being born on July 29, 1700, and on May 26, 1730, married the Honourable William Leveson Gower, brother to John, late Earl Gower. She departed this life on December 31, 1731.

Sir RICHARD Grosvenor, 4th Bart. 2d but eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, 3d Bart. was chosen one of the members for the city of Chester, to the first parliament of Geo. I. and was returned at the two ensuing elections for the same city, of which he was also Mayor in the year 1715. At the coronation of King George II. he acted as Grand Cup-bearer of England, by presenting the first cup of wine to his Majesty, to drink out of, after he was crowned; and had the cup

cup as his fee. He performed that service, as being lord of the manor of Wymondeley in the county of Hertford; that manor being held of the Crown by the tenure of grand serjeantry.—This Sir Richard Grosvenor was twice married; 1st, in 1708, to Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham in the county of Somerset, Bart. (grandfather to Charles Wyndham, first Earl of Egremont, of his family) and by her Ladyship, who died on Feb. 6, 1719, had a daughter, Catherine, who lived but a few years; and, 2dly, in Easter, 1724, to Diana, the only daughter of Sir George Warburton, of Arley in Cheshire, Bart. but by that Lady, who departed this life on February 18, 1729-30, had no issue: And only surviving her till July 12, 1732, when he died in the 44th year of his age, without marrying again, was buried at Eccleston, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his next brother,

Sir THOMAS Grosvenor, the 5th Bart. who was at that time his colleague as member of parliament for Chester, and also an Alderman of that city. This Sir Thomas died of a consumption, at Naples, unmarried, on January 31, 1732-3, in the 40th year of his age: and was succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving brother,

Sir ROBERT Grosvenor, 6th Bart. who was also his colleague as representative in parliament for Chester, having been chosen in the room of his brother, Sir Richard. Sir Robert was likewise returned for the same city (of which he was Mayor in 1737) to the next parliament summoned in 1734, as also to those convened in 1741, 1747, and 1754; and, like his worthy predecessors, was always numbered among the friends of his country, both in public and private life.

In May, 1730, he married Jane, the only surviving child and heir of Thomas Warre, of Swell-Court, (or Swill-Court) and of Shepton-Beauchamp, in Somersetshire, and of Sandhall in the county of Southampton, Esq; and by her Ladyship, had two sons, 1. Richard, his heir, now Lord Grosvenor; and, 2. Thomas Grosvenor, of Swell-court aforesaid, Esq; who is member in the present parliament, as he was also in the three last, for the city of Chester; and having, on Sept. 21, 1758, wedded Deborah, daughter and one of the coheirs of Stephen Skynner, of Walthamstow in the county of Essex, Esq; had by her (who died 10 April, 1771, aged 33, four sons, 1. Richard, born on October 5, 1762; 2. Stephen, born on December 8, 1763; 3. Thomas, born on May 30, 1764; and, 4th, Robert, born June 9, 1767; and likewise two



daughters, viz. Maria-Deborah, born on August 30, 1761, and Emma, born on September 26, 1765.

Sir Robert Grosvenor, by Jane, his wife, aforesaid, was also father of four daughters, 1. Mary, who<sup>u</sup> died 2 Feb. 1774, aged 38 years, unmarried; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Jane, who died in March, 1737-8; and, 4. Dorothy, who was married, on February 6, 1766, to Alsheton Curzon, Esq; brother to Lord Scarfdale, and died Feb. 25, 1774.

The said Sir Robert Grosvenor, 6th Baronet, departed this life, on August 1, 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir RICHARD Grosvenor, 7th Baronet, who, with the family estate, inherits the virtues of his illustrious ancestors, was created Lord Grosvenor, Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the county palatine of Chester, by letters patent dated April 8, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

His Lordship, who is the 20th in paternal descent from Gilbert le Grosvenor, who came to England, A. D. 1066, with his uncle, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Avranches and Chester, nephew to King William the *Conqueror*, was, at the general election, in 1754, returned to the 11th parliament of Great Britain one of the representatives for the city of Chester, of which he was Mayor, A. D. 1759: and at his Majesty's coronation, on September 22, 1761, officiated as Great Cup-bearer of England, as his uncle, Sir Richard, had at that of George II.

His Lordship is Lieutenant-colonel of the Cheshire militia, and likewise Doctor of Laws, being so created by the university of Oxford in full convocation.

His Lordship, on July 19, 1764, married Henrietta, daughter of Henry Vernon, of Hilton in the county of Stafford, Esq; by his wife, Lady ~~Henrietta~~, daughter to Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and sister to William, the present Earl of Strafford: and by her Ladyship had issue, 1. Richard, who was born on June 6, 1765, and died on May 7, 1766; 2. Robert, born March 22, 1767; 3. Thomas, born May 13, and died 10 June, 1768; and, 4. Richard, born 7 June, 1769, and died 16 June, 1770.

TITLES.] Richard Grosvenor, Lord Grosvenor, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, February 23, 1621-2, 19 Jac. I. and Lord Grosvenor, Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the county Palatine of Chester, April 8, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Azure, a Garb, Or.\*

**CREST.]** On a wreath, a Talbot, statant, Or.

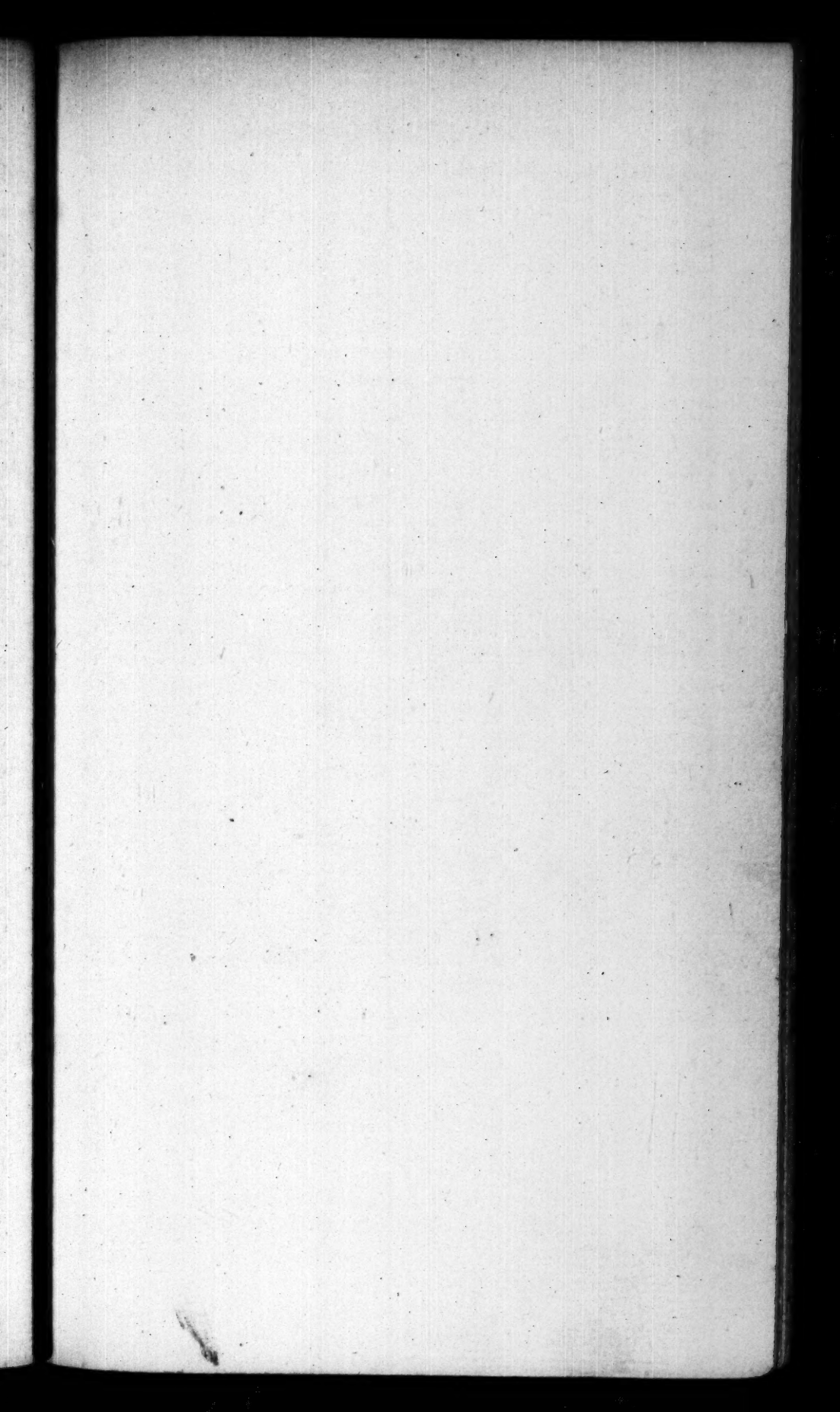
**SUPPORTERS.]** On either side, a Talbot, regardant, Or; each plain collared, Azure.

**MOTTO.]** NOBILITATIS, VIRTUS, NON STEMMA CHARACTER.

**CHIEF SEATS.]** Eaton-Hall, in Cheshire; and Halkin-Hall, in Flintshire.

\* With the above coat of arms his Lordship is intitled to quarter the armorial bearings of 16 other families, being descended from them by heiresses, 1. of *Mobberley*, Argent, two Chevrans, Gules, with a Cross-croset, fitché, Or, in a canton, Gules; 2. of *Downes*, Sable, a Stag, lodged, Argent, attired and unguled, Or; 3. of *Pulford*, Sable, a Cross Patonce, Argent; 4. of *Pheasant*, three Pheasants, close, Or; 5. of *Eton*, Sable and Argent, quarterwise, a Cross Patonce, Sable and Argent; 6. of *Stockton*, Vert, three Stocks or Stumps of Trees, coupéd, and eradicated, Argent; 7. of *Coton*, Argent, a Bend, Sable, between three Ogreses, or Pellets, Sable; 8. of *Rudware*, Azure, an Eagle, displayed, Argent, armed, Gules; 9. of *Walshof*, Gules, three Swords, in pale, points upwards, Argent, the pomels and hilts, Or; 10. of *Basing*, Or, five Eaglets, displayed, Sable, armed, Ruby, with a Canton, Ermine; 11. of *Faulkner*, or *Falconer*, Argent, three Faulcons, close, Gules; 12. of *Thurcaston*, Sable, three Owls, Or; 13. of *Venables*, Azure, two Bars, Argent; 14. of *Vernon*, Or, Barry, Azure; 15. of *Davies*, Or, a Cheveron, between three Mulletts, Sable; and, 16. of *Warre*, Gules, a Lion, rampant, between semée of Cross crosetts, fitché, Argent.

**CURZON,**







BRITISH  
MUSEUM

BRITISH  
MUSEUM

BRITISH  
MUSEUM



*Curzon Lord Scarsdale.* 170



## CURZON, Lord Scarfsdale.

**T**HE ancestor of this antient and noble family came over to England with William the Conqueror, from Normandy, and had lands and possessions given him by that prince for his services. The first upon record is GIRALINE de Curson, or Curzon, lord of the manor of Locking, in the county of Berks, and divers other lands in that county, with the manor of Fishead, in the county of Oxford. He was a great benefactor to the abbey of Abington, in Berkshire, as appears by their register. He had issue three sons, Stephen, Richard and Giraline.

STEPHEN, the eldest, succeeded him in his estates in the counties of Oxon and Berks, and had also given him, by William, Earl Ferrers and Derby, the manor of Fauld, in the county of Stafford. He bore for his coat-armour, Vairy, Or, and Gules, a border, Sable, charged with Popenjays, Argent; and his heir general, Agnes, was married to Nicholas Burton, of Fauld, in her right.

GIRALINE, the third son, died without issue. RICHARD, the second son, and continuator of the line, held four knights fees in Croxhale, Kedleston, Twyford and Edinhale, in the county of Derby, in the reign of Henry I. and bore for his arms, Vairy, Or and Gules, on a chief, Azure, three horse-shoes, Argent. He was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT de Curzon, who was living in the reign of Henry II. and by his wife, Alice, daughter of — de Somervile, had issue, RICHARD de Curzon, who married Patronel, daughter and coheir of Richard de Camvile; Baroni of Creek, by whom he had issue, ROBERT de Curzon, of Croxhall, who was living in the reign of Henry III. whose line terminated in an heir female, Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir George Curzon, of Croxhall, Knt. who was married to Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and Knight of the Garter. Cardinal de Curzon, so famous about the time of King John, was of this family.

I now proceed to treat of THOMAS Curzon, son of Thomas, second son of Richard de Curzon, of Kedleston, aforesaid, who had issue, RICHARD de Curzon, who lived in the reign of Henry III. The said Richard left issue another RICHARD, who held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Kedleston, 25 Ed. I. His son RALPH de Curzon, was father of RICHARD de Curzon, of Kedleston, who held three parts of a knight's fee there in 4 Edw. III. and by Joan, his wife, left issue, Sir ROGER de Curzon, of Kedleston, Knt. who was living in the reign of Richard

Richard II. His son, Sir JOHN Curzon, was one of the King's Council, and married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Twysford, Knt. by whom he had issue, John Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq; who was living in 3 and 12 Henry IV. and Thomas Curzon, of Croxhall, living A° 7 Henry IV. who, by Margaret, his wife, had a son, John Curzon, of Croxhall, from whom the Curzons of that place descended. The said eldest son, JOHN Curzon, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Knt. by whom he had issue, three sons, viz. Richard, of whom hereafter. Walter (third son, according to the visitation of Oxfordshire, taken A° 1574) from whom lineally descended the Curzons of Water Perry, in the county of Oxford, Barts. which branch of the family is now extinct, and the Cursons of Letheringset in Norfolk; and Henry, who by his wife —, daughter of — Mortimer, was father of Robert, who married Margaret, daughter of Aldred, Lord of Newhall in Bovam, and by her was father of John, father of Sir Robert Curzon, Knt. who was created a Baron of the Empire by the Emperor Maximilian, in the year 1500, and a Baron of England, by King Henry VIII. but dying without issue, that branch of the family became extinct.

RICHARD, the eldest son, abovementioned, was Captain of Sandgate-castle, in France, in 11 Hen. VI. and had issue, by Margery, his wife, JOHN Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq; (commonly called John with the White Head) who was High Sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, in 15 Hen. VI. and Escheator for the same counties in 19 Hen. VI. He is buried (as appears by the Arms of himself and his wife impaled on their Grave-stone) in the church at Kedleston, with this imperfect inscription, "Hic jacent Johannes Curson, et ----- Uxor ejus, qui Johes ob A°. Dñi. ----" He married Joan, daughter of Sir John Bagot, of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, Bart. by whom he had issue one son, and four daughters; Isabel, wife of John Bryd, of Locko, Gent. Anne, of John Ireton, of Ireton, Gent. Thomasine, of Thomas Statham, of Morley, Esq; and Joan, of Ralph Sacheverel, Esq. Their brother,

RICHARD Curzon, Esq; succeeded his father, and married Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Willoughby, of Wollaton; in the county of Nottingham, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons, whereof the youngest, Henry, married Margaret, daughter of John Dethick, of Bredsal, in the county of Derby, Esq; and a daughter, Elizabeth, Priores of King's-Mead. He is

buried in Kedleston church with this memorial, *1<sup>o</sup> Orate p. Animas Ricardi Curson Dñi de Kedeliston, et Aliciæ Uxoris ejus, qui Ricardus obiit 3<sup>o</sup> Die Augusti A<sup>o</sup> Dñi 1496. Quor. Aibus propicietur Deus, Amen.*"

JOHN, the eldest son and heir, was High Sheriff of the county of Derby, in 13 Edw. IV. 2 Rich. III. 2 Hen. VII. and died in 4 Hen. VIII. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Eyre, of Hallsop, in the county of Derby, Esq; by whom he had issue, one son and heir, Richard, and three daughters, viz. Cecilia, (or Alice) wife of William Trusell, of Billesley, in the county of Warwick, Gent. Mary, of George Whitworth, Gent. and Anne, of George Trusell, Gent.

RICHARD Curzon, Esq; the only son, above, married Helen, daughter of German Pole, of Radborne, in the county of Derby, Esq; by whom he had issue, five sons <sup>a</sup> viz. William and John, who died without issue; Francis, Richard, and Christopher; also three daughters, Anne, wife of Roger Brokeshaw, of Haslewood, Esq; secondly, to — Forman, Esq; Eleanor, of Henry Bradshaw, of Windley, Gent. and Elizabeth, of John Wigley, of Wirksworth, Gent. all in the county of Derby. The said JOHN, the eldest, dying without issue, was succeeded by his eldest surviving brother,

FRANCIS Curzon, of Kedleston, Esq; who was of the age of 25 years, in 2 Edw. VI. He married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Thomas Vernon, of Stokesley, Esq; by Anne, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Ludlow, Knt. (by which marriage the present Lord hath a claim, with the descendants of the other sister, to the barony of Powis, as coheirs of Edward the last Lord Powis <sup>b</sup>) by whom he had issue four sons, John, Thomas, Francis, and George, which last was father of Francis Curzon, of Munley, in the county of Bucks, Esq; from whom descended the Cuizons, of that place; also two daughters, Eleanor and Anne. He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

JOHN Curzon of Kedleston, Esq; who was living A<sup>o</sup> 1611; he married Millicent, daughter of Sir Ralph Sacheverel, of Staunton, in the county of Derby, Knt. and relict of Thomas Gell, of Hopton in the said county, Esq; by whom he had issue,

Sir JOHN Curzon, of Kedleston, Bart. so created 17 Charles I. who represented the county of Derby, in the parliament of 15

<sup>a</sup> Inquis. post Mortem, 4 Henry VIII.

<sup>b</sup> Ib. 2 Ed. VI. et MS. in Brit. Mus. prædict.

<sup>c</sup> See the case at large, in The Proceedings on barony by writ, and other honours, Appendix, p. 405, also the case of John Kynaston, of Hordley, Esq; who claimed and petitioned for the same barony, ibid. p. 397.



and 16 of that King. He married Patience, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of John Lord Crewe, of Stene, in Northamptonshire (which Lady deceased March 30, 1642) by whom he had issue, John, Francis, and Thomas, who all died without issue; Nathaniel, and three daughters: Patience, who died unmarried; Eleanor, wife of Sir John Archer, Knt. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common-pleas; and Jane, of John Stanhope, Esq; son of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, in the county of Derby, Knt. brother of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. He died on December 13, 1686, in the 89th year of his age, (as appears by the monument erected to his and his Lady's memory, in Kedleston church) but the inscriptions containing nothing more than an account of their marriage issue, &c. are here omitted, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir NATHANIEL Curzon, Bart. who married Sarah, daughter of William Penn, of Penn, in the county of Bucks, Esq; by whom he had issue five sons, viz. 1. Sir John, and 2. Sir Nathaniel, successively Baronets; 3. Francis, a Turkey merchant, who died at Aleppo, in Syria, unmarried; 4. William, late representative for Clitheroe, in Lancashire, who died unmarried; and 5. Charles, LL.D. who died without issue. Also four daughters; Sarah, who died unmarried; Jane, wife of Henry Pye, of Faringdon, in the county of Berks, Esq; she died in child-bed March 15, 1705-6, aged 23, and was buried at Faringdon, where a monument is erected to her memory; Elizabeth and Eleanor, who both died unmarried. A fine monument is erected to the memory of Sir Nathaniel and his Lady, in Kedleston church, on which is the following inscription:

This Monument was erected in Honour of the Memory  
of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. and Dame

Sarah Curzon his Wife,

Daughter of William Penn, Esq; of Penn, in Buckinghamshire,  
whose Remains lie in this Church;

Their Hearts were united by the strongest Ties of Friendship,  
And eminently distinguished in Piety towards God, and  
Charity to Mankind;

Their Death all virtuous Minds lament,

In whom while living, we beheld Minds truly Great and Christian;

The Orphan lost a Support, the Poor their Relief, the  
Rich their Comfort;

This Place its greatest Ornament, Religion her  
brightest Example;

Their Memory shall never be forgotten, nor our  
Affections languish for so sincere Friends,

Who

Who were both universally Charitable, Generous, and Beneficent.

To all Mankind, and justly merited the highest Esteem,

The best and most affectionate of Parents;

They had five Sons and four Daughters;

They resigned their Souls into the most merciful Hands of Almighty God,

In full Trust and Confidence of the All-sufficient Merits

Of our Blessed Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ;

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. on the fourth Day of

Dame Sarah Curzon, his Wife, on the fourth Day of

March 1718-19.

January 1727-8.

This Monument put up with a grateful Memory

by their youngest Daughter,

In the year of our Lord 1737.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir JOHN Curzon, Bart. who represented the county of Derby, in parliament, from 1 Anne to his death, on Aug. 6, 1727, and was buried at Kedleston. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded in honour and estate, by his brother,

Sir NATHANIEL Curzon, Bart. who represented the county of Derby in parliament from that time to his decease. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Ralph Afsheton, of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, Bart. she died 18 March, 1776, aged 81, and was buried at Kedleston; by whom he had issue, John, who died in his infancy; Nathaniel, now Lord Scarsdale, and the Hon. Afsheton Curzon, member in the two last, and present parliaments for Clitheroe, in Lancashire, Vice-President of the Asylum, and LL.D. who married, first, Esther, daughter of William Hanmer, of Iscoyd, in the county of Flint, by whom he had issue, Penn Afsheton Curzon, born Jan. 31, 1757; Esther Curzon, born Dec. 24, 1758, married Jan. 8, 1778, to Sir George Smyth, of Stoke, in Com. Nott. Bart. and Mary Curzon, born Feb. 11, 1760; his first wife died 21 July, 1764, and was buried in the chancel of Penn church, in Buckinghamshire; he married, secondly, on Feb. 6, 1766, Dorothy, sister of the Right Hon. Richard Lord Grosvenor, and daughter of the late Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart. she died 25 Feb. 1774, having had issue, Jane, born 21 Oct. 1766, and died an infant; Dorothy, born 3 Sept. 1767; a daughter, born 25 July, 1768; and he thirdly married, on April 17, 1777, to Anna-Margaretta, daughter of Amos Meredyth, Esq; sister to Sir William Meredyth, of Henbury

bury in, *Cheshire*, Baronet, and widow of *Barlow Trecothick*, Esq; Alderman of London. Sir Nathaniel died in 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, *John*.

**NATHANIEL**, now Lord Scarfsdale, who was raised to the dignity of a Peer, by his present Majesty, on June 9, 1761, in the first year of his reign, by the stile and title of Baron Scarfsdale, in the county of Derby. He married, October 27, 1751, Lady *Carolina Colyear*, daughter of *Charles*, Earl of *Portmore*, by whom he has issue five sons and one daughter, viz. 1. The Hon. *Nathaniel Curzon*, born Sept. 16, 1752, and married Aug. 18, 1777, to *Sophia*, sister to *Thomas Viscount Wentworth*; 2. *Charles-William*, born March 22, 1758; 3. *John*, born 27 October, 1760; 4. *David-Francis*, born 18 July, 1762; 5. *Henry*, born 24 May, 1765; and *Caroline*, born 6 May, 1753.

**TITLES.** Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarfsdale, and Baronet.

**CREATIONS.** Baronet, Aug. 11, 1641, 17 Car. I. Baron of Scarfsdale, in Derbyshire, June 9, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

**ARMS.** Argent, on a bend, Sable, three Popinjays, Or, collared, Gules.

**CREST.** On a Wreath a Popinjay, rising, Or, collared, Gules.

**SUPPORTERS.** On the dexter side the figure of *Prudence*, represented by a woman, habited, Argent, mantled, Azure, holding in her sinister hand a javelin, entwined with a remora, proper; and on the sinister, the figure of *Liberality*, represented by a like woman, habited, Argent, mantled, Purpure, holding a cornucopia, proper.

**MOTTO.** RECTE ET SUAVITER.

**CHIEF SEAT.** Kedleston, near Derby.



k,  
nd

g-  
he  
e,  
dy  
py  
n.  
8,  
n;  
rn  
2;  
y,

on

ry

dy

and

ee,

ra,

ed

ing

had

low

vic

ER

of

for

red

No

inf

pan

Feb

On

Bar

21

17

had

and

r,









**IRBY, Lord Boston.**

**T**HE family of IRBY is of great antiquity, and were lords of Irby or Ireby, in Candletho Wapentake, in Lindsey, near Wainfleet, in the county of Lincoln, but since gone to another family.

Sir WILLIAM de Ireby, Knt. in 1251, 35 Hen. III. was a witness to the charter of foundation, of the abbey of Hales, in Gloucestershire, granted by the King's brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans; also to a charter of confirmation to the monastery of St. Bega in Cumberland, granted by William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and to another charter, of the beforementioned Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to the priory of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, dated April 16, 1257. This Sir William was probably in some considerable employment in the reign of King John, and an attendant upon his second son, Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

In 5 Edward III. 1332, JOHN de Ireby, appears to be one of the jurors, in an inquest taken before the King's Escheator, for founding a chauntry, in Wigton, by John Gerndun, and Margaret, his wife, and granting it, together with the advowson of the church, in the abbey of Holmcultrum, in the county of Cumberland.

ANTHONY Irby, or Ireby, seated at Gosberton, in Lincolnshire, who was living in 16 Henry VIII. by Alice, his wife, daughter of John Bounting, was father of three sons:

1. John, who died without issue.

2. Leonard Irby, Esq; was one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, from the first year of Queen Mary to 6 Phil. and Mary, and again in 5 and 13 Eliz. 1563, and 1571.

He married ———, and had issue a son, Edmund, who died without issue, and a daughter, Alice, married to ——— Gates, Esq;

3. Thomas Irby, Esq; seated at Whapload in the county of Lincoln, married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Serjeant, and by her was father of four daughters, who were all married at Whapload, 1. Audry, who married, April 22, 1560, Thomas Terrill, Esq; 2. Dorothy, married June 25, 1565, John Brisson, Esq; 3. Anne, married, September 26, 1583, Simon Egor, Esq; 4. Beatrice, married, August 3, 1580, George Walkot, Esq; and one son, Anthony: Thomas, the father of these children, was buried at Whapload, April 30, 1561.

ANTHONY Irby, Esq; served in parliament for the borough of Boston in the 31st, 39th, and 43d years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and also in the first of her successor, James I. On October 13, 38 Eliz. this Anthony purchased of Robert Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter, and Earl of Suffex, the manors of Moulton, Fitzwalter, and Medietas Dominorum, in Moulton, formerly the estate of the Lords de Moulton, Barons de Egremont. He was early attached to the study of the law, and being a member of Lincoln's-Inn, was held in high estimation by that society. He shared with others the highest honours that body has to confer, being called to the bench in the 32d of Elizabeth; after which, in the ensuing year, he was constituted their Autumn Reader to the society. His arms were depicted in the third window of the chapel, towards the north, which were, according to Sir William Dugdale, Argent, fretty, Sable, with his name Ant. Irby over them. He was appointed one of the Masters in Chancery in the reign of James I. He married at Whapload, Alice, widow of — Tash, Esq; and daughter of Thomas Welbye, of Moulton, Esq; He had issue by his lady, (who was buried, April 21, 1602, in Whapload church) five sons and two daughters,

1. Thomas, baptized July 15, 1576, who died young.
2. Anthony, baptized January 9, 1577, of whom hereafter.
3. Thomas, baptized March 5, 1580, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Daniel Dunn, but died without issue.
4. Leonard, baptized June 7, 1582.
5. Kenelm, baptized September 1, 1583, and was buried in Whapload church, December 29, 1585.
6. 7. Anne and Alice, twins, baptized January 3, 1584. Anne married, June 9, 1606, Sir Francis South, Knt. and Alice married, September 28, 1603, Robert Ballam, Esq; Anthony Irby, Esq; father of these children, was buried in Whapload church, October 6, 1625.

Sir ANTHONY Irby, Knt. eldest surviving son, served in parliament for Boston in the 3d and 15th of Charles I. was High Sheriff for the county of Lincoln in the 13th, and served again in parliament for the same borough in the 16th of the same reign. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Iselham, in the county of Cambridge, Bart. by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters.

1. Sir Anthony.
2. Edward, who married Anne, daughter of David Herve, Esq; of Evendin, in Lincolnshire, and died without issue. His lady married, 2dly, Peregrine Bertie, Esq; third son of Robert, first Earl of Lindsey.
3. Thomas, baptized June 16, 1608, married —, by whom he had issue two sons, and one daughter, 1. Anthony, baptized



baptized June 14, 1646 \*; 2. Thomas, baptized August 24, 1648; 3. Alice, baptized December 4, 1648, and buried in Whapload church, January 23, 1649.

4. Alice, who married, 1st, Francis Jermy, of Gunton, in Norfolk, Esq; (by whom she had five sons, and three daughters) and, 2dly, to Edmund de Grey, Esq; of Merton, in Norfolk: she died July 30, 1665, in the 56th year of her age, and was buried at Gunton afore said.

5. Elizabeth, baptized July 9, 1609, who died young.

To the memory of Sir Anthony (who died in 1623) and his lady, a monument was erected, and is still standing in the west end of the north Isle of the parish church of Whapload, in the wapentake of Elloe, in Holland, in the county of Lincoln, where the family then had a large estate and seat.

On the frieze, in Roman capitals, is written,

" Here lieth buried Sir Anthonie Irby, Knight, sonne of  
" Anthonie Irby, Esq; and Alice, his wife, daughter of Tho-  
" mas Welbye, of Moulton, Esq; which Sir Anthonie tooke  
" to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Iselham  
" in the county of Cambridge, Knight and Baronet, descended  
" of the noble race of the Uffordes, sometimes Earls of Suf-  
" folk. By whom he had issue, Sir Anthonie Irby, Knt.  
" Edward, Thomas, Alice, and Elizabeth, who died an in-  
" fant. Sir Anthonie, the eldest, married, to his first wife,  
" Fraunces, daughter of Sir William Wray, Knight, and  
" Baronet, and Frances, his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir  
" William Drury, of Halsted in Suffolk, Knight; his second,  
" Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Smith, of the county of  
" Kent, Knight."

This monument is painted white, excepting where parcel gilt, and is surrounded with iron rails; and on the top of the pavilion, over all, is a large shield, with the arms of Irby on one side, and on a helmet, on a wreath, Argent and Sable, a Wyvern's head, Argent, double collared, Gules; on the other side of the same shield, the arms of Irby, impaling Peyton,

\* In a Manuscript History of the family of Massey, now in the possession of the Right Hon. Hugh Lord Massey of Duntryleague in the kingdom of Ireland, it is mentioned, that Hugh Massey, his Lordship's direct ancestor, settled in Ireland in 1649, being advanced to ample possessions in the Southern parts of that kingdom; and that by his second wife he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Anthony Irby, Doctor in Divinity, who had planted himself in Ireland, having been presented to ample livings in that kingdom, and was of the family of the Irbies of Boston, in com. Linc. progenitors of the present Lord Boston. The said Doctor Irby had issue, by the said Elizabeth Massey, his wife, a daughter, Alice, married to John Parker, of Dunkip, in the county of Limerick, Esq; (a family of English extraction, whose ancestors have been of considerable note in that kingdom) from whom the Parkers of Castle-Lough, and of Castle-Town, in the county of Tipperary, and of other places, are descended,

Sable, a Cross engrailed, Or, with a Mullet of the second in the dexter quarter.

SIR ANTHONY Irby, Knt. eldest son and heir, represented the borough of Boston in parliament in 30 and 31 Charles II. He married, 1st, Frances, daughter of Sir William Wray, of Glentworth in Lincolnshire, Bart. by whom he had issue one daughter, Elizabeth, who married, in 1645, George Montagu, Esq; of Horton in the county of Northampton, eldest son of Henry Earl of Manchester (by his third wife, Margaret, daughter of John Crouch, Esq;) great grandfather to George, late Earl of Halifax; 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Smith, of the county of Kent, Knt. by whom he had no issue; 3dly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Knt. and Alderman of London, by whom he had no issue; 4thly, Catherine, third daughter of the Right Honourable William Lord Paget, who died in 1695, and had issue one son, Anthony, and five daughters; Elizabeth, who died in February, 1683, unmarried; Anne; Isabella, second wife of William, sixth Lord Paget; Lettice, living in 1654; and Frances, married, June 15, 1670, (then *Æt.* 26) to James Macartney, Esq; of Ireland, and died March 3, 1683. Sir Anthony died in 1670.

ANTHONY Irby, Esq; his son and heir, who added to, and improved, certain charities, given to poor widows in Whapload and Moulton, by his kinsman, William Tash, Gent. Sept. 8, 1684. He married Mary, daughter and sole heir of John Stringer, Esq; of Ashford in the county of Kent, by whom he had two sons, Edward, his successor, and Anthony, an officer in the army, who died unmarried; also one daughter, Anne, who died January 23, 1680-1, aged 16 months, and was buried in Ashford church.

EDWARD Irby, Esq; eldest son and heir, was created a Baronet by Queen Anne, in the 3d year of her reign, April 13, 1704. He was representative for the borough of Boston in Lincolnshire, in 1 Anne, 1702, and in the 7th year of the same reign. He married Dorothy, daughter of the Hon. Henry Paget, 2d son of the Right Hon. William Lord Paget, Ambassador at Constantinople. By her (who was buried at Drayton in the county of Middlesex, in October, 1734) he had one son, William, and a daughter, Jane, who died young. Sir Edward was buried in Whapload church, Nov. 11, 1718.

SIR WILLIAM Irby, Bart. only son and heir, was born March 8, 1707; was Page to George I. and George II. Equerry to Frederick, late Prince of Wales, in Dec. 1728, upon the first arrival of his Royal Highness in England. In 1730, he was appointed Vice Chamberlain to her Royal High-

ness Augusta, Princess of Wales; and, in 1761, was made her Lord Chamberlain.

In 1734, Sir William Irby was chosen member of parliament for Launceston in Cornwall; and served in the ensuing parliament for the same place. In the 10th parliament, he was returned for Bodmin, as also for Old Sarum, but made his election for the former. In the 11th parliament, in 1754, he served again for Bodmin; and his present Majesty graciously taking into consideration his great merit, and long services to his royal father and mother, grandfather, and great grandfather, was pleased to raise him to the dignity of a peerage, by letters patent bearing date April 10, 1761, by the stile and title of Lord Boston, Baron of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, to him and his heirs male.

He married, August 26, 1746, Albinia, daughter of Henry Selwyn, Esq; (younger brother of John Selwyn, Esq; of Matson in Gloucestershire) and one of the Maids of Honour to her Royal Highness Augusta, Princess of Wales. By her (who died April 2, 1769, and was buried in a vault in Whiston church, Northamptonshire, he had issue two sons, and one daughter,

1. Frederick, the present Lord.

2. William Henry, born Sept. 9, 1750; was successively Ensign and Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards.

3. Augusta Georgina Elizabeth, born July 26, 1747, was one of the Maids of Honour to Augusta, Princess of Wales, and married, April 30, 1772, Thomas de Grey, Esq; (only son of Sir William de Grey, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, and one of the members in the present parliament for Tamworth. She has issue Georgina, born June 28, 1773; Charlotte, born June 28, 1774; and George, born June 11, 1776.

William Lord Boston departed this life March 30, 1775, and was interred in the same vault with his Lady in Whiston church.

FREDERICK, (*second and present Lord*) was born June 9, 1749, and married, May 15, 1775, Christiana, only daughter of Paul Methuen, Esq; of Corsham House, Wiltshire, and one of the members in the present parliament for Great Bedwin. He has issue,

Charlotte, born March 11, 1776.

George, born Dec. 27, 1777, and baptized Jan. 28, 1778, his Majesty, by proxy, the Marquis of Caermarthen, and the Countess of Stafford, in person, being sponsors.

TITLES.] Frederick Irby, Lord Boston, of Boston in Lincolnshire, and Baronet, LL.D.

CREATIONS.]



**CREATIONS.]** Baronet, April 13, 1704. 3 Anne; Baron of Boston, as above, April 10, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Argent, fretty, Sable, on a Canton, Gules, a Chaplet, Or.

**CREST.]** On a wreath, Argent and Sable, a Saracen's Head, proper.

**SUPPORTERS.]** On either side an Antelope, Gules, gorged with a Chaplet, Or.

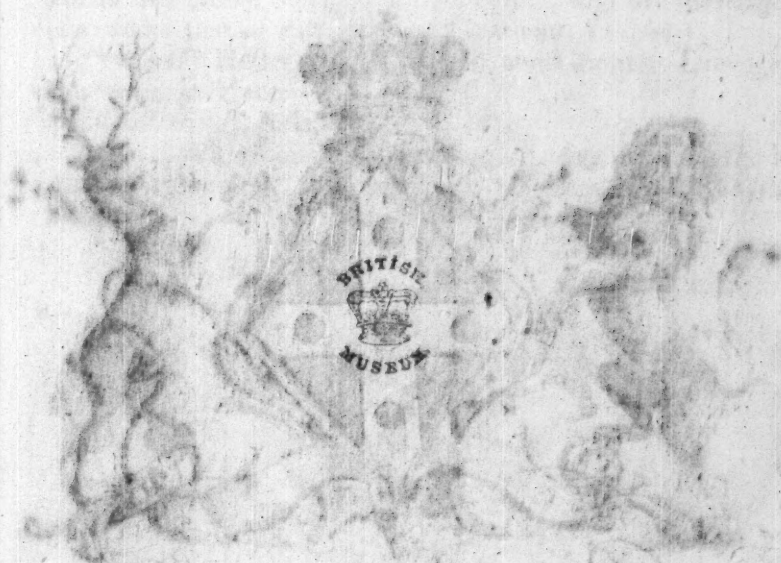
**MOTTO.]** HONOR FIDELITATIS PRÆMIUM.

**CHIEF SEAT.]** Hedfor in Buckinghamshire.

of  
-  
d,  
d







Mr. Wm. W. W. W.



*Pitt, Baroness, Chatham*

*P I T T, Baronefs Chatham.*

**T**HIS noble Lady was advanced to the rank and dignity of a Baronefs of Great Britain, on Oct. 5, 1761, in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, by the name, stile and title of Baronefs of Chatham, in the county of Kent, to herself, and Baron of Chatham to her heirs male, by her husband, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; afterwards Earl of Chatham, &c. Her Ladyship's pedigree will be seen under the title of her noble brother, Earl Temple, and her marriage and issue under that of Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

**TITLES.]** Hester Pitt, Baronefs (and Countess Dowager) of Chatham, in Kent.

**CREATION.]** As above.

**ARMS.]** Vert, on a Cross, Argent, five Torteaux, being those of Grenville, from which ancient family her Ladyship is descended.



*PELHAM, Lord Pelham.*

**T**HE surname of Pelham was taken from a lordship so called in Hertfordshire, where anciently was a castle<sup>c</sup>, the owner of which, in 1265, was amerced 40*l.* for a contempt in not coming to an inquest to be taken concerning a trespass of the mint. This lordship of Pelham is recorded to be part of the possessions of Walter de Pelham, in 21 Edw. I. and 'tis probable, his ancestors possess'd it before the conquest; for, in Domesday-Book it appears, that Ralph held, of the Bishop of London, two hides and a half in Pelham<sup>d</sup>, the possession of two Thanes, one under the protection of Ansehil Waras, and the other of Godwine Benefell, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Also after him was another Ralph de Pelham, who held, of the Bishop of London, a Knight's fee, in the same county of Hertford, as is evident from the certificates of Knights fees, in the reign of Henry II.<sup>e</sup> and Jordan de Pelham his son, held it in the reign of King John. It also appears, that the Pelicans, the arms of this family, were painted in the church of Pelham.

The before-mentioned WALTER de Pelham died seized of the said manor of Pelham, also<sup>f</sup> the manor of Cottenham, in Kent, and the manor of Twinsted in Essex, in 1292, and left William, his son and heir, upwards of the age of fifteen years; as also Walter de Pelham, second son.

The said WILLIAM de Pelham, and Margery, his wife, in 28 Edw. I. delivered seizin to John, son of Richard de Plesingho<sup>g</sup>, of 40 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 14*d.* rent, and two parts of a messuage, lying within Wellinghale, and Rokele, and died without issue.

WALTER de Pelham, his brother<sup>h</sup>, had a confirmation grant from William le Hupere, of one messuage, with gardens, pastures, &c. in the parish of Heylesham, in Suffex, and one messuage at Escetune, with lands, &c. extending from Heylesham, to Horsye; as also the lands of the Eagle, and one piece of land, with wood and meadow, called Stony-Land, and one piece of wood called Hedge-grove, one parcel of land called West-Field, and others called Stoke, and Hamme; the said Walter, his heirs and assigns, to hold them in capite, paying

<sup>c</sup> Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, p. 395, & Memorand. in Scac. 49 Hen. III. Rot. 19. in Compot. Vic. Essex & Hert.

<sup>d</sup> Chauncey's Hist. of Hertfordshire, p. 140.

<sup>e</sup> Ex Stemmate facto A. D. 1632, per Joh. Philpot Somerset Feical.

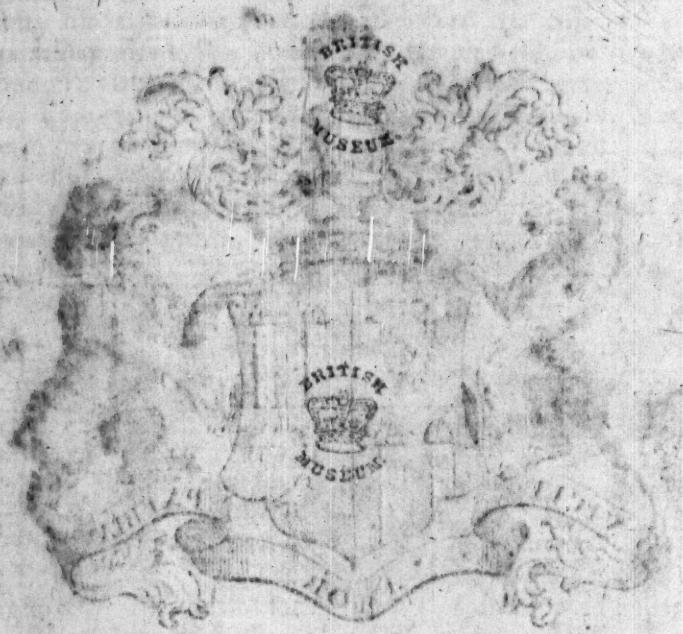
<sup>f</sup> Escl. 21 Edw. I. No. 39.

<sup>g</sup> Assizæ in diversis Comitatus, An. 28 & 29 Edw. I. Rot. 3.

<sup>h</sup> Ex Eviden. in Stemmate præd.



*Pelham Lord Pelham.*



William Ford. 1844



fifteen-pence halfpenny annual rent, which William le Mais, Nicholas Aupey, Nicholas Wygge, Margery Wareman, Henry de Garlondo, Gilbert de Berewyke, and their predecessors paid: Dated at Heylesham, the 3d of the nones of August, in 28 Edw. I. When this Walter died, I don't find, but Thomas de Pelham<sup>1</sup>, his son and heir, was a witness to a deed without date, of Lawrence Lecole, concerning lands in the parish of Waldern, and was living in 2 Edw. II. as appears by another deed. And in that reign, was John de Pelham, of whom Humphry Stracy complains, in a petition to the parliament, in 1320<sup>2</sup>, that he had divers goods, &c. for the King's use, and that no payment had been made for them; and praying relief, it was ordered, *That a writ be granted to the Steward and Marshal of the King's household to do him justice.*

Another THOMAS de Pelham (son of the former, as Philpot, Somerset-herald, asserts) is mentioned in a deed dated at Warbleton, in Sussex, on the vigil of St. Philip and James, in 1346, and left issue a son, John de Pelham.

Which JOHN was a person of great fame in the reign of Edw. III. and in memory of his valiant acts, his figure in armour, with the arms of the family on his breast, was painted in glass, in the chapter-house at Canterbury, being (it's probable) a benefactor to the cathedral, or was buried there. He attended that victorious monarch in his wars with the French, and was a competitor in taking John, King of France, prisoner, at the battle of Poitiers, in 1356. Froyfart<sup>3</sup> gives an account, that with the King were taken, beside his son Philip, the Earl of Tankerville, Sir Jaques of Bourbon, the Earls of Ponthieu, and Eue, with divers other Noblemen, who being chased to Poitiers, the town shut their gates against them, not suffering any to enter; so that divers were slain, and every Englishman had 4, 5, or 6 prisoners; and the press being great to take the King, such as knew him, cry'd, *Sir, yield, or you are dead*: Whereupon, as the chronicle relates, he yielded himself to Sir Dennis Morbeck, a Knight of Artois, in the English service, and being afterwards forc'd from him, more than ten Knights and Esquires challeng'd the taking of the King. Among these, Sir Roger la Warr, and the before-mentioned John de Pelham, were most concerned; and in memory of so signal an action, and the King's surrendering his sword to them, Sir Roger la Warr, Lord la Warr<sup>4</sup>, had the crampet, or chape of his sword, for a badge of that honour; and John de Pelham, (afterwards knighted) had the ° buckle of a

<sup>1</sup> Ibid. <sup>2</sup> Ryley's Placita Parliament, p. 421. <sup>3</sup> Ex Eviden. in Stem. præd. <sup>4</sup> Chronicle, Chap. 164. <sup>5</sup> Leigh's Accedence of Armoyre, 1576. fol. 51. <sup>6</sup> Ex Script. præf. Joh. Philpot.

belt, as a mark of the same honour, which was sometimes used by his descendants, as a seal-manual, and at others the said buckles on each side a cage; being an emblem of the captivity of the said King of France, and was therefore borne for a crest; as in those times was customary. The buckles, &c. were likewise used by his descendants, in their great seals, as is evident from several of them appendant to old deeds.

The said John de Pelham was so well esteemed by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford (who was also <sup>p</sup> at the battle of Poitiers) that he constituted him <sup>q</sup> one of the executors of his last will and testament, dated at Bentley, in Essex, on Friday, the feast of All-Saints, in 33 Edw. III. Likewise, for his prudence, valour, and fidelity, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, chose him one of his <sup>r</sup> Esquires; and attending him in his wars, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him <sup>s</sup> before the 43d of Edw. III. for July 29, that year, 1369, Sir John Sutton, Knight, and Thomas Teuwe, constituted Sir John Pelham, Knight, their attorney, to deliver seisin of the manour of Laughton, and hundred of Shiplake, in the county of Suffex, to Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Chamberlain of England. William Wilesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, on March 8, 1379-80, ordains his best beloved Knight, John de Pelham, master and surveyor of his whole demesnes, woods, and fisheries, in the bailihip of Stoneham, with full power to punish all malefactors, and others, acting contrary to custom, and the peace of the realm. Sir John had certain lands and houses in Winchelsea, in marriage with <sup>t</sup> Joan, daughter to Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, ancestor to the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and was succeeded by a son of his own name,

JOHN de Pelham, who was no less famous, than his father, for his many great achievements and honourable exploits, being, from his youth, in the service of Henry of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby (son of the before-mentioned Duke of Lancaster) afterwards King of England, by the name of Henry IV. Which Duke of Lancaster, in 17 Richard II. *Knowing and confiding in the loyalty and discretion of his most dear, and well-beloved, John Pelham <sup>u</sup>, Esquire,* to his said son, grants to him the office of Constable of his castle of Pevensey, during life, with the fees, wages, &c. thereto belonging; given under his seal, in the castle of Hertford, Dec. 7, in the aforesaid year. He

<sup>p</sup> Tho. Walf. p. 162. n. 30. Princip. Cantuar. apud Lambeth.

Somerlet, in Bibl. Harley, Not. 65, B. 10, p. 61.

in Stemmate præd.

<sup>q</sup> Ex Regist. vocat. Islip. p. 159. <sup>r</sup> Vis. de Com. Suff. per J. Philpot.

<sup>s</sup> Ex Eviden. hujus Fam.

<sup>t</sup> Ex Stemmate & MS. de Famil. de Finch.

<sup>u</sup> Ex Orig.

Pat. 17 R. II.

was also Esquire to the Duke of Lancaster himself<sup>w</sup>, as appears by indenture made between them, bearing date at London, February 16, wherein he had a grant, from the said Duke, of all his lands in the marshes of Pevensey, with the lands, tenements, messuages, &c. thereto belonging; and, 'tis probable, that he attended the Duke into France and Gascoigne, on his being with<sup>x</sup> King Richard, at his meeting with Charles VI. King of France at Guynes, in October 1396<sup>y</sup>; for the said John Pelham constitutes John Collebrond, of Borham, John Sqwyer, of Pevensey, and John Master, of Westham, his attornies, to receive and pay for him, in his name, and take the rents of all his lands in Suffex, by deed dated at Pevensey, on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, that year, 20 Rich. II. whereunto was his seal appendant, *quarterly three Pelicans, and a Fess between two Cheverons.*

About two years after, when the discontented Nobility, Gentry, and Commons of the nation, invited Henry, Duke of Lancaster, from his banishment, in order to the deposal of King Richard, this John Pelham stood firm to his old master; and landing with him at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, July 4, 1399, attended on him 'till he obtained the crown, Sept. 29, that year; as is evident from the following letter (the original of which was in the possession of his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle) of his Lady to him, July 25, from Pevensey-castle, which she bravely defended in the absence of her lord.

“ My dere Lord, I recommande me to yowr hie Lordeschipp  
 “ wyth hert and body and all my pore mygth, and wyth all  
 “ this I think zow, as my dere Lorde, dereft and best yloved  
 “ off all erthlyche Lordes; I say for me, and thanke yhow my  
 “ dere Lord, with all thys that I say before, off your com-  
 “ fortable lettre, that ze send me from Pownefraite, that com-  
 “ to me on Mary Magdaleyn day; ffor by my trowth I was  
 “ never so gladd as when I herd by your lettre, that ye warr  
 “ stronge ynogh wyth the grace off God, for to kepe yow  
 “ fro the malyce of your ennemys. And dere Lord iff it lyk  
 “ to your hyee Lordeschipp that als son als ye myght, that I  
 “ myght her off your gracious spede, whyche God All-  
 “ myghty contynue and encrease. And my dere Lord iff it  
 “ lyk zow for to know off my ffare, I am here by layd in  
 “ manner off a sege, wyth the counte of Suffex, Sudray, and  
 “ a grett parcyll off Kentte; so that Iue may nogth out, nor  
 “ none vitayles gette me, bot w<sup>t</sup> myche hard. Wharfore my  
 “ dere iff it lyk zow, by the awyse off zowr wyse counsell, for  
 “ to sett remedye off the salvation off yhower castell, and w<sup>t</sup>

<sup>w</sup> Ex cop. Origin. per J. Philpot.  
 Cop. Origin. præd.

<sup>x</sup> Tho. Walsing. 388. No. 4

<sup>y</sup> Ex



stand the malyce off ther schires foresayde. And also that  
ye be fullyche enformed off there grett malyce wyrcers in  
these schyres, whyche y<sup>e</sup> hasses so dyspytfully wroght to zow,  
and to zowr castell, to yhowr men, and to zowr tenants  
fore this cuntree, have yai wastede for a grett whyle. Fare  
wele my dere Lorde, the Holy Trinite zow kepe fro zowr  
ennemys, and son send me gud rythyngs off yhow. Ywryten  
at Pevensey in the castell, on Saynt Jacobe day last past.

By yhowr awnri pore  
Thus directed J. Pelham.  
To my trew Lorde.

Which service<sup>a</sup> is recited in the patent of King Henry IV.  
dated at Westminster, Feb. 12, 1400; and in consideration  
thereof his Majesty granted to him, and his heirs male, the  
office of Constable of the castle of Pevensey, with the honour of  
the Eagle; and all those his manours, lands, tenements, rents,  
services, fees, chaces, parks, warrens, mills, rivers, fisheries, &c.  
as also all perquisites of courts of the hundred, heriots, reliefs,  
escheats, franchises, returns of writs, issues, fines, and felons,  
&c. and all other the profits whatsoever, and franchises of the  
Cinque-ports, within the rape of Pevensey; which was ratified,  
and confirmed, by letters patent, bearing date July 1, follow-  
ing. He was also created<sup>a</sup> one of the Knights of the Bath,  
October 13, 1399, at the coronation of that monarch, *Who,*  
*being moved of his special grace, and in good consideration of the*  
*grateful services of his beloved and faithful Knight, John Pelham,*  
heretofore done (as the words of the patent import) grants to  
him<sup>b</sup>, for term of his life, the honour of bearing the royal  
sword before him, in all places, and at all times requisite;  
dated at Westminster, October 24, 1399. In the same year,  
he served in parliament, with John de Preston<sup>c</sup>, as Knights for  
the county of Suffex; and in commemoration of the action of  
his father, in taking the King of France prisoner, he used for  
a sign manual, the Buckle of a Belt, and on each side thereof,  
the letters J. P. as is evident from his seal to an acquittance to  
Thomas la Warr, given at Pevensey, 7 Julii, 1400. The  
next year he<sup>d</sup> was Sheriff of Suffex, which, in those days,  
was a post of great power and trust<sup>e</sup>: Also in 1402, he and  
Sir Henry Hufsey, were elected Knights for the said county, in  
the parliament then held; and for their attendance, had 21 l. 2s.  
allowed them for their expences. In the same year, he was in  
commission<sup>f</sup> with Sir Thomas Erpingham, Constable of Dover-

<sup>a</sup> Pat. 1. Hen. IV. ex Script. J. Philpot. <sup>a</sup> Hollinshed's Chron. Vol. III.  
p. 511. <sup>b</sup> Ex Origin. <sup>c</sup> Pryn's Brevia Parl. p. 91. <sup>d</sup> Fuller's

Worthies, in com. Suffex. <sup>e</sup> Pryn's 4th Part of a brief Register, p. 458.

<sup>f</sup> Pat. 3 Hen. IV. p. 1. M. 26;

castle, the Prior of Michelham, William Fenys, and William Makenade, for the view and repair of the banks in Pevensey-Marsh, betwixt Bixle and Bechief, and to perform all things therein, according to the custom of that marsh, as of the marsh of Romney, and the law and custom of the realm.

Whereupon the said John de Pelham, the said Prior, and William Makenade, went unto Westham, in the parish of Pevensey, upon Friday before the feast of St. Gregory, March 12, by the consent of the lords of the towns, the bailiffs, and the twelve jurats (otherwise called skawers) and of the commons of the said marsh, and ordained statutes for the due governance of the said marsh, and salvation thereof in the time to come. In 5 Hen. IV. being Constable and Governor of Pevensey-castle, the King, from Coventry, Dec. 9, writes to him, That the Count de St. Paul is on the seas, and near the Isle of Wight, with a great force, in order to invade his kingdom, and therefore desires him to oppose him with what forces he could raise. In that year he obtained, for his services, a grant of the manor of Caundish-Grey, in com. Suff. and being returned to parliament with Sir Robert Leuknore, as Knights for Suffex, had 28l. 8s. allowed them for 71 days attendance.

On the feast of St. Michael, the same year, a rent-roll was made of his estate and offices, which still remains among the evidences of the family; and forasmuch as it shews the annual income of the several manors, lordships, and offices he possessed, whereby the rents and value of lands, at that time, may in some sort be discerned, a true copy of the roll is here inserted.

The Value of the Manors of Sir JOHN PELHAM, Knight; taken, on the Feast of St. Michael, in 1403, 5 Hen. IV.

|                                                          |        |    |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|------|
| <i>Pevense, valor ib'm cum stauro</i>                    | L.     | —  | —    |
|                                                          | XX     |    |      |
| <i>Portremis, valor' ib'm hoc anno</i>                   | L.     | s. | D.   |
|                                                          | XXXIII | IX | VI   |
| <i>Bollium Porte Castri valor' dicti Offici hoc anno</i> | L.     | s. | D.   |
|                                                          | VI     | IX | IIII |
| <i>Sesorde valor' ib'm hoc anno</i>                      | L.     |    | D.   |
|                                                          | LXXIII | —  | VII  |

† Dugdale's History of Imbanking and Draining, p. 95.

‡ Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. VIII. p. 345.

|                                                  |                                                                       |           |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| <i>Bourne valor' ib'm hoc anno</i>               | —                                                                     | S. XIII   | D. IIII |
| <i>Grynstead</i>                                 | —                                                                     | S. LXXIII | D. VI   |
| <i>Foresta de Ashedune</i>                       | L. X                                                                  | S. XII    | D. I    |
| <i>Maresfield</i>                                | L. XXV                                                                | —         | —       |
| <i>Wyllingdon</i>                                | XX. L.                                                                | S. XI     | D. VII  |
| <i>Balliva de Culnewyke</i>                      | IIII, VII                                                             | S. XII    | D. III  |
| <i>Feodar' valor' dicti Officii hoc anno</i>     | L. XII                                                                | —         | —       |
| <i>Laughton valor' ib'm hoc anno</i>             | L. C                                                                  | —         | —       |
| <i>Caundycbe</i>                                 | L. XXI                                                                | —         | —       |
| <i>Trevere</i>                                   | L. LX, IX                                                             | —         | —       |
| <i>Swansea</i>                                   | L. LX, VI                                                             | S. XIII   | D. IIII |
| <i>Wythiam</i>                                   | L. XXX, I                                                             | —         | —       |
| <i>Hampnes</i>                                   | L. XX, II                                                             | —         | —       |
| <i>Pelham</i>                                    | L. VI                                                                 | —         | —       |
| <i>Pevenese</i>                                  | L. LX                                                                 | —         | —       |
| <i>Barilots</i>                                  | L. XL                                                                 | —         | —       |
| <i>Byrlyng valor' ib'm cum stauro D'ni</i>       | L. VIII                                                               | —         | —       |
| <i>Bockstede valor' ib' hoc anno</i>             | —                                                                     | S. LXXIII | D. III  |
| <i>Hydonege</i>                                  | —                                                                     | S. LXXIII | D. III  |
| <i>Rapa de</i>                                   | } valor' Manior' dicti Domini ut<br>} p'ticularit' paset inferius — } |           |         |
| <i>Hastlyng</i>                                  |                                                                       |           |         |
| <i>Burgherre valor' ib'm hoc anno</i>            | L. XX, III                                                            | S. XIII   | D. IIII |
| <i>Benylham</i>                                  | L. XX, III                                                            | S. V      | —       |
| <i>Crowhurst</i>                                 | L. XX                                                                 | S. V      | —       |
| <i>Balliva Rape</i>                              | } Valor' dicti Officii hoc anno }                                     |           |         |
| <i>de Hastlyng</i>                               |                                                                       |           |         |
| <i>Receptorial valor' dicti Officii hoc anno</i> | L. LXX, VII                                                           | S. XV     | —       |



|                                             |            |    |     |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|----|-----|
| <i>Rabe de Haftyns &amp; }</i>              | L.         | S. |     |
| <i>alior' Manior' D'ni }</i>                | D,xxx,IIII | x  | —   |
| <i>Cicester de feod' firma ib' per ann'</i> | L.         |    |     |
|                                             | xxvi       | —  | —   |
| <i>Drayton valor' ib' per ann'</i>          | L.         |    |     |
|                                             | xiiii      | —  | —   |
| <i>Sum dictorum Maneriorum</i>              | L.         | S. | D.  |
|                                             | D,ccc,lxx  | v  | III |

In 6 Hen. IV. serving in parliament with Sir John Dalyngrugge, as Knights for Suffex, they had 18l. 18s. for their expences, in attending 46 days; and was in <sup>1</sup>commission, July 2, the same year, to array all men at arms, archers, and other defensible men in the county of Suffex, to defend the coasts, or attend the King into Picardy against the French. Likewise in September following, was<sup>k</sup> commanded to draw together all the liege subjects of the King in the same county, and to attend the King in person at the city of Hereford, to march against the Welch, then in arms under Owen Glendourwy, assisted by the French. 'Tis also further memorable, that in the said year, he<sup>l</sup> was commissioned to borrow money on the credit of the *tenths* and *fifteenths*, granted in parliament, and payable on Michaelmas day, and was bound for the payment thereof. That parliament (called the illiterate) met at Coventry, October 6, 1404, and having granted divers subsidies to the King on condition the same should be only employed to the maintenance of the wars and defence of the realm<sup>m</sup>; the Lords and Commons, on Nov. 8, assigned John Talbot Lord Furnival, and the said Sir John Pelham, to have the oversight thereof; appointing them Treasurers for the wars, within and without the realm. <sup>n</sup>And the same day they were sworn, before the King, and Lords in parliament, to execute their offices according to the grant. And in the following year, the said offices<sup>o</sup> were confirmed to them. Also the same year, the King so much confided in this Sir John Pelham<sup>p</sup>, that till the meeting of the next parliament, he committed to his keeping, in the castle of Pevensey, Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was accused of taking, out of the Castle of Windsor, the sons of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March (who, by his descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was declared, in the parliament held in 9 Rich. II. heir apparent to

<sup>1</sup> Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. VIII. p. 403. <sup>k</sup> Ibid. p. 413. <sup>l</sup> Ibid. p. 412.  
<sup>m</sup> Cotton's Exact Abridgement of Records, p. 437, 438. <sup>n</sup> Ibid. <sup>o</sup> Rot.  
 Parl. 7 Hen. IV. dorf. 11. in Bibl. Int. Temp. <sup>p</sup> Stow's Annals, Edit. 1614,  
 p. 332.

the crown) and conveying them into Wales, to Owen Glendourwy.

'Tis likewise to his honour, that he petitioned the parliament, <sup>q</sup>8 Henry IV. praying, *That certain auditors might be appointed and assigned, to take his accounts as treasurer of war, and to make him due allowance; and that upon the same account, he, his heirs, and land-tenants, might be clearly discharged:* which was agreed to, and auditors were assigned accordingly. He sat in that parliament, as Knight of the shire for Suffex, and with Sir John Dalyngrugger, the other Knight, had for their expences 68l. 8s. for 171 days attendance, which was longer than any parliament before had continued sitting, occasioned by the King's wars and treaties with France, and the great schisms between the Popes, which the King and this parliament endeavoured to remove, as our historians and the rolls of parliament attest. Also in that parliament the Commons made more requests and demands to the King and Lords, concerning their own privileges, and all business, than any of their predecessors did before them. They exhibited petitions against the Pope's usurpations, extortions, schisms, pluralities; as also concerning the elections of Knights of counties, merchants, artificers, and labourers: and the acts they passed, as well as the aids they granted, for the wars, and defence of the realm, by land and sea, were more than ever passed in any session.

In <sup>q</sup> Henry IV. he was constituted Chief-butler of the port of Chichester<sup>s</sup>, and of all and singular the ports in the county of Suffex; and the same year he was again returned with Sir John Dalyngrugger<sup>t</sup>, as Knights for the county of Suffex, to the parliament held at Gloucester, where they attended 56 days, and had 22l. 8s. for their expences. Also in that year, he and the said Sir John, were <sup>u</sup>commissioned to view, and to order the repair of the banks on the sea-coasts, between Hastings and Bexly, and to transact all things therein, according to the law and customs of the realm. Two years after this, the King having experienced his fidelity, commits<sup>x</sup>, *in consideration of the good qualities of his beloved and faithful Knight*, Sir John Pelham, the keeping of Edmund, Earl of March, and his brother, sons of Roger, Earl of March, who had been declared heir-apparent of the crown. In June, 1413, this Sir John Pelham, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Durham, had a release from the King<sup>y</sup>, and for his heirs

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Par. 8 Hen. IV. & Cotton's Records, p. 454, 456. of a Brief Reg. p. 480.

<sup>s</sup> Pat. 9 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 31.

<sup>r</sup> Pryn's 4th Part

<sup>t</sup> Pryn, p. 487.

<sup>u</sup> Pat. 9 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 21.

<sup>x</sup> Pat. 11 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 15.

<sup>y</sup> Pat.

13 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 15.

and successors, of all his right in the manor, lordship, and hundred of Berton, near Bristol, in com. Gloucester, which they had by grant of Edmund, Duke of York, by authority of the King. Also on July 9, the same year, being Treasurer to the King, and of the Privy-Council, he was <sup>a</sup> a witness to the King's charter, creating Thomas, his second son, Duke of Clarence, and Earl of Albemarle: which Duke had such confidence in him, that on July 11, that year, when he was sent by his royal father, to help the Duke of Orleans <sup>a</sup> against the Duke of Burgundy, he impowered him, with Sir John Berkeley, Sir John Popham, &c. during his absence, to <sup>b</sup> manage his affairs in all the courts of England. Also the same <sup>c</sup> year, he was commissioned to review the forces that were going into Aquitain, under the command of the said Duke. On Nov. 12, 1412, he had, in <sup>d</sup> consideration of his good and faithful services, a grant of the manours of Crowhurst, Burwash, and Benylham, with the appurtenances: as also the rape of Hastings in Suffex, with all franchises, &c. in as full and ample manner, as John, Duke of Britain, and his ancestors, enjoyed them, or the King's dear father, John, Duke of Lancaster, deceased. He was also one of the executors and administrators <sup>e</sup> of the last will and testament of Henry IV. and intrusted to bestow divers sums on the poor, and do other pious works for the health of the soul of that King; and also to satisfy his creditors.

It is remarkable, that in parliament 1 Hen. V. the said executors prayed <sup>f</sup> to be excused from that trust, for that the said goods were not sufficient to satisfy the debts of the said King, and the legacies; whereupon the goods and chattels of the King being valued at 25,000 marks, the King kept them, and granted the said sum of 25,000 marks, to be paid out of the great wardrobe in three years to the said executors, who were to dispose of the same on account. And further than the same, the said executors were discharged by the King, and parliament, of all executions growing by the said will. This Sir John Pelham was likewise in the highest favour with Henry V. who chose men of great worth for his counsellors; and it is said of him, *That every day after dinner, he used, for the space of an hour, to receive petitions of the oppressed, and with great equity redress their grievances.* He was particularly summoned to attend at his coronation among the Privy-coun-

<sup>a</sup> Rymer's Fœdera, Tom. VIII. p. 757.  
<sup>b</sup> Rymer, Ibid. Tom. p. 763.  
<sup>c</sup> Rymer, Ibid. ster, Bart.  
<sup>d</sup> Rymer, Tom. IX. p. 9.  
<sup>e</sup> 535.

<sup>a</sup> Stow's Annals, p. 340.  
<sup>b</sup> Rymer, Ibid. Tom. p. 763.  
<sup>c</sup> Rymer, Ibid. ster, Bart.  
<sup>d</sup> Rymer, Tom. IX. p. 9.  
<sup>e</sup> 535.



sellors, April 9, 1413, and had robes of scarlet assigned him out of the royal wardrobe. And in the first year of his reign, *in consideration of the circumspection, fidelity, and industry of his beloved and faithful counsellor*<sup>g</sup>, Sir John Pelham, Knight, he constitutes him one of his Ambassadors to treat of a peace, and to conclude a marriage between him and the princess Catharine, daughter to Charles VI. the French King, on a solemn embassy sent into England by that Monarch, to offer peace, and, to bind it more firm, to give his said daughter in marriage. These affairs were in agitation<sup>h</sup> in 2 Henry V. when he had the King's safe conduct, being appointed to go over to France with other counsellors, to treat about the said marriage, &c. And in the same year, the King granted to him<sup>i</sup> the guardianship and government of King James I. of Scotland, with an allowance of 700 l. *per ann.* for his diet, and to find him in all necessaries, in such place, or places, as should be agreed on by his Majesty's council, and the said Sir John Pelham: the said 700 l. *per ann.* to be paid quarterly. This Prince was taken by certain mariners of Clay in Norfolk, in 1406<sup>k</sup>, being but about thirteen years of age, and was going to France under the care of the Earl of Orkney, and a Bishop, there to be brought up and instructed in the French language and customs; but being brought to King Henry at Windsor (though they presented to him the King of Scots letters, requesting his favour to his son, if he should land in any part of his dominions) he ordered them to be kept in the Tower of London till further orders, saying, *He would teach the young Prince to speak the French tongue, and so they need go no further.* And it is recorded to the honour of the King, and Sir John Pelham his Governor, *That he had such perfect instructors<sup>l</sup> to teach him, as well the understanding of tongues, as the sciences, that he became right expert, and cunning, in every of them. He was taught also to ride, to run at the tilt, and handle all kind of weapons, conveniently to be used of such a personage; whereunto he was so apt and ready, that few, in any point of activity, might overmatch him.* He had good knowledge in Musick, and could play on sundry instruments right perfectly. To be brief, It appeared in all his behaviour and manners, in what company soever he came, that his bringing up had been according to his nature, neither of them differing from his birth, and the quality of a noble and most virtuous Prince.

<sup>g</sup> Rymer, Tom. IX. p. 131, 132.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. Tom. p. 141, 151, 209.

<sup>i</sup> Pat. 2 Hen. V. p. 9. m. 9.

<sup>k</sup> Stow's Annals, p. 334. Hist. of Engl.

Vol. I. p. 295.

<sup>l</sup> Hollinshed's Chron. Vol. I. p. 256.

In the 3d year of Henry V. this Sir John Pelham, and Sir William Esturmy<sup>m</sup>, were appointed by the King to borrow certain sums of money, to enable him to go beyond the seas for recovery of his right, and to signify the security that should be given for the payment thereof. He was likewise that year<sup>n</sup> commissioned to array all defensible men, hoblers, archers, &c. in Suffex, for defence of the realm, on the King's going beyond sea, for the recovery of his inheritance, and the right of the crown; and to be in readiness, as well to expel and repulse any attempts of the enemy, as to go beyond the seas, if necessity required it. As also in commission with Vincent Finch,<sup>o</sup> and others, for the view and repair of the banks, &c. betwixt the towns of Pesemerth, Rye, Farleigh, and Pette. In 4 Hen. V. he and the Sheriff of Suffex and Surry<sup>p</sup>, were ordered to draw together, to the sea-coasts, all the sensible men of Surry and Suffex, to be ready to expel any attempt of the French, as to the succour of the King, if need required. That he had great interest in the King, and was highly esteemed by the most potent Peers of the realm, is very evident; for in the said year, John I. King of Portugal, stilling him, *Noble and prudent, and well knowing his noble qualities*, desires him (by letter dated the 16th of September) *To shew the Lady Beatrix his daughter (being deprived of her husband, the Earl of Arundel) the same favour and affection he had before shewed to her, which he should always gratefully acknowledge.* He was also in no less esteem with Thomas Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, than he was with Henry IV. his father; for that Duke making his last will and testament, dated July 10, 1417, nominated him<sup>q</sup> the first of his executors, with the Lady Margaret his wife, and others. The same year, he waited on that warlike Prince, in his expedition into France, when, after taking several towns<sup>r</sup>, they began the siege of Rohan, July 30, 1418, which was so boldly defended by the citizens, who were above 200,000 men (and had sworn, *Never to resign the city, as long as they could hold swords in their hands*) that they did not surrender till January 19 following, when they were reduced by famine, whereof 50,000 had died. Whilst he was at this siege of Rohan, the King committed, to his custody, his mother-in-law Queen Joan, who was arrested by the Duke of Bedford, the King's Lieutenant in his absence<sup>s</sup>, and committed to the castle of Leeds, there to abide the King's pleasure, being accused of conspiring with friar Randell, her

<sup>m</sup> MS. in Bibl. Cot. not. Cleop. F. 6.<sup>n</sup> Pat. 3 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 37.<sup>o</sup> Ibid. 3 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 17.<sup>p</sup> Rymer, Tom. IX. p. 351.<sup>q</sup> Testam.

Tho. Ducis Claren' in Regist. Chicheley, p. 1. fol. 376. in Bibl. Lambeth.

<sup>r</sup> Hall's Chron. f. 59, b.<sup>s</sup> Hollinshed's Chron. Vol. II. p. 568.

confessor, by forcery and necromancy, to destroy the King. And she being ordered into Sir John Pelham's custody<sup>t</sup>, he appointed nine servants to attend her, and to bring her to his castle of Pevensey.

In the 8th year of Henry V. he and Sir John Dalyngrugge<sup>u</sup> served again in parliament, as Knights for Suffex; and in the succeeding year, he was commissioned, with Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Sheriffs of Kent and Suffex, to <sup>x</sup> borrow and receive such sums of money as should be lent the King in the said counties, to be paid into the treasury before May 8. In the same year<sup>y</sup>, he was also in commission with others, for the view and repair of the banks on the sea coast, betwixt Fletching and Seaford, as also for those betwixt Hastings and Boxele. After which, I find no other mention made of him in this reign<sup>z</sup>, but that he was likewise one of the executors and administrators of the will of Henry V.

In the reign of King Henry VI. he was also at the head of affairs, and no less trusted by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Protector of England, during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI. being in two several commissions<sup>a</sup> for the view and repair of the banks of the sea coasts in Suffex; and served in parliament for that <sup>b</sup> county, with Sir Thomas Leucknor, in the 11th year of that reign. Also on Dec. 3, 1423, he, with others of the <sup>c</sup> council, were appointed Ambassadors to treat with the Ambassadors and Governors of Scotland, for concluding and settling a peace between both realms. Pursuant to which, it was agreed between them, on December 4, that James King of Scotland (who had been <sup>d</sup> prisoner in England for 18 years) *should be set at liberty, on the payment to the King, his successors, or those he should appoint, the sum of forty thousand pounds; which agreement was confirmed and ratified, April 5, 1424, and the said King<sup>e</sup>, and all his Nobles, were bound for the payment of the said sum, and did homage in these words, I James Stuart, King of Scottes, shal be true and faithfull unto you, Lorde Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and Fraunce, the noble and superiour Lorde of the kingdome of Scotlande, and unto you I make my fidelitie for the same kyngdome of Scotlande, whiche I holde and claime to holde of you; and I shal beare you my faith and fidelitie of life and lymme, and worldly honour against all men; and faithfully I shal knowledge, and shal do to you service due of the*

<sup>t</sup> Stow's Annals, p. 358.

<sup>u</sup> Pryn's Brevia Parliament.

<sup>x</sup> Rymer,

Tom. X. p. 97.

<sup>y</sup> Pat. 9 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 13.

<sup>z</sup> Testam. in Regist.

Chicheley, p. 1. 414, 415.

<sup>a</sup> Pat. 1 Hen. VI. p. 1.

<sup>b</sup> Pryn præd. p. 131.

<sup>c</sup> Rymer's Fœdera, Tom. X. p. 301, & seq.

<sup>d</sup> Stow's Annals, p. 334.

<sup>e</sup> Rymer, Tom. X. p. 302, to 308.



*kyngdome of Scotlande aforesaid, so God help me and these holy Evangelists.*

In the same year, to a charter between him, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and others, his <sup>f</sup> seal of arms, appendant, were three Pelicans, wounding themselves in the breast, and his crest a Peacock in his pride, circumscribed, *Sigil. Johannis Pelham*. In 5 Hen. VI. he was elected to parliament <sup>e</sup> for the county of Suffex, and in 6 Hen. VI. the King, *in consideration of the fidelity, circumspection, discretion, and the full confidence he had in him the said Sir John Pelham<sup>b</sup>, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Rochester and Chichester, and Sir Robert Poynnynges, grants to them full power and authority, to treat with divers persons, spiritual and temporal, in Kent and Suffex, for a loan of money, on the subsidies granted in the last parliament, to be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, June 20.* Also, on a complaint made to the King the same year, *That certain new banks were raised, which obstructed the ancient course of those fresh waters, that used to run betwixt the towns of Hastings and Boxle, whereby much land was drowned<sup>1</sup>*, he, with others, were appointed to view the same, and to take course for the rectifying thereof. In 7 Hen. VI. he departed this <sup>k</sup> life, full of honour, having been in the highest favour, and the most honourable employments, under two of the greatest Monarchs of this realm, who were famed for their courage, and all manly virtues, and raised the glory of the English nation to such a degree, as never to be forgot; so that it must be owing to some uncommon instances of self-denial, that he was not ranked amongst the Peers. His piety appears from his grant of lands and tenements in Warbilton to the convent and priory<sup>l</sup> of the church of the Trinity, in Hastings, for the building a new church and convent, in honour of the Blessed Trinity; the old priory founded by Sir Walter Biscet, Knt. being rendered uninhabitable by the inundation of the sea. He likewise granted thereto lands called Tornor's lands, in the said parish of Warbilton, by his charter<sup>m</sup> dated June 12, in 5 Hen V. also in 5 Hen. VI. he lets to farm to the said <sup>n</sup> convent his manour of Pelham, and divers other lands, whereby he was reputed the founder<sup>o</sup> of that priory of Canons regular of St. Augustin, and became the patron.

<sup>f</sup> MS. de Com. Suffex, in Bibl' Harley. Not. 65. B. X. p. 61.

præd. p. 131.

<sup>h</sup> Pat. 6 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 16.

<sup>i</sup> Pat. 6 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 6.

<sup>k</sup> Esc. 7 Hen. VI. No. 36.

<sup>l</sup> Dugdale's Monast. Angl. Vol. II. p. 84.

<sup>m</sup> Cart.

5 Hen. V.

<sup>n</sup> Cart. 5 Hen. VI.

<sup>o</sup> Speed's Chron. p. 823. b.

By his last will and testament<sup>p</sup>, bearing date February 8, 1428-9, he recommends his soul to the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, and to all the saints of heaven, and his body to be buried in the church of the blessed Virgin Mary, of Robert's-Bridge (then called Rother-Bridge) in Suffex. He bequeaths to sixteen of his servants, 6s. 8d. each, and constitutes Joan his wife, Sir John Pelham Knt. his son, Sir John Brown, Knt. and William Burgoin, Esq; his executors: ordering them to dispose for his soul, as they see best and expedient, according to their discretions, and as they will answer before the high Judge, in the great day of judgment.

The inquisition taken after his death<sup>q</sup>, shews that he died four days after the date of his will, leaving an only son (by his wife<sup>r</sup>, Joan, daughter of Sir John Escures, Knt.) Sir John Pelham, before mentioned, and a daughter, Agnes, the wife of John Colbrond of Boreham. He had also another daughter, Joan, married to Sir John Seynclere, as from the following letter of his to him appears, wrote in the reign of Henry V.

“ Right wurschipfull and right reverent fadir, I recommande  
 “ me to zow with al myn hert, desiryng contynuelly to her of  
 “ zour welfar and prosperite, the which God of his endles  
 “ mercy menteyne, and encrese, as zour goodly hert can best  
 “ devise. And zif hit like zou to her of me at the making of  
 “ this lettre, y was in hele of body but not of ese in hert gran  
 “ mercy God. Doyng zou to understand that our souverayn  
 “ kyng, by avyse of his wyse and discreet counsaill, Haven ordeyned of the dutchie of Normandie, that after that the com-  
 “ mys be sworn and be come his lieges, that no maner a fouldeor  
 “ shud tak no maner of vitaille but that he paye therefor, like  
 “ as the parties mowen accorde, confideryng ze of the long  
 “ tyme that we have been her, and of the expensis that we have  
 “ had at every siege that we have come to, and have had no  
 “ wages son that we came out of Ingelond, so that we have  
 “ almost spent al that ever that we had; wherefore my rizt  
 “ worshipfull and rizt reverent fader, y bescheche zou hertly  
 “ lik as al my trust is unto zou, and to zour trewe beheste,  
 “ that ze wull fouchesaf to send me be my trusti servaunt  
 “ William Bryton, brynger of this lettre 20l. and y shall  
 “ trewly paie hit zou a zen, withir I leve or deye, so as ze  
 “ shuld hold zou wel content be the grace of almyzty God,  
 “ and also y prey zou hertly that ze let not my man be taryed  
 “ but as litel while as ze mowe, but that ze hast hym forth a  
 “ zen in al hast. And zif hit be likying unto zou to her of

<sup>p</sup> Ex Regist. vocat Chichley apud Lambeth.  
<sup>r</sup> Edmondson's Baron. Geneal.

<sup>q</sup> Esc. 7 Hen. VI. n. 36.

“ that

“ the tidynge that we hav her, the best is our Kyng and all  
 “ his bretheryn being in hele, blessed be God, and as we her  
 “ he hath wonne the town of Lovers; and as zit ther wot no  
 “ man whether he wul. And my Lord of Gloucestrie and  
 “ other Lordes wyth hym, lyen at the siege of Chierburgh,  
 “ and that dured this ten wikis and more; and ther my Lord  
 “ of Gloucestre hath mad a riall myne, the which myne the  
 “ Freynshmen fered, and ther my Lord of Gloucestre pouzt,  
 “ and bare hym as worthily as ony Lord myzt do, so that  
 “ the Freynshmen were put at the worst; and then after ward  
 “ on seynt John day the Baptyst, the Freynshmen brent my  
 “ Lord of Marchis bulwerk of the Engyn, and foul ford with  
 “ the engyn, but zit thanked be God thei have don but litel  
 “ harm, for zit shal be mad wel y now a zen. And also my  
 “ Lord of Warwick, lizt at the siege of the castell, and of  
 “ Domfront, and he hath gotyn the town but not the castell,  
 “ and that wul not zild till Chierburgh be wonne. No more  
 “ y write to zou at this tyme, but y prey zou hertly to reco-  
 “ mand me to my worshipful Lady zour wif, and the holy  
 “ Trynyte have zou in his bleffid keepyng, to whom zou y  
 “ comand body, and write in hast at the siege of Chierburgh,  
 “ the 29th day of Juyn.

Superfcribed in French,  
 To my most Honoured  
 and most Reverend Fa-  
 ther, Sir John Pelham,  
 Chevalier, let it be given.

Be zowr owne Sonne,

Sir John Seynclere.

The following letter wrote by Sir John Cheyne, to him, is also memorable.

“ Ryzt worschipfull and worthy Sir, y recomande me to zow  
 “ with all myn hoole herte thankyng zow of the greet kynde-  
 “ nesses and gentilleses, that ze hav schewed me er this tyme  
 “ withoute deserte, prayng zow evere of good continuance,  
 “ and liketh hit zow to witte, that the Kyng and all the  
 “ Lordes beyng here saain wel y blessed be God. And as  
 “ touching to the good spede of my Lord of Huntynghdon now  
 “ last atte see, the berer hireof schall declare hit than by  
 “ mowth more plainly than I can writte hit atte this tyme.  
 “ Ferthermore ryzt worschipful and worthy Sir, liketh hit  
 “ zow to witte that I ame hiere, and have been atte greet  
 “ costages and dispens; wherefore me nedeth to cheviche me  
 “ of a certain notable somme er I go and y fer from myn hows,  
 “ and from oother frendes of myne, save oonly zow worthy  
 “ Sir, haveng full hope and trust in zowr gracious and gentil  
 “ persone, to help and focoure me atte this tyme in my most  
 “ necessite, to lend me some notable somme of gold, like as the  
 “ bringer



" bringer of this, Thomas Garnetier my servaunt, schal trew-  
 " ly declare zow myn herte and my goveral in this cas, to  
 " hom I pray zow zeveful belevyng to, and what day of  
 " paiement azen with reasonable seuite, as ze zoursel self woll  
 " desire, I wot holde me agreed, and ze trewly schal be served  
 " azen as good reson and conscience asketh, leve I deye, I by  
 " Gods grace, and that hit liketh zow of zowr gentilleffe, to  
 " take this matere to herte in conservans of my simple degre,  
 " and as myn hoole trust is souverainly in zow, passing every  
 " man in this contree. And for most suite to zow I sende  
 " zowe by this same man certain thynges of meyne, ze to have  
 " the rewle ane governaunce thereof, 'till ze be seur of zour  
 " paiement. Ryzt worschipful and worthy Sir, zif ther be  
 " any service that hit like zow to commande me to do for zow,  
 " and I with all my power woll be ready to performee, praying  
 " the holy Trinite send zow honeur, prosperite and joye.  
 " Written in haste atte Hampton the 12th day of Juyly.

Superscrib'd in French,  
 To the most Hon. and  
 most Valiant, Sir John  
 Pelham, Knt.

Zours atte zour  
 Commandement,  
 John Cheyne.

Sir JOHN Pelham, his only son, was likewise in the French wars in the reign of Henry V. as is evident from two letters to his father, which are preserved among the ancient writings of the family, one of which is not altogether visible, viz.

" Worchyfull and most Soverayn, y recommande me to  
 " yow as lowly as y may, praying to God Almyghty that y  
 " may here such tydings of . . . ys plesyng to yow and lyking  
 " to yow, that att the makyng of this lettre, the Kyng and alle  
 " Lordys were yn good hele blessed be God, . . . . . that y  
 " have sent yow no word er this tyme, trewly be yowr leve y  
 " have be abowte to sende Hochekyn Flower . . . . tyme ne  
 " hadde be the tydings off Batayle. Furthermore yf lykyht  
 " yow to wryte, y am here withoute wages or . . . . . thyng  
 " yow therefore that ye wold se thereto, and what y zall  
 " do, yowr Worchypt and my nedys y most ha . . . . me  
 " therefore yn as hasty tyme as y may, y woll sende hom Roger  
 " Flower to yow to telle yow as hyt ys. And yf hy . . . .  
 " to Berer of this lettre, ye may well nowh for he ys a trew  
 " man, y can nothyng ellys att this tyme. But the Holy Tryn  
 " . . . . . wryte att Cane the Twysday next after the twelfte-  
 " day.

Superscrib'd in French,  
 To his Sovereign Lord  
 and Father Sir John  
 Pelham,

By yowre owne,

J. P.

The

The other is more perfect, and is as follows :

“ Worchypfull and most Soverayn Fadyr, y recommande me  
 “ to yow as lowly as y can or may, ever desyryng to here of  
 “ yowr good hele and welfare, praying to God that ever hyt  
 “ may be encresyd att your desyr. And yf hyt lykyth you to  
 “ here att the making of this lettre, the Kyng and alle other  
 “ Lordes were in good hele bleffyd be God : Besechyng yow  
 “ of yowr good Lordchip, that ye wold fuchefafe for as muche  
 “ as that Somer is now toward, and that the Kyng purposyth  
 “ to go ferdermore up ynto the Lond, that ye wold fuchefaf  
 “ to send thereto, as towchyng anoder hors, and two garne-  
 “ ments for somer, and suche thyngs as ye lyst yowre self,  
 “ for trewly be yowre leve, ther the tyme of worchyp for  
 “ yong men ys now, and also be yowre leve, all that on syde  
 “ of Normandy ys Englysch, except Chyrbrow and Huflett.  
 “ I can no more seye to yow at this tyme, but that Typtot  
 “ an Rachford, and Syre Water Beauchamp, and Mayster  
 “ Phylp Morgan cominande hem to yow. The Holy Try-  
 “ nyte saf and kepe yow. Wrytte att Bayoupe the 19th day  
 “ of March.

Be yowre owne,

Supercribed as before.

J. P.

In 1415, his father<sup>s</sup>, by his charter, dated June 3, grants to him the office of Constable of Pevensey, with the fees and wages thereto belonging, which (as is recited) he had by the grant of Henry IV. to him, and his heirs male, under his seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, in consideration that he, the said John, took the same by a strong hand, at the King's last arrival in England, and held the same for his use : to which grant is appendant the seal of the arms, and crest of the family, as now borne, and on each side of the helmet, the buckles of a belt, in commemoration of his ancestor taking the King of France prisoner. He was Chamberlain of the Household to Henry V.'s consort, who in the 3d of Henry VI. styling herself Catharine, Queen of England, wife of King Henry V. daughter of Charles, King of France, and mother of the King of England<sup>u</sup>, of her especial grace and free-will, and for the good and agreeable service of her best beloved Knight, Sir John Pelham, and Joan de Courcey, his wife, grants to them, for their better maintenance in her service, 50 marks per annum, out of her manors, &c. in England and Wales. Also by her

<sup>s</sup> Ex Coll. Joh. Philpot præd.  
<sup>u</sup> Pat. 3 Hen. VI. ex orig.

<sup>t</sup> Vis. de Com. Suff. in Offic. Arm.

charter,

charter, dated at Hadham in com. Hertf. July 24, 1434, grants to her thrice dear and well-beloved Sir John Pelham, and Owen ap Tyder, Esq; full power and authority to remove and displace the Bishop of Lisieux, her Chancellor in France, and to take from him her seal, as also to survey and repair all her towns, castles, &c. Which charter is sealed with the great seal of the arms of France and England quarterly, impailing the Flower de Lucis, the arms of France. And 'tis observable, that notwithstanding Owen Tyder was then her husband, yet Sir John Pelham had precedency of him. He had some difference with Robert Lord Poynings, and was obliged to enter into a recognizance in Chancery, and with him as sureties \*, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Sir Thomas Chaworth, and Sir John Colvil, Knts. wherein they were bound to the King in 1000l. that he should keep the peace with Robert Lord Poynings and other the King's subjects. But the said Sir John Pelham having after been convicted of an assault, against Thomas Jordain, by committing him to prison, the King, Feb. 5, 1430-1, pardons the said Sir John Pelham, the Earl of Northumberland, &c. the forfeits of their recognizances, &c.

This Sir John, by his charter, dated at Warbleton, September 4, 1430, grants to Stephen, prior of St. Trinity of Hastings, and the convent of the said place, all his lands, rents, and services, in the parish of Warbleton, which belonged to Richard Leverer and Mr. John Waller, granted to him by his father, Sir John Pelham: and to the said charter is a fair seal of green wax appendant, viz. *Quarterly in the first and fourth, three Pelicans, and in the second and third, Ermine, on a Fess three Crowns; and for the crest, a Cage on a Helmet, and on each side thereof the Buckles of a Belt, circumscribed, Sigillum Johannis Pelham.* In 17 Hen. VI. being wrote Sir John Pelham, Knt. son and heir of Sir John Pelham, Knt. he released to Sir Roger Fenys, Knt. and his heirs, all his right in the hundred of Foxherle, with the appurtenances, in com. Suffex; as also all his right, fealty, suits of court and castle-ward appertaining to the manor of Hurst-Monceaux, which the said Roger held of the said Sir John Pelham.

In 18 Hen. VI. the King <sup>z</sup> confirmed to him the manors of Crowherst, Burwashe, and Bevyllham, with the rape of Hastings. He had also the office of the master of the royalties, and forests, which the Queen held in dower in Normandy, as appears by his representation to the King after her death, wherein he prays, in consideration of his good services

\* Rot. Pardon. 9 Henry VI.  
18 Hen. VI. p. 1, n. 16.

† Claus. 17 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 1.

z Pat.



done to his father and mother, to grant him the said office, with the usual wages, rights, profits, and emoluments thereunto belonging, and that he will signify his pleasure to the Chancellor there, to make him a grant in due form. In 25 Hen. VI. he presented the following petition to the parliament :

“ Unto the noble and most discrete knyghts of the schires  
“ and borgeissis of this present parliament. Beseeching unto  
“ your noble and wyse discretions. John Pelham, Chivalier  
“ of the counte of Suffex, that for as muche in the tyme of  
“ the ryght high and myghty Prince Kyng Henry the 4th,  
“ progenitor and grantfadyr unto our soverayne Lord the  
“ Kyng that now ys. Hit lyked unto that good Kyng and  
“ progenitor, for the notable and trew services don be John  
“ Pelham, Knyght, unto the seid Kyng, and progenitor, to  
“ geve and grante unto the seid John Pelham, Kt. Fadyr of  
“ your beseecher, the manerys of Crowhurst, Bourwarfch,  
“ and Bevyllhame, forthwith the rape of Hastyng, with the  
“ appurtenances yn the conte aboveseyd, after the deth of  
“ Radulph Erle of Westmerlande, tenante of the forseyd man-  
“ nerys and rape, terme of lyfe, and to the seyde John Pel-  
“ ham, Knt. and to hys heyrys yn fee simple for ever. To  
“ have and to holde the seyde manerys with the seyde rape forth-  
“ with, the honours, lordchipis, londis, tenements, rents, ser-  
“ visis, parkys, clofuryes, hundreds, wapentackes, courts lets,  
“ knyghts fees, offices, advesons, patronages of churchis,  
“ chapels, chaunterys, hospitalys, returns of writ, or any  
“ odyr maundement and execucion of the same forthwith, ly-  
“ bertees franchises to the seyde rape or manerys belonging or  
“ abyding, yn eny veyse as hoolly and frely as John Duke  
“ of Bretayne, ever hadde or held, or eny of his ancestores  
“ before that tyme, as hit apperyte, be the gracious lettres  
“ patentis of the grant of the seyde good Prince and King,  
“ Henry the 4th, confermed be our soverayn Lord that now  
“ ys ; as of the whiche manerys and rape was never interrup-  
“ tion made, ayens the vertu of the seyde grant, unto now  
“ late with yn the tyme and begynnyng of this present par-  
“ lament, ther hath been purchasid be Sir Thomas Hoo Chi-  
“ valer, a patent be a newe grant be odyr manere of form  
“ of our soverayn Lord the Kyng that now ys, for to anulle  
“ and distroye the vertu of the firste grante, unto ymportable  
“ hurt, and desherytyng of your beseecher ; the whiche lyeth  
“ yn yowre noble and wyse discreffions, for to remedye as  
“ well be conscience as lawe, considering all the olde and  
“ grete charges services and costys unto the Kyng and his pro-  
“ genitors, that have be doon yn alle the werris as well be  
“ your

“ your seyde besecher, as be his fadyr; and in especiall the  
 “ grete jupardie and enprise of the castell of Pevense, which  
 “ the foreseyd John Pelham fadyr of your besecher toke and  
 “ held with strong hand unto the use of the Kyng’s noble pro-  
 “ genitours, at that tyme grete plesaunce and cumfort unto  
 “ the Kyng and alle his trewe suggetts of all the reme, whiche  
 “ ys not unknown unto the moſte part of notable and aun-  
 “ cienyd people of this lond: Wherfor plesse your noble  
 “ wysdoms, all thow that sugession have or ſcolde be made  
 “ unto yow, be the seyde Sir Thomas or eny odyr, to have eny  
 “ newe grant amytted be acte of this present parlement, that  
 “ conſcience and ryght be ſeye, at the reverence of God, or  
 “ ellys to putte us to comen lawe.”

But it appears, that the ſaid Sir Thomas Hoo enjoyed his grant of the premiſes, which bears date July 19, 1445, and in 27 Henry VI. was created Lord Haſtings.

The ſaid Sir John Pelham, from his pious diſpoſition was admitted into ſeveral religious orders. The<sup>a</sup> Chamberlain, Warden and Proctor, of the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Thomas the martyr at Rome, by deed dated at London, December 1, 1447, receive Sir John Pelham, Knt. and Lady Joan his wife, into their brotherhood. And Nicholas Barbaran, prior of the monaſtery of St. Anaſtaſius of the Ciftercian order<sup>b</sup>, with the conſent of their houſe, ſignify, that they have received Sir John Pelham, Knt. and the Lady Joan his wife, into the fraternity of the bleſſed Virgin Mary of the ſcale of Heaven, and that they are bound to pray for them. Alſo Pius II.<sup>c</sup> an. 1459, 7th of the Ides of January, grants licence to the brotherhood and ſiſters of the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Thomas the martyr in the city of Rome, to receive into their hoſpital, or brotherhood, Sir John Pelham, Knt. and Lady Joan his wife; in purſuance whereof, the ſaid brotherhood by their admiſſion, dated at London, January 2, 1460, accept them as members of their hoſpital: and likewiſe Martyn V. having in 1426<sup>d</sup>, ſignified his power by his delegates, to grant indulgencies to ſuch perſons as ſhall contribute any part of their worldly goods, for the relief of the religious, and ſervice of God, Pius, by his delegate, Peter de Vernacia, grants an indulgence to the Lady Joan Pelham (in conſideration of her parting with ſome of her goods to them) to abſtain from faſting.

The laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Sir John Pelham bears date May 20, 36 Hen. VI. whereby he requires his ſeoffees (whom he had conſtituted by ſeveral charters) “ to per-

<sup>a</sup> Ex originale penes prænob. Duc. Novi Caſtri.

<sup>b</sup> Originale, ibid.

<sup>c</sup> Ex

Originale, ibid.

<sup>d</sup> Ex Originale penes, ut antea.

mit Joan, his wife, to enjoy his manor of Laughton, with the hundred of Sheplake, Note-Bourn, and Chilvington, with the profits of the manors of Crowhurst, Burghershe, and Bevyham: Also that they enfeoff John Pelham, his son and heir, in the manors of Burghershe, with the hundred of Hawkbury, Crowhurst, with the hundred of Bareflow, as also the forest and chase of Dalington; and, in default of issue male, to remain to William his son, in default of issue, to Thomas, his son, and heirs male, remainder to his right heirs. Also, that they enfeoff William, his son, in the manor of Bevilham, with the hundred of Shooswell, with remainder (in default of heirs male) to John, his son, and heir; and in default, to Thomas, his son and his heirs male, with remainder to his right heirs. And further wills, after the death of Joan, his wife, that his feoffees enfeoff John, his son and heir, in his manor of Laughton, and hundred of Shiplake, with the like entails on William, and Thomas, his sons."

He had two wives; first, Joan\*, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Escures; and, secondly, Joan de Courcy, an attendant on Queen Catherine, consort of Henry V. By this last he had the sons before-mentioned, and three daughters, Catherine, married first to John Bramshot, Esq; and secondly, to Sir Thomas Lewknor, Knight; Cicely, second daughter, wedded to William Lunsford, of Hotheley, in com. Suff. Esq; and Joan, the youngest, to John Covert, of Slaugham, and secondly to William Ashbornham, of Ashbornham, Esqrs.

JOHN Pelham, his eldest son and heir, was a Knight in the 12th year of Henry VI. for then Richard Aylard demises to Sir John Pelham, senior, Knt. and to Sir John Pelham, junior, Knt. and their heirs, all his right in the manor of Ewerst, and also the reversion of all his lands and tenements in Ewerst, North-Hamme, Bekkele, and Idene, which the Lady Joan Brenchelle held for term of their life; whereby it appears, she had a second husband of the name of Brenchelle.

In 23 Hen. VI. he was married to Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewknor, Knt. and on Sept. 30, that year, the manor of Laughton and hundred of Shiplake, as also the manors of Noteborn and Chiltington, in the county of Suffex, were settled on her in jointure.

In 28 Hen. VI. he, and Alice, his wife, had a grant from his father, Sir John Pelham, of the manor of Treve, with the Knights's fee, advowson of the free chapel, and all reversions

\* Mr. Edmondson calls this Joan, wife to Sir Thomas Pelham, his father.

6 Claus. 12 Henry VI. p. 1. n. 21.



appertaining thereto, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies. Sir John Pelham died without issue male by the said Alice, leaving an only daughter, Isabella, married to John Covert, second son to William Covert, of Sullyngton, in Suffex, Esq; whereby the estate devolved on William, his brother.

This WILLIAM Pelham, Esq; had a grant from his brother, Sir John Pelham, dated on September 8, 1468, to him and Emeline his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies, of all those lands, tenements, &c. called Colbons, in Laughton; which Emeline was daughter of Nicholas Carryl, of Bentone, in com. Suffex, Esq. The said William Pelham died, without issue, Feb. 24, 1503. And by his last will and testament<sup>1</sup>, dated Feb. 12, that year, and the probat thereof March 11, following, thereby wills his body to be brought to the church of Laughton, and from thence to be had into the new priory, and to be buried within the chancel there. He further directs, that his household be kept at his manor of Laughton, 'till his month-day be past; on which day he wills, that every one of his servants have a black gown and their wages. He wills and requires his feoffees to settle on his nephew, John Pelham, son and heir apparent of his brother Thomas Pelham, and on such gentlewoman as he should marry (so as he married by the advice of his said brother, his father) his manors of Burcherhe, and Bevyllham, with the hundreds of Hawckiberg and Shoiswell, the forest and chase of Dalvington, with all the courts, liberties, &c. within the rape of Hastings thereunto belonging. All the said manors, &c. to remain to the heirs male of his said brother Thomas, and, for default of such issue, to the heirs male of Catherine, Cecile, and Joan, his sisters, with remainder to the right heirs of Sir John Pelham, Knt. his late father. He further wills to his brother, Thomas Pelham, his manor of Laughton, with the appurtenances; as also the manor of Colbons, with the hundred of Shiplake; and after the decease of Joan Ashburnham, his sister, his lands and tenements in Westhilam, &c. and in default of heirs male of the said Thomas, to the heirs male of Catharine, Cecil, and Joan, his sisters, with remainder to the right heirs of Sir John Pelham, Knt. late his father. The residue of all his goods, &c. not willed, he bequeaths to Thomas Brent, Dean of South Mallyng, Edmund Dudley, Esq; his brother, Thomas Pelham, Esq; and John Root, whom he ordains his executors. And his will is, that if there be any article in his said testament, or any part of it, the which is not good, nor

<sup>1</sup> Vis. de com. Suff. præd.  
 1 in Cur. prærog. Cant.

2 Esc. 18 Henry VII. 3 Ex Regist. Holgrave,

certain, according unto the law, for lack of due form in making the same: that it be always reformed and amended by the discretion of two of the said executors.

Which THOMAS Pelham, Esq; so succeeding his brother, was before seated at <sup>1</sup> Buxsted, in Suffex, and died on Feb. 1, 1516. He had issue by Margaret his wife (who was buried with him in the choir of Laughton) four sons, and two daughters, John, hereafter mentioned; Thomas, who died unmarried; William, successor to his brother John; and Anthony, seated at Buxsted aforesaid, who died <sup>2</sup> on November 22, 1566, seized, besides his lands in Suffex, of the lordship of Iwood park, in the parish of Newdigate, in the county of Surrey, as also the manor and vicarage of Newdigate; leaving by Margaret, his wife, Herbert Pelham, his son and heir, aged 20 years, who took to wife Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas West, Lord la Warr, and departed this life, July 31, 1625<sup>1</sup>, leaving the manors of Swinhead, and Wigtoft, in Lincolnshire, to Herbert, his eldest son and heir, at that time 24 years of age, ancestor to the Pelhams of Swinhead; and Thomas, second son, ancestor to those of the name at Compton-Valens, in com. Dorset.

The two daughters of the said Thomas Pelham, were Catharine, married to Thomas Morley, of Glynd, in Suffex, Esq; and Joan, who died unmarried.

JOHN Pelham, Esq; the eldest son, took to wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Fynes, Knt. and dying in the life-time of his father, without issue, his estate devolved on his brother William, who, on the death of the said Thomas Pelham, Esq; his father, as aforesaid, was also possessed of his estates.

Which WILLIAM Pelham was thirty<sup>m</sup> years of age, and upwards, when he succeeded to his estate, as the inquisition shews, taken after his father's decease. In 16 Hen. VIII. in consideration of the expences he had been at in the King's service, and of his good and great services done him, he obtained a grant to inclose and impark 500 acres of wood, and 200 acres of land, called the Herthwode, or the Old Brule, in the parish of Laughton, in Suffex; and to have free-warren in all his lands in Laughton, Hothlie, Chitinglie, Waldern, Hothfeld, Rype, Challington, Helmye, and Arlyngton, in the said county; and a several fishery in the said manors, and parishes, &c. After which he received the honour of knighthood, and attended Henry VIII. in the 24th year of his reign, at his meeting, on October 20, with the French King;

(<sup>1</sup> Efc. 8 Henry VIII. com. Suff.

<sup>2</sup> Cole's Efc. Lib. 3. p. 270, in Bibl. Har-

ley. <sup>1</sup> Cole's Efc. Lib. 5. p. 212.

<sup>m</sup> Efc. 8 Hen. VIII. præd.

<sup>1</sup> Pat.

45 Hen. VIII.

<sup>2</sup> Stow's Annals, p. 560.

Francis I. at Sandingfield, between Calais and Boulogne. He died on October 27, 1538, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death at Lewes. His last will and testament is as follows P.

*In the Name of God, Amen. The 26th of October, the yere of our Lord God a Thowsande Fyve hundred Thirty and Eight, I William Pelham, Knight, in the countie of Suffex, being hole in mynd, and of good memory, doth make and ordeyn my last will and testament, in maner and fourme following. First, I bequeth my soule to Almighty God my Creator, and to all the company of Hevyn, and my body to be buried in the chancel of Lawghton. Item. I bequeth vii. xiiis. iiiid. for twenty sermons to be preached in Lawghton, and in the parishes thereabouts. Item. I wille, That my three sonnes, William, Francis, and Edward, shall have twenty pounds sterling by the yere, during their lyves, owte of my lands, to be divided equally between them into three parts, and my wyfe to have the same twenty pounds every yere, during the tyme of their nonage, towards their fyndinge, forthwith after my deth. Item. I bequeth a thowsande marks sterling to be levyed upon my woods, to the marriage of my fyve daughters; that is to sey, Bryget, Margaret, Mary, Anne, and Jane, and to be divided equally between them. Item. I bequeth to every of my servants a coote. Item. I bequeth to John Devynshe, my best geldinge. The residue of all my goodes, debts, stuffe, and substance, I geve unto Mary my wyfe, whom I make myn executrix of this my last will. These being witnesse, Mary my wyfe, Nicholas my sonne, and his wyfe, John Devynshe, Gentilman, Sir Robert Furde, Preeft, with many other.*

This Sir William Pelham<sup>a</sup> had two wives, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Carew, of Bedington, in com. Surry, and Mary, daughter to William, Lord Sands of the Vine, Lord Chamberlain to Henry VIII. which last survived him, and was re-married to John Palmer, of Angmering, Esq. He had issue, by his first wife, Sir Nicholas, his son and heir; Edward; and three daughters, Margaret, married to . . . . . Hawkins; Anne, to Sir Edward Capel, ancestor to the present Earl of Essex; and Jane, to Richard Dryland, of Bobbing, in Kent, Esq. By his second Lady he had also three sons, Sir William, hereafter-mentioned; Francis; and Edward, who being brought up to the study of the laws at Gray's-inn<sup>r</sup>, was chosen Autumn reader of that society in the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, and being called to the degree of Serjeant<sup>s</sup> at Law, in 43 Elizabeth, was afterwards knighted by that Queen<sup>t</sup>, and constituted Lord

<sup>a</sup> Ex Regist. vocat. Dingley, qu. 23, in Cur. Prærog. Cant.    <sup>q</sup> Ex Stemmate.  
<sup>r</sup> Dugdale's Origines Juridic. p. 295.    <sup>s</sup> Chronica Series, p. 101.    <sup>t</sup> Origines Juridic. p. 301.



Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in Ireland. This Edward departed this life on <sup>1</sup> July 4, 1606, possessed of the manor of Cottesfield, leaving Herbert Pelham, his son and heir, 19 years, 3 months, and 14 days old, ancestor to the Pelhams of Cottesfield, in Suffex.

Sir William Pelham, 3d son of Sir William, was one of the most famous men of his time, being from his youth in the service of his country; and having, by his courage and conduct, gained the reputation of an experienced martial officer, had the command of the pioneers in the army under the Duke of Norfolk, sent to the assistance of the Scots, against the French, in March 1560, the second year of Queen Elizabeth. Also on the forces approaching Leith, he was one of those appointed to confer with the Queen-regent at Edinburgh <sup>x</sup>, and when the town of Leith was invested, having the chief direction of the siege, caused a square fort to be built, called Mount-Pelham, with a bulwark at every corner, and 12 battering pieces planted at places convenient, to batter the south side of the town. This siege continued 'till a peace was concluded, and all the French, except 60 left in Inch-Keith, were obliged to leave the kingdom. In September, 1562, embarking with Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, General of the army, sent to the assistance of the protestants in France, he was at the taking of Caen <sup>y</sup>, in Normandy, and in the year 1563 <sup>z</sup>, was wounded in the defence of Newhaven, which endured a long siege, and held out till Queen Elizabeth expressed, with tears, the commiseration of the sad state they were reduced to, and by proclamation (wherein she commended the valour of her commanders and soldiers) declared, she would no longer expose her bravest men to the fury of two enemies, the plague and the sword. And thereupon <sup>a</sup> her Majesty gave orders to the Earl of Warwick to capitulate on honourable terms, who immediately sent Mr. Pelham to the Marechal Montmorency, Constable of France, to agree upon articles of surrender; and when they were signed, he was one of the four hostages for the performance of them.

After this he was sent into Ireland, and, for his services against the rebels, was knighted, 1579, by the Lord Deputy, Sir William Drury <sup>b</sup>; who deceasing September 30, the same year, Sir William Pelham was by the council, on October 11, following, chosen Justicier of Ireland, with the authority <sup>c</sup> of Lord Deputy, 'till a Lord Deputy was created; and thereupon

<sup>u</sup> Cole's Efc. Lib. 5. p. 196.

<sup>x</sup> Stow's Annals, Edit. 1614. p. 641.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid. p. 653.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid. p. 654.

in Hist. Eng. Vol. II. p. 392.

<sup>b</sup> Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 358.

<sup>c</sup> Camden,

ibid. p. 466.

he knighted, the same day<sup>d</sup>, the Lord Chancellor Gerrard, and young Edward Fitton, son of Sir Edward Fitton, President of Connaught, who had performed great services against the rebels.

During the time of his government, he shewed an earnest application to business, and the affairs of the kingdom. He constrained the Baron<sup>e</sup> of Lixnaw to yield; besieged Carrigfoir, in Kerry, (kept by Julio an Italian, with some Spaniards and Irish) which he took by storm, putting the Spaniards to the sword, and with them, Julio himself, and hanging the Irish. But the Earl of Desmond, chief of the family of Fitzgerald, and who had been long in rebellion, gave him most trouble; for being assisted by many of the chief Papists, he wrote to the Lord Justice, *That he, and his brethren, were entered into a league for the defence of the Catholic faith, under the protection of the Pope, and the King of Spain, and advised him to join with them.* The Lord Justice smiled at his presumption, and by his vigilance, conduct, and courage, dispossessed that Lord of all his castles; forcing him, and his followers, to lurk in places of secrecy. He continued Lord Justice of Ireland, till September 14, 1580, when<sup>e</sup> he surrendered the sword to Arthur, Lord Grey, of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and then embarked for England.

Our historians gave this character of him, *That in council he was wary and circumspect, was a strict observer of justice, and by wholesome severities, kept those in awe that had not the will to be quiet<sup>1</sup>, sitting in person in the courts of justice, to see the laws duly executed; and he reconciled many differences, between some of the most potent families of the kingdom of Ireland, who had long contended one with another.*

The Queen was so well satisfied with his services in Ireland, that she constituted him Master of the ordnance<sup>2</sup>, and swore him of her Privy-council: and in the year 1585, when the States Deputies had earnestly besought her Majesty to accept of the government of the United Provinces, and receive the people thereof, who were most unjustly oppressed, into her protection and perpetual vassalage, and her Majesty thereupon had appointed Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, General of her forces, Sir William Pelham was likewise<sup>3</sup> constituted Field-marshal.

In 1586, having the command of the English horse, he ranged all over Brabant, taking in several places, and performed many gallant acts, which are particularly related in

<sup>d</sup> Cox. p. 359.

<sup>f</sup> Camden, p. 360.

Liber Baronett, MS.

<sup>e</sup> Borlace's Account of the Reduction of Ireland, p. 134.

<sup>2</sup> Cox, p. 366.

<sup>3</sup> Stow, p. 711.

<sup>1</sup> Ibid, p. 360, & seq.

<sup>1</sup> Camden, p. 511.

<sup>1</sup> Jekyl's

Stow's Annals, from page 733, to 741. At the siege of Dowborough he narrowly escaped with life, from the rebounding of a bullet, which hit him on the belly, pierced his buff jerkin and doublet, and wounded him. It was likewise owing to his particular conduct and courage, that Daventry was secured. At length, after many signal services, he died at Flushing, on November 24, 1587<sup>m</sup>, leaving William, his son and heir, 20 years of age, on April 1, preceding his death. I find this character of him among the worthies of that age<sup>n</sup>: Sir William Pelham had a strong memory, whereof he built his experience, there being no town, fort, or passage, either in Ireland or Holland, but he retained by that strong faculty, which was much his nature, more his art. Three things were observed in his converse, that his friends were either valiant, ingenious, or wise, being soldiers, scholars and statesmen; and four things he was very intent upon, during his government in Ireland; the priests, the pulpit, and the press; secondly, the Nobility; thirdly, the Ports; fourthly, the Foreigners; which he pursued with such activity, that, during his government, the kingdom was in a better condition than it had been for sixty years before. His last testament bears<sup>o</sup> date June 27, 1586, being, as he mentions, commanded by the Queen to serve in the Low-countries. He wills his body to be buried in such place as shall seem good to his executors. He settles his lands in trust (according to letters patents, dated June 5, the same year) on Roger Manners, Henry Bromley, Robert Dormer, and Thomas Pelham, Esquires: viz. The site of the priory of Newsted, with the rights and members thereof, in common line; his manor of Caduey and Howseham, called Belloetw-manor in the said county, his manor called St. John's manor; as also his manor called Grace-Dieu manor, in Great-Lymber, or Little-Lymber, in the said county; his manors of Awdley, Brokelsbye, the parsonage of Killingholme, two parts of the site of the late monastery of Newsham, and two parts of the demesne lands there, with divers lands and rents in Halton, Killingholme, Ultebie, Hatofte, Kelebie, Nettleton, Habroughe, Rothewell, Croxton, Acrehouse, and Brokelsbye, in the said county of Lincoln. He bequeaths to dame Dorothy Pelham, his wife, all his goods and chattels whatsoever, remaining in his mansion at Eythrop, or elsewhere in com. Bucks, as also her jointure according to covenants, bearing date the 10th day of September, in 18 Eliz. amounting to the yearly value of 800 marks, without lett of William Pelham, his son and heir; to whom he bequeaths all his goods, chattels, household-stuff, plate and jewels, remaining at his house at Newsted. He bequeaths to his daughter, Anne Pelham, 2000 l. to his son, Peregrine Pelham,

<sup>m</sup> Cole's Efc. Lib. III. p. 231.<sup>n</sup> State-Worthies, p. 599, 600.<sup>o</sup> Ex

Regist. vocat. Rutland, Not. 72. qu. 12. in Cur. prerog. Cant.



and his heirs, two parts of his manor of Wickham, with the rights, &c. thereto belonging; and two parts of his lands lying in Acrehouse, Nettleton, Rotherwell, Normandie, Claxbie, Kelebie, and Croxton in the county of Lincoln. The residue of his goods, plate, jewels, and debts, he bequeaths to his son, William Pelham, that he may be the better able to discharge the legacy to his said daughter Anne. He appoints executors, his well beloved wife, Dame Dorothy Pelham, and his said son, William Pelham, and desires his very good Lords, Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, Lord Chancellor of England, and Sir William Cecil, Knight, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, to be supervisors, hoping, by their good Lordships aid and furtherance, the same will be the better accomplished and performed; and in token of his good will, bequeaths one bason and ewer to each of them, of the value of 25*l.* apiece, to be delivered, by his executors, within one year after his decease.

This Dame Dorothy, his second wife, was daughter of Anthony Catesby, of Whiston, in com. Northamp.<sup>p</sup> and widow of Sir Robert Dormer, of Ascot, in the county of Bucks, Knight; but by his first wife Eleanor, daughter to Henry Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, he had William, his son and heir before-mentioned in his testament, who was knighted, and married Anne, eldest daughter to Charles, Lord Willoughby of Parham, from whom the Pelhams of Brokelsby, in com. Linc. descend.

I now return to Sir NICHOLAS Pelham, eldest son of Sir William Pelham, by his first wife Mary Carew, and brother to the before-mentioned Sir William. Which Sir Nicholas<sup>q</sup> was elected to parliament for the borough of Arundel, in 1547<sup>r</sup>; was Sheriff of Surrey and Suffex, in 1549, and on November 17, the same year<sup>s</sup>, received the honour of knighthood, at Westminster. He had the greatest interest of any commoner in the county of Suffex; and when the French attempted to land at Seaford, he gathered such a force, as frustrated their design, and obliged them to return to their ships. He was<sup>t</sup> elected one of the Knights for the county of Suffex to the parliament held in 4 & 5 Phil. and Mar. which held to the death of that Queen. Also in that parliament which met at Westminster, January 23, 1558-9, and sat till May 8, following, when it was dissolved. He departed this life in the forty-fourth year of his age, on December 15, 1560, leaving<sup>u</sup> John, his eldest son and heir, twenty-three years of age. He was buried in St.

<sup>p</sup> Ex Stemmate.

Worthies in com. Suffex.

<sup>r</sup> 2. p. 186.

<sup>s</sup> Cole's Efc. Lib. V. p. 353. in Bibl. Harley.

<sup>q</sup> Brown Willis's Notitia Parliam. p. 14.

<sup>s</sup> Nom. Equit. MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Not. Claudius,

<sup>t</sup> MS. de Parl. penes Brown Willis' & Notitia Parl. p. 62, 67.

<sup>u</sup> Fuller's

Michael's church, in Lewes, where a monument is erected to his memory.

He was a learned person, a favourer of the reformation, of a pious disposition, and of excellent morals, with a paternal care of his family in a most judicious settlement of his estate; as is evident from several authorities, and from his last will; the preamble whereof being memorable, is here inserted in his own words<sup>x</sup>.

**In the Name of God, Amen.** I Sir Nicholas Pelham, of Laughton, otherwise Laston, in the county of Suffex, Knighte, the VI daye of February, in the yere of our Lord God 1559, and in the second yere of our most dread Sovereaigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Quene of Englonde, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendor of the faith, etc. being whole of bodie, and of good and perfecte memory, our Lord God be praised; knowing and considering the brittleness of this short transitory lyf, do make this my presente testamente and laste wille, of certaine my manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, and of all my goods and chattalls, in manner and forme hereafter following; Revoking, and plainly, by these presents, adnulling all other testaments and wills heretofore by me made by worde or writing; First, knowledginge my self a grevous offender and sinner, against the lawes and commaundments of Almighty God, throughe the frailetie of this mortal flesh, and suerdley trusting unto his most swete and comfortable promis, that in whatsoever houre the sinner doth bewaile and repent his synnes, that he will graciously here hym, and receive him to his Savior. I, hartely repenting my sinful lyf, and being in perfecte love and charitie with all men, do righte so aske of Almighty God, mercies and forgiveness of my said offences and synnes, certainly believing, that through the merrits of Christ's blessed passion, to be accompted and received amongs his electe, and chosen to the most joyus and everlasting Kingdom of God, according to his licke promis made unto all them, which faithfully believe in him; of which number, I truste dughtless to be one: And my boddie, which after my soule departeth from the same, is but yerth, I will it be buried by the discretion of my executors and overseers.

He wills to Dame Anne his wife, his manor called Colbornes, with the appurtenances, and his lands called Poundfelde and Frotsham, Scottes, and Murlands, in the ripe of Laughton, during her life, as also a yearly rent of 30l. out of the three manors of Burwisch, Bevelham, and Crowhurst, in the rape of Hastings; likewise the manor of Cowden, on condition she find and bring up Thomas Pelham his second son, in virtue and learning, 'till he comes to the age of 18 years, and then to pay him out of the said manors, 20l. per Annum, during his life. Bequeaths also to

<sup>x</sup> Ex Regist. vocat. Streat, not. 45. qu. 9. in Cur. Prærog. Cantaur.

the said Dame Ann, his wife, all his lands, called Melwoods, Cresselands, Yonge, Wikeland, and Hired, oitherwise called Higbred and Farthingland, lying in Laughton, on condition, she bring up, in virtue and learning, Robert Pelham his youngest son, 'till he comes to the age of 18 years, and then to pay his said son xxl. yearly. And if so be his said wife dyes, before his said sons accomplish the ages of 18 years, he then wills the issues of the said lands to his heir, paying unto them the said yearly rent. He further bequeaths to Dame Ann his wife, half his plate, and three hundred pounds in old gold, in the hands of his uncle Anthony Pelham, as also all his interest in the parsonage of Glynds. And to his daughter Anne Pelham, towards her finding and bringing up, until such time as she shall be married, 10l. yearly and 500 Marks, and all her apparel, at the day of her marriage; and if she happens to dye, before she be married, that then Ann Thatcher, and Margery Thatcher his daughter's daughters, have each of them 100 marks out of the 500 so bequeathed, to be paid them at the days of their marriage. The residus of all his goods, chattels, plate, jewels, and ready money, his debts paid, and his last will in all things performed, he gives and bequeaths to John Pelham his eldest son, whom he ordains his sole executor, and George Goring, William Morley, and John Leighe, Esquires, overseers; concluding, into thy hands, O Lorde, I commende my spirite: Thow hast redeemed me, O Lord God of truth. Nicholas Pelham. Witnessed by his brother Edward Pelham, and four others.

This Sir Nicholas married Anne, daughter of John Sackville, Esq; ancestor to the Duke of Dorset, and had issue by her six sons and four daughters<sup>y</sup>, whereof Mary was married to John Thatcher, of Priesthaws, in Suffex, Esq; and Anne to Thomas Shirley, of Isfield, in the same county, Esq. Of his sons only three survived him, Sir John his successor, Sir Thomas, hereafter mentioned, and Robert: Anthony, Edward, and Nicholas, dying before him.

Sir JOHN Pelham, the eldest son, was twenty-three years of age<sup>z</sup>, as appears by the inquisition taken at Horsham, Feb. 10, 2 Eliz. on his father's decease. He and John Palmer<sup>a</sup>, were elected Knights for the county of Suffex, in the parliament which<sup>b</sup> begun on April 22, 1571. He received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty<sup>c</sup>, at Rye, in Suffex, on August 12, 1573; and died on October 13, 1580. His last will and testament is dated July<sup>d</sup> 28, in the 22d year of Queen Elizabeth; *Wherein he orders his body to be buried decently without pomp or super-*

<sup>y</sup> Ex Stemmate.    <sup>z</sup> Cole's Efc. Lib. 5. p. 353, MS. Not. 61. A. 16. in Bibl. Harley.    <sup>a</sup> MS. de Parl. præd.    <sup>b</sup> Wallis's Notitia Parl. p. 79, & 84.    <sup>c</sup> Je-  
kyl's Cat. of Knts. MS. p. 46.    <sup>d</sup> Ex Regist. vocat Arundel, not. 62. qu. 46.  
in Cur. Prærog. Cant.



*tion, at the discretion of his executors; and bequeaths to Judith, his wife, for term of her life, all his manors within the rape of Hastings, settled on her on his marriage; also his manors in Laughton, and Colbrons, with the profits of the said manors, for the space of 20 years after his decease (if Oliver Pelham, his son, lives so long) to buy the wardship of his said son to his own use, and to bring him up in virtue, learning, and knowledge. He bequeaths to his said son Oliver Pelham, his manor of Bishopston, and on failure of issue to descend to Thomas Pelham, brother to him the said Sir John. And for that his son is very young, and to be left to the queen's favour, where to bestow the bringing up of him, he makes his wife sole executrix, to the intent she may purchase his wardship; being willing she should keep him in her own possession, carefully to bring him up in virtue and learning, and therefore gives her the more largely, that she may liberally bestow on him, when he cometh of years to use it. He ordains his brother-in-law Mr. John St. Johns, his uncle Sir William Pelham, Knight, his cousin Herbert Pelham, and his brother Thomas Pelham, overseers of his will; requiring them to be aiding and comforting to his said wife, as well in the execution of his will, as in obtaining the wardship, and bringing up of his child. And wills to her, the residue of his goods, chattels, debts, &c. nothing doubting of her good nature and mind towards her child and his. He concludes in these words: And thus leaving them both to the protection of the Almighty, unto whose hands I committe my spiritte. Thowe hast redeemed me, thowe Lord God of trewth.*

Judith, his Lady, was daughter of Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletshoe, who erected a monument to his memory\* against the north wall of the chancel in Trinity-church in the Minories, without Aldgate, London (where he lies buried) exhibiting three figures, viz. of a Knight with his Lady kneeling, and of a child behind them, who was the beforementioned OLIVER Pelham, their son, who died Jan. 19, 1584, and is buried with his father.

Sir THOMAS Pelham, brother to the said Sir John, succeeded his nephew, the said Oliver, in the estate at Laughton, &c. In the 28th year of Queen Elizabeth, he was returned to parliament with William Covert, as Knights for Suffex; and in the 31st of <sup>q</sup> Elizabeth was Sheriff of Suffex and Surrey. On the erection of the dignity of Baronets, by James I. he was advanced to that degree<sup>†</sup>, May 22, 1611. In the creation-patent<sup>‡</sup> is recited, *That his Majesty calls to mind the good and acceptable services of Sir John Pelham, Knight, as well*

\* Stow's Survey of London, p. 832. Strype's Survey, Book II. p. 15.

† MS. de Parl.

‡ Fuller's Worthies, p. 94.

§ Heylin's Help to History.

*to King Henry IV. and to our Lord Henry, late King of England the fifth, as to his ancestor James, late King of Scotland, the first of his name, as Guardian and Governour to his said ancestor, during his minority, whilst he remained in England; as by certain letters-patents of the afor-said Henry, late King of England the fifth, more plainly appears, &c.*

He took to wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Walsingham of Scadbury, in Chiselmhurst, in Kent, elder brother of the famous Secretary Walsingham, and left issue, Sir Thomas Pelham, Baronet, and a daughter Judith, baptised at Laughton, on June 21, 1590, and married to Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, afterwards successively created Viscount Rochfort, and Earl of Dover. The inquisition taken after his decease at Lewes, September 5, 1625, mentions his <sup>i</sup> death to be on December 2, 1624, and that his son Sir Thomas Pelham was of the age of 27 years, and heir to the castle, honour, barony, and rape of Hastings, with Netherfield, &c. held of the King by the service of two Knights fees; also of the manors and rectory of Laughton, Burwashe, Burgherth, and Bivelham, the manors of Crowhurst, Colbrand alias Colbornes, Pepleham, alias Pepsham, Warlington, Ballington, Bishopstone, Cowdene, Merisfield, and Foxhunt; the hundreds of Hawesburrough, Shiplake, and Shoeswell; the manors of Balso, Bestling, Golespur, Henhurst, Nederfield, and Staple-Henfield, with other lands, &c.

He was buried at Laughton, with great solemnity, by the Heralds of arms <sup>k</sup>, his son-in-law, the Lord Viscount Rochfort, having his train born, and his son Sir Thomas Pelham, Baronet, principal mourner (with supporters) Sir John Shirley, Sir Edward Burton, Anthony Stapely, Esquire, and Thomas Shirley, Esquire, followed by a great number of gentlemen of the county. His relict was buried at Laughton, March 7, 1634.

Which Sir THOMAS Pelham, Baronet, was in his father's lifetime (21 Jac. I.) elected one of <sup>l</sup> the Knights for the county of Suffex; as also in the first parliament called by Charles I. and likewise, in that held in the 15th year of the same King, and to that which met at Westminster, on November 3, 1640. In these parliaments, he constantly voted with those who professed the preservation of the rights, and liberties, of the subject, the object of their views: and endeavoured the composing of our differences during the civil wars, without being any ways concerned in the usurpation of the government.

<sup>i</sup> Cole's Efc. MS. Lib. III. p. 136. not. 61. A. 14 in Bibl. Harley. <sup>k</sup> MS. ent. Funeral Ceremonys. not. H. 10. p. 161. in Bibl. Joh. Antis Gart. Reg. Arm. JMS. de Parl.

His kinsman Henry Pelham, Esquire, who served in those times for Grantham, in Lincolnshire, was a person <sup>m</sup> likewise distinguished for his eminent abilities. The members at Westminster, voted (after a long debate) June 28, 1645, That he, the Earl of Warwick, and Mr. Bense, should be Commissioners of the Admiralty. Yet when Charles I. was confined, he opposed the proceedings of the army, and a difference arising thereupon, wherein eleven members <sup>n</sup> were suspended from sitting in the house, at the instance of the officers of the army, this Mr. Pelham <sup>o</sup> was, on a meeting, July 30, 1647, chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord Hunsdon, Speaker of the House of Lords. And thereupon <sup>p</sup> both houses voted, *That the King being seized on, and carried from Holmby, without his consent, or the consent of the houses of parliament, by a party of the army, where his Majesty yet remaineth; the Lords and Commons, in parliament assembled, desire his Majesty will be pleased to come to such places, as both houses of parliament shall appoint; declaring, he should be in freedom and safety, and that they, with the Commoners of the kingdom of Scotland, will make their addresses to his Majesty, for a safe and well grounded peace.*

They further resolved on the question, *That his Majesty might come to <sup>q</sup> London:* And afterwards declared, *They would endeavour to procure the Soldiers indemnity, and that their arrears should be paid them, having no other end, but the settling his Majesty in his just rights, the parliament in the enjoyments of their privileges and freedoms, and the subject in their fundamental laws, liberty, and peace.*

They also ordered, <sup>r</sup>, *The militia of the city have power to raise such forces, as they shall think fit for defence of the city, and that they choose a commander in chief, to be approved by the house, and he to chuse officers, to be approved by the militia.*

These proceedings were with the concurrence of the sheriff, and common council of the city, who attended the house, and, in the afternoon, they chose General Massey to command their forces; but on September 6, General Fairfax entering the city with his army, he, and his officers, subscribed a declaration for making null all acts passed <sup>s</sup> from July 26, which, on September 17 following, was agreed to by the House of Commons, being carried by three votes. Mr. Pelham, on this occasion, opposed those who were in the interest of the army; and being a leading member in the house, and one whom they much feared, he was seized on, with other persons of note, by order of the said officers, on <sup>t</sup> the 6th of December, 1648, they

<sup>m</sup> Whitlock's Memorials, p. 138.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid. p. 258.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid. p. 264.

<sup>p</sup> Rushworth's Collections, Vol. VII. p. 737.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid. p. 740.

<sup>r</sup> Whit-

lock, p. 264.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid. p. 266.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid. p. 268.

<sup>u</sup> Rushworth, Vol. VII.

p. 1355.

having



having voted the day before, *That his Majesty's concessions to the propositions of the parliament upon the treaty, were sufficient grounds for settling the peace of the kingdom.*

Sir Thomas Pelham had his share in these troubles, being of the same opinion with his kinsman; and living retired during Oliver's usurpation, and was buried with his ancestors at Laughton, the 28th of August, 1654.

He had three wives, first Mary, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Knt. one of the Masters of Requests to James I. by whom he had \* issue, Sir John Pelham, Baronet, his successor; Thomas Pelham, 2d son, who died in September, 1638, aged 12 years, and was buried at Laughton; Judith, married to Sir John Monson, Knight of the Bath, son and heir of Sir John Monson, Baronet, (from whom the present Lord Monson is descended.) She died 21 Dec. 1700, aged 72, and lies buried at Broxburn in Hertfordshire, where a Monument is erected to her memory; Anne, buried at Laughton, Jan. 22, 1644; Jane, buried at Laughton, Nov. 9, 1635; and Elizabeth, married to Henry Pelham, of Brocklesby in Lincolnshire, Esq;

Sir Thomas, by his second wife, Judith, daughter of . . . Shirley (who was buried at Laughton, November 21, 1638) had no issue that survived to maturity. But,

By his third Lady, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, of Fairlane, in Kent, Knt. he had several children, whereof Philadelphia was married to Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham, ancestor to the present Earl. She died at Virginia (of which his Lordship was Governor) Aug. 13, 1685, and is buried at Lingfield in Surrey. The eldest surviving son, of this 3d marriage, was Sir Nicholas Pelham, of Cattesfield-Place in com. Suff. who, in his youth, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by Charles II. soon after the Restoration. He took the degree<sup>r</sup> of M. A. in the University of Oxford, on September 8, 1665; and was elected Knight for the county of Suffex<sup>2</sup>, with his brother Sir John Pelham, in the parliament that met at Westminster on March 6, 1678-9; and was member for several towns in that county, almost to the time of his decease, being 90 years of age when he died in Nov. 1739. He married Jane, daughter and coheir of James Huxley, of Dornford, in Oxfordshire, Esq; by whom he had issue Thomas Pelham, Esq; a member in the two last, and present parliaments, for the borough of Lewes, and one of the commissioners for inspecting into trade and the plantations,

\* Vis. de Com. Suffex, præd.  
Parliament.

<sup>r</sup> Cat. of Graduates, p. 126.

= MS. de

who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pelham, Esq; hereafter mentioned.

James Pelham, second son of Sir Thomas, by his third spouse, was Secretary to the late Duke of Grafton, as Lord Chamberlain, and was chosen a member in several parliaments. Margaret, their sister, was married to Sir William Ashburnham, of Bromham, in Suffex, Baronet, one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer.

Sir JOHN Pelham, Baronet, eldest son of Sir Thomas, was elected, in 1660, one of the Knights for the county<sup>a</sup> of Suffex, in the parliament that voted the Restoration of Charles II.

By his hospitality, moderation, and other exemplary virtues, he gained the esteem of all that knew him; and had a greater interest in his county than any person of his time, as appears by his being chosen Knight of the shire in four succeeding parliaments, in the reign of Charles II. And, as was said before, his brother, Sir Nicholas Pelham, was elected with him, and Thomas Pelham, Esq; his eldest son, chose for East Grinstead, as also for the borough of Lewes.

He was upwards of nine years of age<sup>b</sup> in the year 1633, and being near eighty years old, died at his seat at Halland, in the parish of East Hothley and Laughton, and was buried in the chancel with his ancestors, on January 26, 1702-3, having survived his Lady seventeen years, who had sepulture at Laughton, on October 19, 1685.

He was married at Penshurst<sup>c</sup>, January 20, 1647, to the Lady Lucy, second daughter of Robert Sidney, the second Earl of Leicester of that name, by whom he had issue, first, a daughter, Dorothy, born December 15, 1648, who lived but two days. He had afterwards by his Lady three sons and two daughters; Elizabeth, married, May 30, 1678, at East-Hothley, first to Edward Montague, Esq; by whom she was mother of George, Earl of Halifax, and had to her second husband, Thomas Woodcock, Esq; First Commissioner for the duty on Salt, who died July 13, 1723. Lucy, 2d daughter, was wedded, October 14, 1679, to Gervais, Lord Pierrepont, and was buried at Laughton, July 16, 1721, without issue by him.

His sons were, Thomas, Lord Pelham, his successor in title and estate; John Pelham, who died unmarried; and Henry Pelham, who was Clerk of the Office of Pells in the Exchequer; and departing this life on April 1, 1721, was buried in the church of St. Ann's, Soho, London. He took

<sup>a</sup> MS. de Parliament.    <sup>b</sup> VII. de Com. Suff.    <sup>c</sup> Robert Earl of Leicester's Journal MS. apud Penshurst.

to wife, Frances, daughter and co-heir of John Bine, of Rowdell, in Suffex, Esq; by whom he had issue, Henry Pelham, Esq; John; and Thomas; Also four daughters, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Pelham, Esq; son and heir of Sir Nicholas Pelham, of Cattsfild-Place, before-mentioned; Grace, wedded to William Poole, of Hook, in com. Suffex; Frances, to Francis Poole, son and heir of Sir James Poole, of Poole, in Wirral, in com. Cest. Baronet; and Lucy, to Talbot Yelverton, Earl of Suffex. Henry, the eldest son, who was seated at Stanmere, in Suffex, served in the 1st Parliament of Geo. I. for the port of Hastings, and in the 2d for the borough of Lewes, and died unmarried, June 1, 1725. John, 2d son, died also unmarried soon after his father, in 1721. Thomas, 3d and youngest son, resided several years at Constantinople, as a merchant; and succeeded his brother at Stanmere, served in the first and second Parliaments of Geo. II. for Lewes, till 1737, when he died. He married Annetta, daughter of Thomas Bridges, Esq; and left issue Thomas, his son and heir, the present Lord Pelham, of whom hereafter; and Harriot, married, first, to Henry Temple, 2d son of Henry Lord Viscount Palmerstone; 2dly, to George Lord Abergavenny, and died August 29, 1768.

Sir THOMAS Pelham, Baronet, eldest son of Sir John, was first elected for the borough of Lewes, as also for the borough of East-Grinstead, to that parliament which met at Westminster, March 6, 1679; and for the borough of Lewes, in all the parliaments after, during the reign of Charles II. as also in that of James II. and the Convention-parliament, wherein he promoted the election of King William and Queen Mary to the crown of England.

On their Majesties accession, he was first made one of the Commissioners of the Customs; and on March 19, 1689, constituted one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which office he voluntarily resigned in 1694. He was elected one of the Knights for the county of Suffex, in three several parliaments, in the reigns of King William, and Queen Anne; and for the borough of Lewes, in all other parliaments, whilst he continued a Commoner. In the year 1695, the House of Commons nominated him one of the Commissioners to examine Sir Thomas Cook, and to inspect into bribery and corrupt practices, of which some of their own members were then accused. In 1701, he was again constituted, by King William, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

When Queen Anne ascended the throne, March 8, 1701-2, he resigned his employment in the Treasury: but on December 29, 1706, when the interest of his friends prevailed at court,



court, he was made Lord Pelham, Baron Pelham, of Laughton, in Suffex; which titles he enjoyed until February 23, 1711-12, when he departed this life at Halland, and on the 8th of next month was buried at Laughton.

His Lordship had to wife, first, Elizabeth (daughter to Sir William Jones, Attorney-General to Charles II.) who departed this life, and was buried at Laughton, October 13, 1681, leaving issue two daughters; Lucy, who was buried near her mother, May 2, 1689, and Elizabeth, the first Lady of Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend. She died<sup>a</sup> 11 May, 1711, and was buried at Raynham in Norfolk.

His Lordship afterwards married the Lady Grace, fourth and youngest daughter of Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and sister to John, Duke of Newcastle: Which Lady deceased 13 September, 1700, and was buried at Laughton; leaving issue five daughters, and two sons, Thomas, late Duke of Newcastle; and Henry Pelham, Esq; who, when the rebellion broke out in 1715, accepted of the command of a troop of Dragoons in Major-General Dormer's regiment, with which he marched into Lancashire, and was present at Preston, November 13, when the rebels surrendered. As soon as he came of age, he was, in the first parliament called by George I. elected for the borough of Seaford in Suffex<sup>e</sup>, in February 1718. In the succeeding parliament, summoned to meet at Westminster, May 10, 1722, he was unanimously chosen one of the Knights of the shire for Suffex<sup>f</sup>, and constantly served for the said county, to the time of his decease.

On May 25, 1720, he was constituted Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber; on April 3, 1721, he was made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; on April 3, 1724, he was constituted Secretary of War, to all his Majesty's forces, raised, or to be raised, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, and dominion of Wales; and sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council, June 1, 1725.

On his late Majesty's accession to the throne, he was one of the Privy-council who at the court, at Leicester House, June 14, 1727, were witnesses to the instrument; according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, of his Majesty's taking and subscribing the oath, relating to the security of the church of Scotland: Also, July 24, was appointed Secretary of War; and August 12 following, was, with others, commissioned to hear and determine, in the Painted Chamber at Westminster, the Petitions and Claims of such of the King's subjects, who were bound to perform divers services, by reason of their offices

<sup>a</sup> Le Neve, Vol. IV. p. 229.

<sup>e</sup> Brit. Parl. Reg. No. 246.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid. No. 18.

and tenors, on the day of his Majesty's Coronation. He continued Secretary of War, 'till May 8, 1730, when he had a grant of the office of Receiver and Pay master General, of, and for all his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and forces in Great-Britain, &c. which he held 'till after the decease of Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, whom he succeeded as first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, August 27, 1743: Also, on December 20 following, he was nominated Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

He was likewise appointed by his Majesty, during his absence beyond the seas, one of the Lords Justices in the years 1740, 1743, 1745, 1750, and 1752.

During the session of parliament in 1754, he fell sick of a dangerous erysipelas, of which, however, he seemed to be very near recovered; but too assiduously attending the publick service, before his health was sufficiently re-established, he was, soon after, seized with a violent fever, which, in five days, put a period to his life, at his house, in Arlington-street, St. James's, on Wednesday morning, March 6, at the age of 60. He was privately carried out of town, according to his desire, and interred with his ancestors, at Laughton, the 14th of the same month.

He married, on October 29, 1726, the Lady Catharine, daughter of his Grace, John Manners, Duke of Rutland; and by her Ladyship (who is Keeper of Greenwich-park) had issue, two sons, and six daughters.

His two sons, Thomas, and Henry, died of an epidemical sore throat; the youngest, on November 27, 1739, in the 4th year of his age; and Thomas, the day following, aged 16 years, and 28 days.

Of his six daughters, Lucy deceased, February 6, 1739-40, in the 12th year of her age; and Dorothy died an infant.

His four surviving daughters were, Catharine, born July 24, 1727, married, on October 16, 1744, to Henry, Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle, and died 27 July, 1760. The 2d daughter, Frances, born August 18, 1728. Grace, the 3d daughter, born in January 1734-5, and was married on October 12, 1752, to Lewis Monson Watson, the present Lord Sondes, and died July 3, 1777; and Mary, the youngest, born in September 1739, is yet unmarried.

The said Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, was born on August 1, N. S. 1693, and by the last will and testament of his uncle, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, who died on July 15, 1711, by a fall from his horse, was adopted his heir, and authorized to bear the name and arms of Holles.

On the accession of King George I. (for whose succession he had shewn himself a strenuous partizan, both within doors and without) he was constituted, October 10, 1714, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, city and liberty of Westminster, as also of the county of Nottingham, and Custos Rotulorum thereof; likewise on October 22, Steward, Keeper, and Warden of the forest of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the said county of Nottingham. And his Majesty was pleased to create him by letters patents, dated October 26, 1714, in the said first year of his reign, Earl of Clare, in the county of Suffolk, and Viscount Haughton, in Nottinghamshire, with remainder, for want of issue male, to the Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq; his brother, and the heirs male of his body.

Also, by letters patents, bearing date August 2, 1715, 2 Geo. I. he was created Marquis of Clare, and Duke of Newcastle, with the like remainder to his said brother, Henry Pelham, Esq;

On April 2, 1717<sup>h</sup>, his Grace was married to the Lady Harriot Godolphin, eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis Earl Godolphin, by the Lady Henrietta; his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of his Grace, John first Duke of Marlborough. And on the 15th of that month he was declared Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; and the next day sworn one of the Privy Council. On November 28, the same year, his Grace, by the King's command, stood godfather with his Majesty, at the baptism of Prince George William, son of the Prince of Wales (late George II.) which his Highness (who intended that his uncle, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, should be one of the sponsors by proxy) resented in such passionate expressions to his Grace, that if a former difference did not subsist between the King and Prince, it produced an open breach at that time, one consequence of which was an order for the latter to quit his apartment at St. James's next day.

In 1718, at a chapter held at St. James's, March 31, his Grace was elected one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter; and installed at Windsor, on April 30 following.

On May 22, 1718, his Grace was one of the Peers commissioned by his Majesty, who signed at the Cockpit, Whitehall (in conjunction with the Imperial Plenipotentiary and others) the treaty of alliance between our then Sovereign, the Emperor, and the King of France, pursuant to a convention between his Britannic Majesty and the French King.



On May 9, 1719, he was declared one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government, during his Majesty's absence: in which high trust his Grace was also, in the years 1720, and 1723.

On April 2, 1724, his Grace, resigning his post of Lord Chamberlain, was declared one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and on the 6th of the same month, was sworn at St. James's, and took his seat at the council board. On June 2, 1725, he was again declared one of the Lords Justices. In April 1726, he was chosen Recorder of Nottingham; and on May 31, 1727, was a fifth time nominated one of the Lords Justices; and on the accession of George II. to the Throne that year, his Grace was continued in all his places, and sworn of his Privy Council.

In July, 1737, his Grace was chosen High Steward of the University of Cambridge. On May 12, 1740, his Grace was again declared one of the Lords Justices; and was also in that high and important trust in 1743, 1745, and 1748, during his Majesty's absence; in which last mentioned year, he also attended his Majesty, as principal Secretary of State. On December 14, 1748, his Grace was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in a very full senate; and was installed there in person on July 1, 1749.

It must be remembered to the honour of his Grace, that for the encouragement and emulation of the students in literature, he for some years bestowed an annual gift of two gold medals, of the value of ten guineas each, to two Bachelors of Arts, who were judged to have made the best proficiency, in classical, as well as philosophical learning.

On April 15, 1750, the King declaring his intentions of visiting his dominions in Germany, his Grace was one of the Lords Justices then appointed; likewise attended his Majesty in his office of principal Secretary of State, during his Majesty's stay at Hanover.

Also on March 30, 1752, his Majesty declaring his resolution of visiting his dominions in Germany, he was in the same high trust of one of the Lords Justices, and likewise attended on his Majesty abroad that summer. His brother Henry deceasing, as already mentioned, on March 6, 1754, his Majesty was pleased, on the 16th following, to appoint his Grace to succeed him, as first Commissioner for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

On the 23d of the same month, he resigned the seals of the office of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. His Majesty in council at St. James's, April 26, 1755, declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time,

his

his Grace was again appointed one of the Lords Justices, till his Majesty's return.

His Grace, having resigned his place in the Treasury, was on November 13, 1756, created Duke of Newcastle under Lyne, in Staffordshire, to hold to him and his heirs, and in default thereof, to Henry, Earl of Lincoln, and his heirs-male by Catherine his Lordship's wife. On July 2, 1757, he was reponed at the head of the Treasury, but quitted his seat there in May 1762, on being created Baron Pelham of Stanmer, in Suffex, on the 4th of that month, with remainder, in failure of heirs male of his own body, to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer aforesaid, Esq; and his issue male. In December that year, he quitted his offices of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Middlesex, and of the city and liberty of Westminster; and in January following he resigned his places of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and of the town of Nottingham, and county of the same, and of Steward and Keeper of the forest of Sherwood and park of Folewood, in Nottinghamshire.

His Grace's five sisters were,

1. Grace, who married George Nailor, of Hurst-Monceaux, in the county of Suffex, Esq; and deceased in April, 1710, and was buried at St. James's, Clerkenwell.

2. Frances, who married at East Hoadly, May 31, 1715, Christopher Wandesford, Lord Viscount Castlecomer, of the kingdom of Ireland. She died on June 25, 1756.

3. Gertrude, who married on August 20, 1713, at East Hoadly, David Polhil, of Otford in the county of Kent, Esq; and is since deceased.

4. Lucy, who married Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.

5. Margaret, who married Sir John Shelley, of Michel-Grove in Suffex, Bart. and died on November 24, 1758.

His Grace departed this life, November 17, 1768, and his Dutches's survived till July 17, 1776, and were both buried at Laughton. Having no issue, the title of Duke of Newcastle under Line descended to Henry Earl of Lincoln; and that of Baron Pelham of Stanmer in Suffex, to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer, Esq; now Lord Pelham.

Which THOMAS Lord Pelham, while a Commoner, served in several parliaments for the county of Suffex; was also one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in the late reign, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the present, but resigned in 1762. On July 20, 1765, was appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, which post he resigned

In 1774. His Lordship is now Keeper of his Majesty's Great Wardrobe, to which he was appointed November 10, 1775.

His Lordship was married on May 11, 1754, to Anne, only daughter and heiress of Frederick Frankland, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Excise, brother to the late Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. by whom he has issue three sons, and four daughters, viz. Thomas, born 8 April, 1756; Henry, born 11 July, 1759; George, born 13 October, 1766; Henrietta-Anne, born 1 September, 1757; Frances, born 4 December, 1760; Lucy, born February, 1763; and Amelia, born July, 1764.

**TITLES.]** Thomas Pelham, Baron Pelham of Stanmer, and Baronet.

**CREATIONS.]** Baronet, May 22, 1611, 9 Jac. I. and Baron Pelham of Stanmer in Suffex, May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Quarterly, in the 1st and 4th, three Pelicans, Argent (the Arms of Pelham) and in the 2d and 3d, Ermine, two Piles, in point, Sable, the arms of Holles.

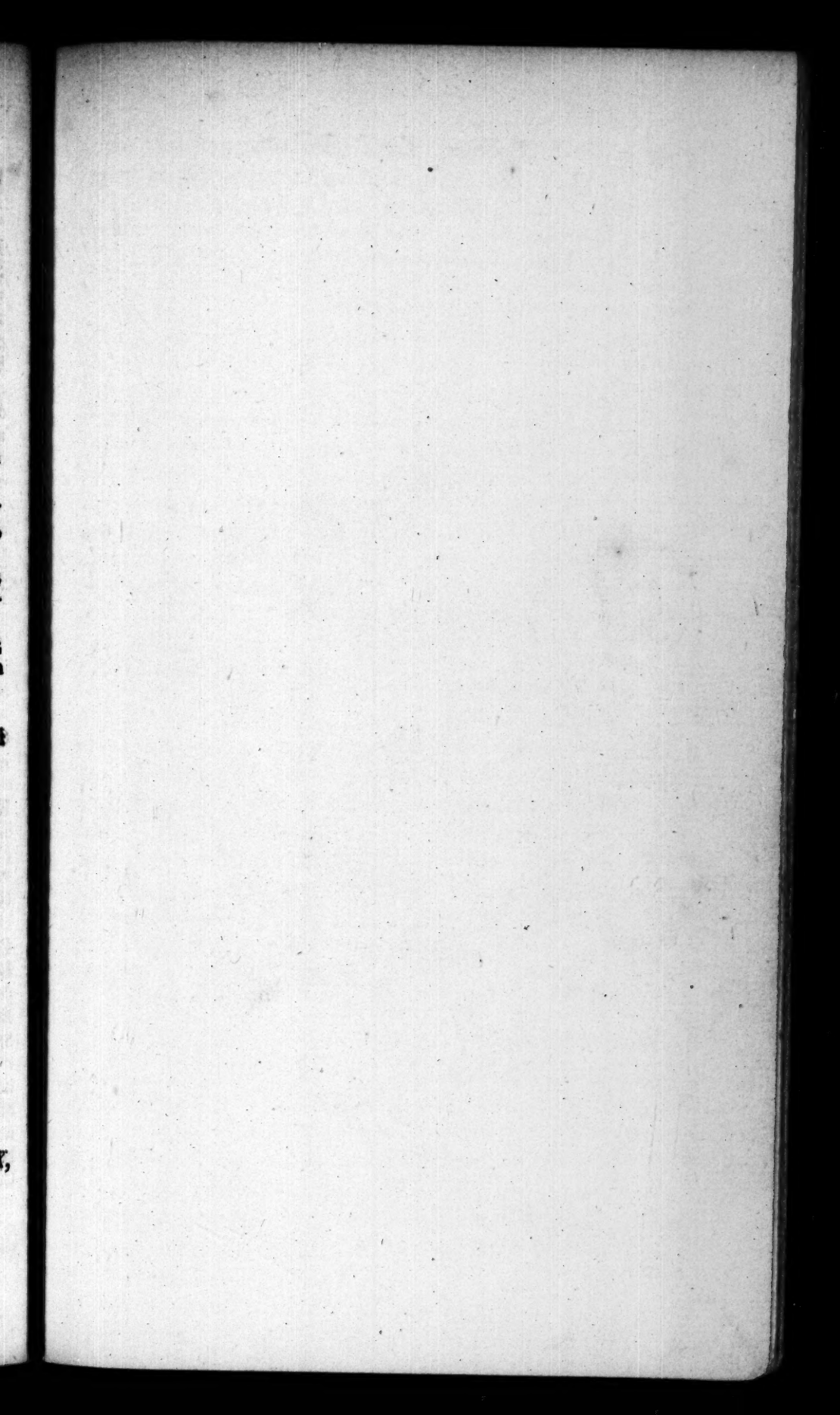
**CREST.]** On a Wreath; a Peacock in his pride, Argent; and sometimes, a Buckle, Argent, in memory of Sir John Pelham's making John, King of France, prisoner.

**SUPPORTERS.]** On the dexter side, a Horse, mouse-dun; on the sinister, a Bear, proper, each collar'd, or gorg'd, with a Belt, Argent, Strap pendant, Buckle and Studs, Or.

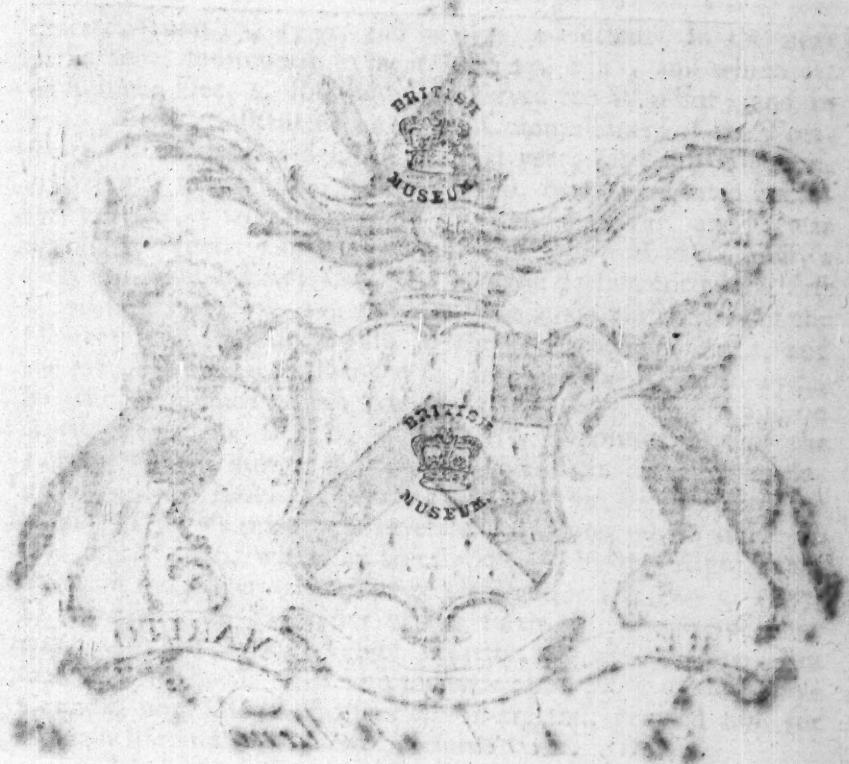
**MOTTO.]** VICIT AMOR PATRIÆ.

**CHIEF SEATS.]** At Stanmer, Halland, Bishopstone, and Ifield, all in the county of Suffex.













*Fox, Lord Holland*

*F O X, Lord Holland.*

**I**T has been already recited in the account of the family of the Earl of Ilchester, that HENRY, the *first Lord Holland*, was the second and youngest son, of the second marriage, of Sir Stephen Fox, and brother of Stephen, now Earl of Ilchester, &c.

His Lordship was chosen one of the members for Hendon, in Wiltshire, on a vacancy, in March, 1735, to that parliament which first met Jan. 23, 1734; and being constituted Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Board of Works, a writ was ordered, June 17, 1737, and he was re-elected. In the next parliament, summoned to meet June 25, 1741, and which sat on business Dec. 4, following, he served for Windsor; and in 1743, being constituted one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, a writ was issued Dec. 21, that year, for a new election, and he was re-chosen. Also, in 1746, being appointed Secretary at War, a writ issued May 27, the same year, and he was again re-elected. On July 23, he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. In the parliament which first sat on business, Nov. 12, 1747, he was again elected one of the members for Windsor; also in the parliament of 1754, and the last, till he was advanced to the peerage. In Dec. 1754, he was summoned to his Majesty's Cabinet-Council, and on April 26, 1755, was by his Majesty appointed one of the Lords-Justices, during his intended absence in his German dominions. On Nov. 14, in the same year, he was declared one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, which office he held until 1756, when he was succeeded by the Right Hon. William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. On July 5, 1757, he was appointed Paymaster of the forces, in which office he was continued by his present Majesty, on his accession, but soon after resigned. His Lordship was also a Lord of the Privy-Council, and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland, granted him for his own life and that of his two sons.

On April 16, 1763, his Majesty was pleased to raise him to the peerage, by the stile and title of Lord Holland, Baron of Foxley in the county of Wilts, to him and his heirs male.

He married on May 2, 1744, Lady Georgina Carolina, eldest daughter of his Grace Charles, late Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny (created Baroness Holland, May 6, 1762, 2 Geo. III.) by whom he had issue, Stephen, his successor; Henry, born Oct. 8, 1746, who died in the January following; Charles-James, born January 13, O. S. 1748-9, who is member in the present parliament for Malmesbury in the

county of Wilts, Captain of Walmer Castle in the county of Kent, and Receiver of South Wales; and Henry-Edward, born March 4, 1755.

His Lordship died at Holland House, near Kensington, July 1, 1774, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried at Farley. His Lady survived him only 23 days, being aged 52, and was buried at Farley.

STEPHEN, his eldest surviving son, born Feb. 20, 1744-5, succeeded as *second Lord Holland* upon his father's decease, and departed this life on December 26, 1774.

His Lordship on April 20, 1766, was married to Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, late Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom he had issue three daughters, Caroline, born Nov. 3, 1767; Mary, born in 1769, died young; and Emily-Elizabeth, born Feb. 29, and baptized March 29, 1772, but died an infant: also one son,

HENRY-RICHARD, *the third and present Lord Holland*, who was born Nov. 21, 1773, at Winterslow in the county of Wilts.

TITLES.] Henry-Richard Fox, Lord Holland, Baron of Holland, in the county of Lincoln (by virtue of the limitation in his grandmother's patent of creation); and Baron Holland, of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, his grandfather's titles.

CREATIONS.] Baron Holland, of Holland in Lincolnshire, May 6, 1762; Baron Holland, of Foxley in Wiltshire, April 16, 1763.

ARMS.] Ermine, on a chevron, Azure, three Foxes heads erased, Or; and on a canton, Azure, a Fleur-de-lis, Or.

CREST.] On a Chapeau, Azure, turned up, Ermine, a Fox sejant, Or.

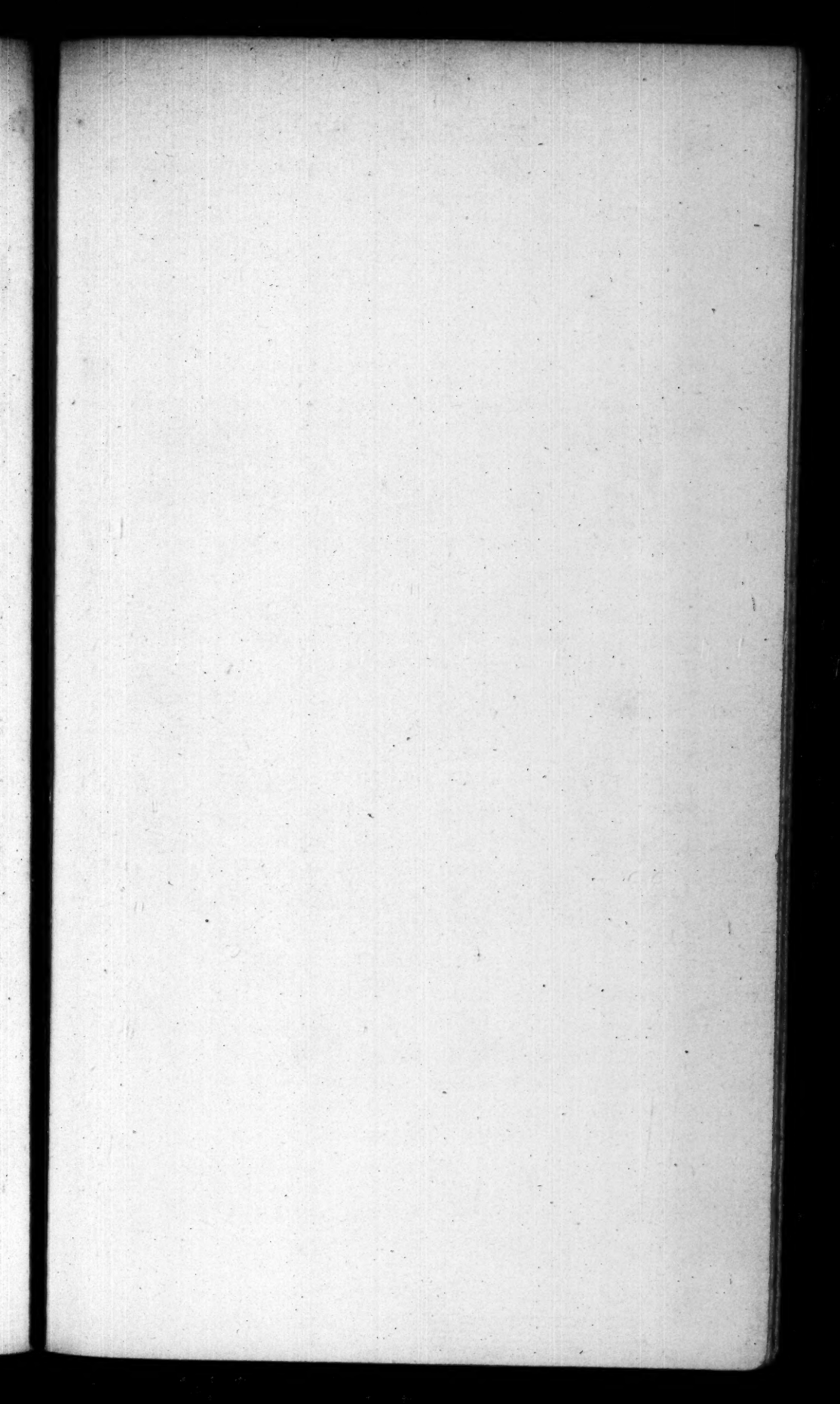
SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Fox, Ermine; fretée, Or; collared Dove-tail, Azure; thereon three Fleur-de-lis, of the second. On the sinister, a Fox, proper; collared in like manner.

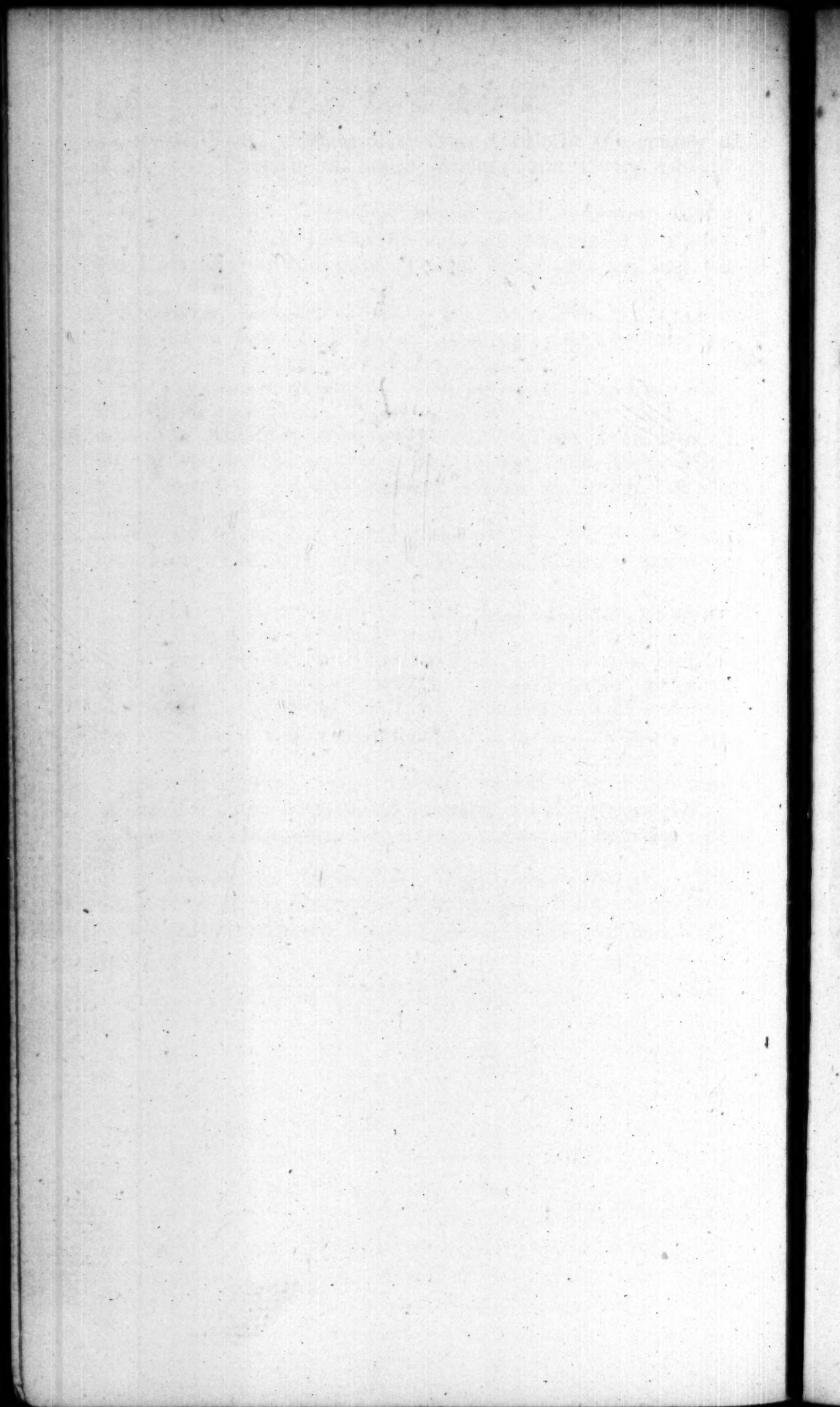
MOTTO.] FAIRE SANS DIRE.

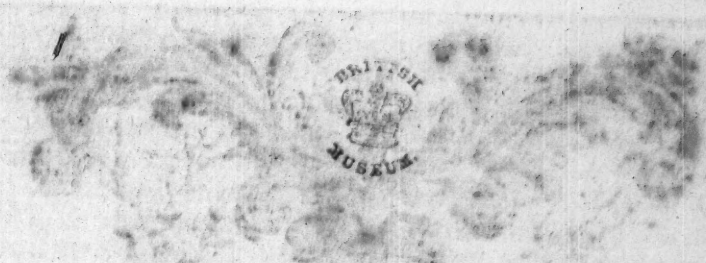
CHIEF SEAT.] Foxley, in Wiltshire.

PERCEVAL,









*[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*





*Perceval Lord Lovel and Holland.*

*PERCEVAL, Lord Lovel and Holland,  
(Earl of Egmont in Ireland.)*

**T**HIS noble and illustrious family<sup>k</sup> (eminently distinguished by its antiquity, and by the honours and extensive possessions enjoyed in its different and numerous branches for many ages) appears from circumstances extremely probable, to have sprung from *Robert*, a younger son of *Eudes*, sovereign Duke of Britany, in France. Out of which province they are supposed to have been transplanted into Normandy, before the conquest of England; but were certainly at that time possessed of the castle of Yvery, with great estates and power, and invested with the hereditary office of Chief Butler, in that dutchy<sup>l</sup>. In the district of *Gouel*, in Britany, (where it is presumed that they were first seated) still continue two noble families, Lords of *Mezernou*, and *Kerenmear*, who bear not only the name of *Perceval*, but the ancient arms of *Yvery*, with a difference of tincture only, descendants of a line for many centuries, of great distinction, Knights of the Ermine, and employed in very eminent stations, under the sovereign Dukes of that country, before its union with the crown of France.

Upon the Norman invasion, in 1066, two of this family came over into England with the Conqueror, viz. *Robert*, and *Roger de Yvery*, who probably were brothers. Of these, *Robert*<sup>m</sup>, is the immediate ancestor of the present Earl of Egmont, to whom the descent is deduced by the clearest and most indisputable proofs of cotemporary historians and records. But, before we pursue that line, we shall give a short account of *Roger*, taken from Bishop Kennet's Antiquities, who made a curious search into the descent of the *barony of Yvery*, in England.

This *Roger de Yvery*<sup>n</sup>, and *Robert D'Oily*, a noble Norman, were contracted fast friends, by mutual oaths, to be joint sharers of the fortunes which might fall to the lot of either in that great adventure. In the same year, or that next ensuing, the Conqueror having given in marriage to the said *Robert D'Oily*, *Alditha*, the only daughter and heir of *Wigod de Wallingford*, a potent Saxon Lord, the whole estate of the said *Wigod* shortly came by his death to the said *Ro-*

<sup>k</sup> Vid. Genealogical History of the House of Yvery, Vol. I. folio 7.

<sup>l</sup> Certificat du Cabinet de Monsi. de Clerembault, Genealogiste du Roi de France.

<sup>m</sup> Vid. Ordericus Vitalis,

<sup>n</sup> Kennet,

bert, who likewise had obtained two other honours (including Burceter, Ambroseden, &c.) of that Prince. Whereupon, in 1068, by virtue of the agreement beforementioned, the said *Roger de Yvery* obtained of the said Robert D'Oily one of those honours, which was thenceforward called *the barony of Yvery*, of which *Beckeley*, in the county of Oxford, was the capital seat: He likewise acquired other large possessions, being recorded in Doomesday-book to have held very great estates in the counties of Gloucester, Warwick, Huntingdon, and Oxford; and was constituted Chief Butler of England, as the other branch of his family at that time were of Normandy. In 1074, in conjunction with Robert D'Oily, he founded the church of St. George in the castle of Oxford; and in 1077, he founded also a monastery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, near the castle of Yvery, in the diocese of Evreux, in Normandy. And having married Adoline, a most beautiful Lady, daughter of Hugh de Grentmesnil (one of the greatest of all the Barons) by his wife, Adeliza, daughter of Ivo de Bellomonte, Earl of Judea, (which Adeline survived him till the year 1111) he died in 1079, leaving three sons, Roger, Hugh, and Geoffry, and a daughter, Adelize.

ROGER de Yvery<sup>o</sup>, second of that name, inherited not only his father's barony of Yvery, in England, and his office of Chief Butler, but also his Norman estates, which, in 1086, were greatly wasted and spoiled by Hugh de Stavelè, and Ralph de Mauvoisin, two French commanders of the garrison of Mante. In which year also, attending the Conqueror in Normandy, he was made Keeper of the castle of Rouen, and there gave a notable proof of his fidelity and courage; for a quarrel happening at a town called de L'Aigle, between the King's sons, so great a clamour was occasioned thereby, that the King himself was obliged to come down from his own lodgings to part them. Whereupon Robert, the eldest (afterwards Duke of Normandy) in the following night left his father, and with his whole retinue marched to Rouen, where he attempted to seize the castle, of which intention this Roger de Yvery having notice, diligently strengthened the place, and sent messengers to the King, to inform him of this rebellious attempt.

<sup>p</sup>Notwithstanding this, the Conqueror dying upon the 29th of September, 1087, and William Rufus, his second son, having usurped the crown, and the English Barons being divided much as to the interests of the two Princes, this Roger de Yvery (as Himingus, the monk of Worcester, relates) a man

<sup>o</sup> Kennet,

<sup>p</sup> Ibid,



of infinite riches, and vast possessions, Chief Butler to the King, and his great favourite, honestly adhered to Robert, against William Rufus, and joining with Hugh de Grentmesnil, and other of the Barons, raised forces in favour of the Duke, committing great spoil in the county of Leicester; by which means he so incensed the King, (soon after established upon the throne) that he was compelled to fly beyond the seas for fear of his resentment; where, after a short time of exile, he died in that or the following year, in deep sorrow and disgrace, deprived by the King of all his vast estates in England.

Nevertheless, not long after, <sup>1</sup> GEOFFRY de Yvery, the only surviving brother (for Hugh it seems was dead before) making his peace with the King, was, upon certain terms, restored to his *barony of Yvery*, in the county of *Oxford*. But he dying about the beginning of the reign of Henry II. without issue, this honour fell into the King's hands, and was by him granted to Reginald, son of Guy de Sancto Walerico, *from which time it lost its ancient name, and was called St. Waleria.*

There yet remained the sister of this Geoffry, <sup>2</sup> Adeliza de Yvery, but she neither inherited the office of Chief Butler (which was afterwards granted to the family of Albiny) nor was suffered to succeed to more of the inheritance than certain lands in Islip, Hedington, and Drayton, which she carried to her husband, Alberic de Vere, junior, who was made Hereditary Lord High Chamberlain of England, and had issue by her, Alberic de Vere, the first Earl of Oxford, of that great family, which maintained that title, in a direct male line, till the year 1627, from whose heir-general the present Duke of Ancafter descends.

Having thus traced Roger, and his descendants, we now come to *Robert de Yvery*, the lineal progenitor of the present Lord *Lovel and Holland* and Earl of *Egmont*, and founder also of the great houses of the Barons *Lovel of Kerry*, *Lovel of Techmarch*, and *Harpetree Gournay*, and (as there is great reason to believe, though no regular proof) of the Barons *Perceval de Somerie*, in England, who in the third of King John, 1203, held no less than fifty knights fees in capite of the crown. He likewise attended William Duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England, in 1066, and is mentioned by Ordericus, who lived at, or very near that time, as a person of great account. That author positively asserting his alliances to be the most noble, and his relations the most considerable in rank,

<sup>1</sup> Kennet.    <sup>2</sup> Ibid.    <sup>3</sup> Ibid.    <sup>4</sup> Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. sub tit. Somerie.

courage, and fortune, in the whole dutchy of Normandy, where he held *three* <sup>u</sup> *knights fees* in <sup>x</sup> *Yvery*, and the *castle of Yvery*, as a fief under the Duke. The same author farther relates, that this important and memorable place was built by Albereda, (wife of Ralph, Earl of Yvery and Baieux) by whom it was at length finished and rendered impregnable, with immense labour and expence, under direction of one Lanfred (who before had built the famous tower of Pedvers) the most expert architect and engineer that France had till then produced; but that the works of the said castle were no sooner completed, than this infamous woman caused his head to be stricken off, lest he should ever raise another structure like it: and that afterwards, endeavouring to keep this fortress against her own husband, she was killed by him for the attempt. He was likewise Lord of *Breherval*, *Montinney*, and *Vassè*, there; and upon the conquest, as appears by Doomsday-book, obtained the lordships of *Karry*, *Quantoch*, *East-Harpetree*, &c. in the county of *Somerset*; and returning into Normandy, joined with his sons, <sup>y</sup> *Gouel* and *William*, <sup>z</sup> *Unfridus Harenc*, and *Hawisia*, his wife, *Roger de Rolla Crota*, and his wife, *Basilla*, with *Guaiardus*, her son, in the confirmation of certain grants in the parish of *Villariis Vastatis* (now *Vassè*) by them made to the abbey of *Utique*; himself making at the same time other concessions in that place to the same convent, in lieu whereof he received from the monks one ounce of gold, and privilege of the monastery. This transaction passed at the castle of *Yvery*, then in his possession; but not long after being visited by sickness, and despairing of recovery, he devoted himself to a religious life, and became a monk of the abbey of *Bec* in Normandy, where he died, in 1083, the 13th of *William the Conqueror*, leaving three sons, *Ascelin*, *Gouel*, and *William*.

<sup>a</sup> *ASCELIN*, sometimes called (by the same historian) *Ascelin Gouel*, *Gouel de Breherval*, *Gouel de Percheval*, and *Gouel de Yvery*, was also surnamed *Lupus*, or the *Wolf*, from the violence of his temper and actions, and accompanied his father in the Norman invasion, being mentioned in some accounts of the principal commanders, by the name of <sup>b</sup> *Perceval*, in others by that of <sup>c</sup> *Ascelin*, or *Azeline*, alone. By which last he is recorded in Doomsday-book, wherein the manors of *Wesson in Gordano*, *West-Harpetree*, *Stawel*, and other estates in the county

<sup>u</sup> *Normannici Scriptores*, fol. 1057.

<sup>x</sup> *Ordericus Vitalis*, fol. 596.

<sup>y</sup> Doomsday-book.

<sup>z</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>a</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>b</sup> *Hollingshed's Roll of Battle*

*Abbey*, and *Cronique de Normandie*, par *Mesgissier*, *Camden*, &c.

<sup>c</sup> *Doomsday-book*.

of *Somerſet*; *Tichmarch* in the county of *Northampton*, &c. appear to have been allotted to him, beſides thoſe beforementioned, held at the time of the ſaid ſurvey by his father, In the year 1087, he commanded the Norman forces at the ſiege of *Mante*, under William the Conqueror, who there received the hurt of which he died.

After the deceaſe of that Prince, William Rufus, his ſecond ſon, obtaining the crown of England, Robert, the elder, was obliged to content himſelf with Normandy alone, whoſe government being weak to the laſt degree, every ſubject acted as an independent ſovereign upon his own eſtate, whereby that dutchy became one continued ſcene of violence and rapine. During which unhappy ſtate, in the year 1090, <sup>d</sup> William, the youngſt brother of this *Ascelin*, having raviſhed a woman at *Pacey*, a town belonging to William Earl of *Bretevil*, *Pacey*, *Conſtantine*, and *Yvery*, brother to the Earl of *Hereford* in England, and the ſaid Earl endeavouring to revenge the injury, *Ascelin Gouel de Perceval*, then in Normandy, took his brother under his protection, and began hoſtilities againſt the Earl, by ſeizure of the caſtle of *Yvery* (which the Duke Robert had not long before weakly granted to the ſaid Earl of *Bretevil*, ſo that the ſaid *Ascelin* no longer held it under the Duke, but under the ſaid Earl) and, to engage the Duke to entertain a good opinion of his proceedings, delivered up to him the ſaid caſtle, which (having repented of his former conſeſſion of it to the Earl) he earneſtly deſired to get into his hands again. Yet ſo imprudent (as the hiſtorian obſerves) was the ſaid Duke Robert, that neither reflecting upon the folly of parting a ſecond time with ſo ſtrong a place to the Earl, or upon the conſequences of the reſentment of *Ascelin*, at this treatment, he ſoon after reſtored the caſtle of *Yvery* to the Earl of *Bretevil*, for the ſum of 1500 l.

The ſaid Earl thus repoſſeſſed of this caſtle, and *Ascelin* being deprived by him of his command thereof, a long and terrible war in Normandy enſued thereon. For the ſaid *Ascelin*, <sup>e</sup> having fortified and gariſoned his caſtle of *Breherval*, collecting his friends, relations, and dependants, and calling in to his aſſiſtance ſome of the family of Philip King of France, and aſſociating with Richard de Montfort, nephew to the Earl of *Evreux*, and ſon to *Almeric*, who had been lately killed by the Earl of *Bretevil*, took the field with great forces againſt him and his adherents.

The Earl on his part raiſed a great power, with which giving battle to *Ascelin*, in February 1090, the 3d of William

<sup>d</sup> Ordericus Vitalis, fol. 704, &c.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid.



Rufus, he was in the very <sup>1</sup>first engagement utterly defeated, with great slaughter of his men; and himself being taken prisoner with Roger de Glotis, and many other persons of note, was confined by the said Ascelin in the castle of Breherval for three whole months, treated there with the utmost severity, and exposed at the upper windows of that fortress, in the depth of winter, to the frost, in his shirt (which was purposely dipped in water) till it was frozen on his back. And the power and resolution of Ascelin was so great, and the weakness of the government so correspondent with it, <sup>2</sup>that the Earl, having no other hopes of being relieved from his distress, was compelled to submit to the terms prescribed by his enemy, obliging him to pay three thousand *dreux* pounds for his ransom, with a mighty quantity of arms and horses; to resign the possession of the castle of Yvery; and, what was still more galling than all the rest, to give his only daughter in marriage to the said Ascelin. All which articles being fully performed, the Earl obtained his freedom.

Yet, notwithstanding this alliance, the Earl of Bretevil, unable to forgive the <sup>3</sup>injuries he had received, in the year 1091 raised fresh forces to renew the war, and having fortified the monastery of St. Mary, near Yvery, which he intended for his principal place of arms, placed a strong garrison therein. But Ascelin suddenly gathering together a considerable body of troops, set down before that strong hold, in which the Earl then lay, about the middle of summer, and pressed the siege thereof with so much vigour, that he soon became master of the place, burned the monastery to the ground, and took many prisoners, among whom were William de Alis, Ernold, the son of Popeline, and eight other knights, the Earl himself escaping with great difficulty.

This war continued for three years successively, and so much to the disadvantage of the <sup>4</sup>Earl, that by the devastations of his lands, the loss of his men, and the ransom of his prisoners, he was in a manner ruined. At length, in the year 1094, he called in Philip, King of France, to his aid, and agreed to pay him seven hundred pounds for that service. He found means also to procure the assistance of divers other great men of that time, by promises of great rewards, and even at length prevailed upon the supine Duke Robert, to engage in his quarrel. The clergy concurring also against this formidable enemy, who had given them much offence, by his little reverence to them and their religious houses.

<sup>1</sup> Orderic. Vital. fol. 704, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. 706.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. fol. 706:

In consequence of these different negotiations, the confederates assembled their troops in the Lent of the following year, <sup>k</sup> 1095; and Philip King of France, Robert Duke of Normandy, many great Lords and Knights, all the militia of the dutchy, all the forces the church could raise, with all who held by military tenure of the abbies there, under the personal command of each respective parish priest and abbot, sat down before the castle of Breherval, to which Ascelin Gouel de Perceval had retired, unable to keep the field against so vast a power.

The troops who formed this siege were moreover provided in an extraordinary manner for it<sup>l</sup>. Robert de Belesme, a very expert officer, and an inveterate enemy to this Ascelin, had the principal direction, and the artillery or engines were the same which had been employed not long before at the siege of Jerusalem, invented about that time by a famous engineer in the expedition to the Holy Land, and esteemed the most terrible that had ever been till then used in war. These, being brought in service against this castle, ruined the walls and outworks of the place, destroyed the houses of the inhabitants, and cruelly annoyed the garrison. Yet Ascelin had put himself into such a condition of defence, and sustained his men with such courage, that he resisted all the attempts of the confederates for two whole months. And till, wearied with the length of the siege, the prospect of its much longer continuance, the expence of money and loss of men before the place, they offered and concluded a treaty between Ascelin and the Earl, whereby Ascelin was to keep his castle of Breherval, and to remain in every respect as he stood before, this single condition excepted in favour of the Earl, that he should be restored and left quiet in possession of the castle of Yvery aforesaid<sup>m</sup>. Which castle, however, returned again, not many years after, to the said Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, and his descendants, in right of his wife.

The next mention made of this Ascelin, is in the year 1102<sup>n</sup>, the second of King Henry I. when, after the death of the Earl of Bretevil, beforementioned, William de Guader, Rainold de Craceio, his nephews, and Eustace, his natural son (brother to Isabella, wife to this Asceline) each claimed his succession; but William de Guader dying soon after, the competitors were reduced to two, viz. Rainold de Craceio, and Eustace. William Alis, Radulfus Rufus, son-in-law to Ascelin, and Tedbald, supported the latter; but Ascelin Gouel,

<sup>k</sup> Orderic. Vital. fol. 704, 705.  
Normandie, par Mesgiffier;

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. 706, 705.

<sup>m</sup> Cronique de  
<sup>n</sup> Orderic. Vital. fol. 310, 311.

Almeric de Montfort, and Ralph de Conchis, supporting the other party, Eustace was obliged to fly from Normandy, to demand the protection and support of Henry I. then King of England.

The King received him graciously, and gave him Julian, his natural daughter, in marriage<sup>o</sup>, promising to maintain him powerfully against Ascelin Gouel and all his opponents; and accordingly, in the next year, 1103, the Earl of Mellent was sent into Normandy to support Eustace in his possessions, and to quiet the disorders there: but Rainold and Ascelin gave the Earl much resistance. And Ascelin Gouel having taken the son of Stephen de Mellent prisoner, confined him in a dungeon near four whole months; nor could the Earl by any means deliver him, *ex ore Lupi*, from the *jaws of the Wolf*, as Ascelin is there stiled, till Rainold de Craceio being killed, the Earl of Mellent, (who is recorded to have been as well among the wisest, as most potent of the great men in that age, and highly commended for his art and conduct in this particular transaction) concluded a peace, in which Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, Earl Eustace, William, Earl of Evreux, Almeric, and many other leaders on both sides in that war, were comprehended.

In the 13th of the same reign, 1113, King Henry going over to visit his Norman dominions, confirmed all the donations to the abbey of Utique, by a new charter, to which many of the great men subscribed, and among the rest, Gouel de Yvery<sup>p</sup>, who was evidently the same person with this Ascelin.

In the 19th of Henry I. 1119, Eustace, before-mentioned, then Earl of Pacey, Bretevil, Constantine, and Yvery, which had been yielded to him upon the peace before-mentioned, being jealous that the King intended to deprive him of his castle of Yvery, rebelled, and fortified his other castles of Lira, Glotz, Pont St. Pierre, and Pacey<sup>q</sup>, and sent his wife, Julian, to defend the castle of Bretevil against the King her father. The King soon followed, and attacked the place with so much vigour, as obliged her to surrender, though not till she had attempted to kill him with her own hands, at a conference to which she had treacherously invited him. Provoked at this unnatural attempt, he ordered her to be thrown from the castle wall into the ditch, from whence she escaped to her husband, at Pacey, which castle he was suffered to maintain as long as he lived, but forfeited the rest of his estates; of which the King granted part to Ralph de Guader, son to William, one of the competitors before-mentioned. But the castle

• Orderic. Vital. fol. 310, 311.    p Ibid. 340.    q Ibid. 348, 349.



and earldom of Yvery were given to Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, and his children<sup>r</sup>, who had pretensions to a share of that inheritance by his wife Isabella, sister of Earl Eustace, and daughter of the late Earl of Bretevil.

Among the religious acts of this Ascelin, it is recorded, that he joined with his father Robert in the grant to the monks of Urique, beforementioned; and afterwards that he gave all his lands in Villariis Vastatis, and the tythe of Montinney, to the said church, and confirmed this by his charter, to which his wife and sons also signed, at his castle of Bretevil. In consideration whereof, and from the charity of the monks, as it is expressed, he received sixty shillings. He also granted at Helery, to the monks of St. Ebrulf, free passage in that place, and in all his other lands; and departed this life in the 19th of Henry I. 1119.

Isabella, his wife, was natural daughter, as before observed, to William, Earl of Bretevil, Pacey, Constantine, and Yvery, in Normandy<sup>r</sup>, brother to Roger, Earl of Hereford, in England; which Roger is called the King's cousin in the histories of those times, and was so in effect, being son to William Fitzosbern, by the daughter of Roger de Toehy, Standard-bearer of Normandy; which William Fitzosbern was the principal<sup>r</sup> adviser of Duke William's attempt to conquer England, and afterwards appointed High Steward and Joint Regent thereof, with Odo, Bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's brother, having been farther rewarded for his services with the county of Hereford, and dominion of the Isle of Wight. The said William Fitzosbern was son (by the daughter and coheir of Ralf, Earl of Yvery and Baieux, son of Asperleng, a Norman, by Sprotta, widow of William Longespée, son of Rollo, Duke of Normandy) to Osbernus Crepon, whose father, Herfastus, was a noble Dane, brother to Gunnora, wife to Richard II. of that name, and 3d Duke of Normandy, great grandfather to William the Conqueror. By which Lady, Isabella, the said Ascelin left seven sons, viz. Robert<sup>u</sup>, William<sup>x</sup>, Roger<sup>y</sup>, John, and three more, whose names are not with certainty recovered, and a daughter, married to Radulfus Rufus, a noble Norman. Of these, Roger, the third, surnamed *Balbus*, or the *Stutterer* (from an impediment in his speech) was Lord of Grandisilva<sup>z</sup> in Normandy, and was in arms with the Earl of Pacey in Normandy, against King Stephen, in 1136; and again engaged in like manner against the same Prince, with

<sup>r</sup> Histoire de Normandie, par Mesgissier, fol. 47.

<sup>•</sup> Ordericus Vitalis.

<sup>t</sup> Mesgissier's History of Normandy. <sup>u</sup> Ibid. fol. 850, 852.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid. fol. 876.

<sup>y</sup> Ibid. fol. 907, 911.

<sup>z</sup> Normannici Scriptores inter secula Normannica.

his brother, William Gouel de Perceval, in 1152. John, the 4th son, being portioned by his father in the manor of Harpetree, in the county of Somerset, assumed that name (which was afterwards changed to Gournay) and was ancestor to the Barons of Harpetree-Gournay, who were of great eminence, being possessed of twenty-two knights fees and more, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. but they failed in the chief male branch before the establishment of titular honours, and the rights of their line returned again into the same stock, passing, in the reign of Henry VII. through the heiress of Delamore, or Bythemore, to that of Perceval, of which the Earl of Egmont is the chief.

Robert<sup>a</sup>, the eldest son of Ascelin, succeeded his father, as Lord of Yvery, but does not appear to have borne the title of Earl of that place, being possibly deprived thereof on account of his rebellion; for in the very same year, viz. 1119, notwithstanding the recent obligations of his family to that Prince, he took arms against King Henry I. in conjunction with other malecontents in Normandy. Yet, not long after, the King employing Radulfus Rufus<sup>b</sup>, (who had married this Robert's sister,) to negotiate with him, succeeded so well, that he not only returned to his obedience (being the first who led the example) but, drawing over with him many of his allies, stoutly took part himself against the rebels; and the King, intending an assault upon the town of Evreux, entrusted to him the command of a great body of his troops, which were detached to the banks of the river Eure, near Yvery, to amuse the Earl of Evreux, then himself employed in the defence of that place: which stratagem taking effect, and the Earl going out to attack the enemy, during the engagement that ensued, the King stormed and burnt the city; of which intelligence being given to the said Robert, he ordered it to be proclaimed in the heat of the fight, whereby the said Earl and his adherents were so disheartened, that they immediately retreated, leaving Robert and his forces masters of the field.

From that time forward till his death (which, as Ordericus observes, happened not long after) in the year 1120 or 1121, he continued faithful to the King. He confirmed the grant made by his father Ascelin to the monks of St. Ebrulf; and leaving no issue<sup>c</sup>, was succeeded by his next brother, William, who joined in the same act of confirmation with him.

This William<sup>d</sup> Gouel de Perceval, surnamed also *Lupellus*, or *the little Wolf*, 2d son of Ascelin, thus coming to the estate,

<sup>a</sup> Ordericus, Vitalis, fol. 850, 852.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid.

<sup>c</sup> Ordericus Vitalis.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid.

is in an ancient manuscript of Camden stiled Earl of Yvery<sup>e</sup>, though not so called in the histories of that time; but he was lord of *Yvery* in Normandy, and of *Kary, Weston, Stawell*, &c. in England; and no sooner had obtained possession of his inheritance, than he also engaged in rebellion against the King: for Waleran, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, ungratefully meditating mischief to his King and foster-father, and ambitious to essay the power of his arms, as yet untried, in order to strengthen himself for that his undertaking, gave three of his sisters to the three most powerful persons in castles, men, and money, then in Normandy, viz. to this William Gouel de Perceval, Hugh de Novo Castello, son of Gervase, and Hugh de Montfort; who, together with William de Rolmara, Baldric de Braio, and Pagan de Guisfortis, conspired against King Henry I. in 1123. And having thus planned his treason, in the Easter following, in the night of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, 1123, he summoned the said William Gouel de Perceval, and his other brothers-in-law, to garrison his tower of Gatevill; after which they broke out in open war.

In 1124, the said Earl of Mellent, with his associates, venturing to take the field against King Henry, was by him defeated<sup>f</sup> at the battle of Turolde, and there taken prisoner, with his brothers, Hugh de Novo Castello, and Hugh de Montfort, aforesaid; but this William being likewise taken prisoner in his flight by a peasant, he bribed him with his arms<sup>e</sup> to suffer him to escape; and being<sup>h</sup> shaved by him in manner of an Esquire, and carrying a staff in his hand, reached the banks of the Seine, unknown in that disguise, where he was obliged to give his shoes to the boatman for his passage over that river, and so to return barefoot home. Yet, notwithstanding this defeat of his party, he still maintained his ground, and continued his rebellious courses with Almeric de Montfort and others, till, in the latter end of that year, he found means to make his peace with the King, providing at the same time for the security of his friends.

This William appears to have passed more of his time in England than either his grandfather or father, and may be therefore more probably supposed to have been the founder of, or at least to have completed the castle of *Kary*, in the county of Somerset, the head of his *barony* in England; the vestiges of which castle may be still traced upon the brow of the hill hanging over that town, and consisted, according to the first construction of the Normans (like Windsor, Marlborough,

<sup>e</sup> Camden's MS. of the Nobility created by the Kings of England from the Conquest, penes Comit. de Egmont. <sup>f</sup> Oedericus Vitalis. <sup>g</sup> Ibid.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid.



Warwick, Tunbridge, &c.) of a mount with a great tower or keep thereon, situate at one end or angle of a very extensive court, which was defended on the other parts by a great gateway, and several towers at proper distances round the said inclosure.

In 1137, the 3d of King Stephen, the Barons of England, much discontented with that Prince<sup>i</sup>, for non-performance of those conditions upon which they had raised him to the throne, confederated against him, under the command of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in favour of Maud the Empress, (mother of King Henry II.) to which party this William (as Roger Hoveden, and the *Gesta Regis Stephani*, relate) adhered; and being then in England, manned his castle<sup>k</sup> of Kary aforesaid; as did also William, son of John de Harpetree, that of Harpetree, William de Moion that of Dunster, many other Barons then doing the like in different parts of the kingdom. Which William Gouel de Perceval, and William de Harpetree, being engaged in a strict friendship with the said Prince Henry Plantagenet (then only Earl of Anjou) were above others zealous to seize all occasions for his service, and finding King Stephen much embarrassed, in the siege of Bristol, issued from their castles (which both lay not many miles distant in the county of Somerset) ravaging the adjacent country, and carrying away all the provisions and necessaries for the King's army in those parts; whereupon the King, raising the siege, advanced against the castle of Kary, which, after a long battery of his engines, he reduced by famine, but on terms to restore it to the said William, upon assurance of a future quiet conduct; after which he became master also of the castle of *Harpetree*, partly by surprise, and partly by assault.

In 1152, he was again in arms, with his brother Roger Balbus<sup>l</sup>, against Simon, Earl of Evreux, in Normandy, who had made incursions, and committed great ravage on his lands in that province.

But not long after, in the same year, the Barons associating again with more animosity than ever against King Stephen, in favour of the Empress Maud, this William returned to England, and again strongly garrisoned his castle of Kary<sup>m</sup>; and in the beginning of the year 1153, Henry de Tracy, Lord of Barnstaple in the county of Devon, a stout adherent of the King<sup>n</sup>, having been victorious over William de Moion at Dunster, advanced farther into the county of Somerset, and besieged this William in his castle, which was soon relieved by

<sup>i</sup> *Gesta Regis Stephani*, fol. 942.

<sup>j</sup> *Vitalis*, fol. 989.

<sup>k</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 974.

<sup>m</sup> *Gesta Regis Stephani*.

<sup>l</sup> *Ordericus*

<sup>n</sup> *Dugdale* sub tit. Tracy.

Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester, who came with a powerful army, demolished the works raised against it by the said Tracy, and forced him to submission.

How long after this he survived, is not exactly ascertained, but undoubtedly not many years, his sons appearing by ° record to have been possessed of his lands in 1159.

He married Auberie de Bellomonte (sister of Waleran) and daughter of Robert, Earl of Mellent in Normandy, and of Leicester in England, by his wife, daughter of Hugh, the great Earl of Vermandois and Valois (brother to Philip I. King of France) son of Henry, King of France, by Anne, daughter of George, King of Russia; which King Henry was son to Robert I. King of France, by Constantia, heiress of Provence and Anjou; which Robert was son to Hugh Capet, by his wife, Blanch of Navarre; which Hugh Capet was son to Hugh the Great, Count of Paris (founder of the family which now reigns upon the French throne) by his wife, Alduida, daughter to the Emperor Henry I. the direct descendant of, and eleventh Emperor from Charlemaign. The issue of this illustrious marriage were five sons, viz, Waleran, Ralph, Henry, William, and Richard.

WALERAN<sup>p</sup>, the eldest son, in the *Servitia Militum Normania*, is found to have been Lord of Yvery, and to have held for himself in the bailiwick of Tenchebray three knights fees for the same, and eight knights fees and one half, and what more pleased the King. He likewise held the office of *Chief Butler* of Normandy, by the service of one knight's fee; and in a deed dated at Yvery<sup>q</sup>, wherein his father is called *Gulielmus Lupellus*, and himself *Galeranus filius ejus*, he confirmed to Richamerus, son of Hellwyn, all that land which the said William, and he the said Waleran, had granted when he was in England; but dying in the year 1177<sup>r</sup>, the King seized his castle of Yvery, which he had long desired, into his own hands. This Waleran appears to have been wholly seated in Normandy, and to have succeeded to his father's inheritance only in those parts, the English possessions being divided among his younger brothers. And Normandy passing, a very few years after, into the hands of the Kings of France, the son of this Waleran and his descendants, of necessity adhering to their patrimony there, became wholly separate from those who remained here, but continued Barons of Yvery in that dutchy, in a direct male line, very great and eminent men, till the 15th century, when the castle, estate, and barony of Yvery, passed

° Rot. Pip.    p Vid. 3d D. 14. in Officio Armor.    q Philpot's Stemmata, in Officio Armor. Londini.    r Histoire de la Maison de Harcourt, fol. 221, 222.—Anselm's Genealog. Hist. of France.

through females into other houses, upon the death of Charles, the last Baron of Yvery, Oisery, and St. Pathus, Grand Master of the forests of France; from whom, by heirs-general, are descended the Dukes of Orleans, Retz, Antin and Epemon, Gefvres and Trefmes, and Montmorency-Luxembourg; the Marquises of Alegre, Estampes, Barbesieux, and Maillebois; the Count of Boulainvilliers, and many others of the greatest houses in France; the Margraves of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Princes of Nassau-Siegen, Lobkowitz, and Hohenzollern, in Germany; the Dukes of Havre, Arschot, Arenberg, and Princes of Chimay, grandees of Spain; the Dukes of Guastalla and Bisaccia, of the house of Pignatelli in Italy; and the Princes of Gavre, and Counts of Egmont, in Flanders.

RALPH, 2d son of William Gouel de Perceval, aforesaid, assumed the name of *Lupellus*, as did also his brothers Henry and William; a remarkable instance of the capricious course of surnames at that time, this being plainly connected with the appellation of *Lupus*, ascribed to the father Ascelin; the diminutive of which became a sobriquet, or nick-name of his son William (given to him also from the like turbulence and activity of his temper) afterwards assumed by some of the children of the said William, then softened into *Lovel* or *Lovel*; and at length, in the third descent, transmitted as the settled name of two great families of the ancient peerage here. This Ralph Lovel (being then also called *Simelt*) defended the castle of *Kary* with his father against King Stephen, in 1152 (which castle, the capital seat of his father's barony in England, he obtained at his decease) and married the daughter of Henry de Novo-Mercatu<sup>1</sup>, from whom he received a grant of Dunkerton in the county of Somerset, but died soon after without issue.

To him succeeded his brother HENRY Lupellus<sup>2</sup> or Lovel, (third son of William Gouel de Perceval,) who, so soon as 1159, (which was at most but six years after the death of his father William) appears possessed of the *barony of Kary*, being charged and paying for it five marks<sup>3</sup> to the crown upon the scutage<sup>4</sup> then levied; and in 1166, upon the aid for marrying that King's daughter<sup>5</sup>, certified his knights fees<sup>6</sup> to be eighteen of the old feoffment, and one of the new. From this Henry descended the Barons Lovel of Kary, whose male line failed in 1351, upon the death of Richard, Lord Lovel, when Muriel,

<sup>1</sup> 3 D. 14. in Officio Armor.      <sup>2</sup> Carta penes Johannem Ansis, Garter Reg. Armor.      <sup>3</sup> 3d D. 14. in Officio Armor.      <sup>4</sup> Rot. Pip. 5 H. II. Somerset.      <sup>5</sup> Rot. Pip. 5 Hen. II. Somerset.      <sup>6</sup> Liber Ruber. Scaccarii, 12 Hen. II. Lib. Rub. sub tit. Somerset.



his grand-daughter, viz. daughter of James, son of the said Richard, being then nineteen years of age, and the wife of Nicholas, Lord St. Maur, was found his heir; whose posterity also failing at length in the male line, the heir-general, being the wife of William Bamfylde, Esq; had a son, Sir Edward Bamfylde, whose daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of George Perceval, Esq; ancestor to the present Earl of Egmont.

WILLIAM, the 4th son of William Gouel de Perceval (who also assumed the name of *Luvel*) obtained for his inheritance the manor of *Tichmarch* in the county of Northampton (one of those granted to his grandfather Ascelin at the Conquest) and was Lord also of <sup>b</sup> *Minster Lovel* in the county of Oxford; but died before 1197, leaving by Maud, his wife, a son named William.

This William Lovel, son of the said William and Maud <sup>c</sup>, in the said year 1197, joined with his wife Isabel in a grant to the monks of Thame, of two mills in his town of *Minster-Luvel*, and was one of the Barons at the coronation of King John. In the 1st of his reign, 1199, that Prince confirming the donations made to the abbey of West-Dereham <sup>d</sup> in Norfolk, ratified, among others, a rent of half a mark, to be annually paid out of *Tichwell* at the feast of Easter, which this William Luvel, there called *William Luvel de Yvery*, had conferred upon that place. Again, in <sup>e</sup> 1207, this William Luvel brought an assize against the Abbot of *Yvery*, concerning a moiety of the church of *Minster-Luvel* <sup>f</sup>; whereupon the Abbot pleaded that no assize ought to be had thereon, producing a charter of Maud, mother of the said William Luvel; in which it appeared, that the Bishop of Lincoln, upon petition of the said Maud, wife of William Luvel, and of William Luvel, her son, had granted in perpetual alms the presentation of the said church of *Minster* to the Abbots and Monks of *Yvery*. This William, in 1212, appears by the *Testa de Nevil* to have been also Lord of *Dockinge* <sup>g</sup> in Norfolk, which he then held by barony; and by Isabel, his wife, before-mentioned, left a son, John, his heir.

This John, Lord Luvel, a minor at the time of his father's death, was in custody of Alan, Lord Bassett of Muresdewall, and Wiccombe in the county of Surry; and in 1238 <sup>h</sup>, being summoned to answer against his men of *Dochinges*, upon complaint that he had taken illegal fines from them, put in his plea before Robert de Lexington, and others of the judges,

<sup>b</sup> Julius C. 7. in Bib. Cotton. fol. 16, 26.    <sup>c</sup> Ibid.    <sup>d</sup> Monast. Angliæ, vol. i. 625, No. 15.    <sup>e</sup> Placit. 8 Johan. Mich. Oxon. Rot. 8. dorso Assiz. <sup>f</sup> Ibid.    <sup>g</sup> Testa de Nevil, Norfolk.    <sup>h</sup> Placit. coram Roberto de Lexington, & sociis, apud Westmonaster. 22 Hen. III.

wherein he affirmed, that he claimed no more than what had been always taken by himself, by Alan Basset, in whose custody he had been during his minority, nor more than his father William had taken at the coronation of King John. He married Aliva, daughter of Alan, Lord Basset, by his wife, daughter of Stephen Gay<sup>1</sup>, whom he jointured in his manor of Minster-Lovel, and left by her three sons, viz, 1. John, Lord Lovel of *Dockinges*<sup>k</sup>, his heir; 2. Philip; 3. Fulco; and a daughter, Agnes; of which Agnes, the daughter, became the wife of — Chetwynd; Fulco, the 3d son, was Archdeacon of Colchester, Philip Lovel, the 2d son, the 25th of Henry III. was Guardian<sup>l</sup> of the Jews, and became also Treasurer<sup>m</sup> of England; but in the 42d of Henry III. <sup>n</sup> the Barons of England, repining at his high favour, caused him to be brought to trial for a charge of bribery incurred in the office first mentioned; whereupon the King joining in prosecution of him, required immense<sup>o</sup> sums at his hands, on pretence of trespasses committed in his forests; in consequence whereof, his estate<sup>p</sup> was seized till satisfaction should be given; in which distress, taking holy orders upon him, he retired to Hamestable, where, for grief and vexation, he rendered up his soul in the year following<sup>q</sup>, 1258, leaving by his wife, the widow of Alexander de Arlick, or Darcy, two sons, Henry Lovel, a priest, and Sir John Lovel, Knt. living in the 54th of Henry III. who left an only daughter, the wife of Thomas de Borehunt.

John, Lord Lovel, 2d of that name, (eldest son and heir of the last John, by the said Aliva, daughter of Alan, Lord Basset,) among other great men of that time, had summons<sup>r</sup> to be at Bristol on the octave of St. Peter, in the 41st of Henry III. well provided with horse and arms, to attend the King into Wales; and in the 45th of the same reign, appointed<sup>s</sup> sheriff of the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge, to continue for two years. In the 48th of Henry III. he was made Governor<sup>t</sup> of the castle of Northampton, and in the 54th was signed<sup>u</sup> with the cross, in order to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. In the 56th of Henry III. he was constituted Governor<sup>x</sup> of the castle of Marleborough; and about this time, by the name of John, the son of John Lovel, granted, for the safety of his own soul, and that of Maud de Sydenham, his wife, and those of his father and mother, and Alan Basset, and Alice his wife, and of all his predecessors and successors, to God, and the blessed Mary

<sup>1</sup> Claus. 18 Joh. m. 5.Somerfet. <sup>l</sup> M. Paris, No. 30.<sup>k</sup> Miscellan. B. 2. in Officio Armor. by Glover<sup>m</sup> Ibid.<sup>n</sup> Ibid, 978.<sup>o</sup> M. Paris,<sup>p</sup> 30.<sup>q</sup> Ibid.<sup>r</sup> Ibid. 982.<sup>s</sup> Claus. 41 Hen. III. in dorso, m. 6.<sup>t</sup> Pat. 45 Hen. III. m. 8.<sup>u</sup> Pat. 48 Hen. III. m. 17.<sup>x</sup> Pat. 54 Hen. III.

m. 11.

<sup>y</sup> Rot. Fin. 56 Hen. III. m. 7.

of Stanley, and the monks there, all his lands in Chadendon in pure alms. He died in 1287, seized <sup>y</sup> of the manors of *Minster-Lovel* in the county of Oxford, *Elecumbe* in the county of Wilts, and *Tichmarsh* in the county of Northampton, leaving, by the said Maud de Sydenham, his wife, two sons; John, his son and heir, and Thomas; of which the younger being a Knight, obtained *Tichwell* as his portion, and bore a bend Azure over his paternal coat armour for his difference.

John, Lord Lovel, 3d of that name, was 32 years old at the death of his father, and married to his first wife Isabel, daughter of Arnold de Bosco, of Thorpe-Ernald, sister and heir of William; which lady dying about the 4th of Edward II. left an only daughter by him, called Maud, who received *Dockinge* as her portion from her father, and became the wife of William, Lord Zouche. This Lord Lovel, in the 22d of Edward I. <sup>z</sup> attended that King to his wars in Gascony. In the 24th of the same reign, he was summoned, with Roger, Lord *Perceval* (immediate ancestor of the present Earl of *Egmont*, in a direct male line) to attend the King at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the 1st of March next ensuing, at the great council then and there to be held, for determining how to act against the Scots, well provided with horse and arms, to execute what should be there resolved. In the very next year, the 25th of Edward I. he received summons to that <sup>a</sup> parliament then held at Salisbury <sup>b</sup>. In the 26th he was summoned to attend with horse and arms, upon the eve of Pentecost, at the great council held at Carlisle, to repress the malice and disobedience of the Scottish nation, as it is expressed in the record. In the following year <sup>c</sup>, he received summons, with the rest of the Barons, to the parliament held at London, on the first Sunday after Easter, there to consider of foreign affairs, by which was understood the assistance intended to be given to Guy, Earl of Flanders, against the King of France; and in the same year he was summoned also to the parliament to be held at Westminster <sup>d</sup>, on the 10th of April next ensuing. In the 28th of the same reign <sup>e</sup>, he was summoned also to two parliaments, by the title of *Lord Lovel of Tichmarsh*; to the first of which were summoned likewise two others of the same name <sup>f</sup>, who were of the King's council, one of whom by the stile of Master John Lovel, and the other by that of John Lovel of Snotescombe. In the <sup>g</sup> 29th of Edward I. he was one of those Barons present in the parliament of Lincoln, who, on the 12th of February, 1301, signed that memorable letter <sup>h</sup> to the Pope, Boniface VIII.

<sup>y</sup> Efc. 15 Ed. I. n. 11.

<sup>z</sup> Rot. Vasc. 22 Ed. I. m. 11.

<sup>a</sup> Claus.

<sup>25</sup> Ed. I. in dorso.

<sup>b</sup> Dugdale's Summons to Parliament.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid.

<sup>h</sup> Ex Original, in the Chapter house, at Westminster,



in answer to that insolent bull by him then published, declaring the sovereignty of Scotland to depend upon the see of Rome, forbidding Edward King of England (then master of that kingdom) to vindicate any pretensions thereto, and requiring the said Prince to send his ambassadors to Rome, there to receive his sentence as to his claim thereon. In which answer the whole baronage of England resist this audacious attempt of the said Pope, in terms of the highest dignity and resentment, unanimously declaring, that the see of Rome had no right over the kingdom of Scotland, or to interfere in any temporal concern of the crown of England, and that they would never suffer the King of England (was even he himself inclined thereto) judicially to appear in any case whatever, before him, or any other, who should sit in the papal chair. To this instrument (still existing of record in the Chapter-house at Westminster) all the Barons signed and affixed their seals, by which it appears that this Lord Lovel then bore for his arms, *Barry Nebulee, of six, over all in chief, a label of three points, each charged with three Mulletts*. After this, the 32d of the same reign, he was again in the Scottish wars; and in the 33d had licence<sup>1</sup> from the King to make a castle of his house at Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton, and obtained a grant also of a market<sup>k</sup>, and a fair<sup>l</sup>, to be held there yearly upon the eve, and day, of the Holy Trinity, and 7 days next ensuing. This John, Lord Lovel, having received summons to all the parliaments held from the 24th of Edward I. till the 4th of Edward II. inclusive, and having married for his second wife, Joan, the daughter<sup>m</sup> of Robert, Lord Roos of Hamlake (by his wife, Isabella Dawbeney) died in 1311, seized<sup>n</sup> of the manors of Tichmarsh and Minster-Lovel, as before; and of <sup>o</sup> Elefscumbe, and Bluntesdon-Gay, in the county of Wilts: leaving (besides a daughter, Maud, by his first wife beforementioned) by his 2d wife two sons, John, Lord Lovel, his son and heir; and James Lovel, who bore the arm of his brother, with a *Canton, Ermine for his difference*, and left a son, Sir Ralf Lovel, Knt. of whom we know nothing further, but that he was appointed executor to the will of John, Lord Lovel, 5th of that name, hereafter mentioned.

John, Lord Lovel, 4th of that name, being 22 years old at the death of his father, was soon after, viz. in the 7th of Edward II. in the Scottish<sup>p</sup> wars, and had summons to parliament in the 6th, 7th, and 8th of that reign, in which last

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 33 Ed. I. p. 1. m. 23.

<sup>k</sup> Cart. 33 Ed. I. n. 66.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid.

<sup>m</sup> Ex Coll. R. G. S.

<sup>n</sup> Efc. 4 Ed. II. n. 33.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid.

<sup>p</sup> Rot.

Scoc. 7 Ed. II. m. 5.

named year he died, <sup>9</sup>A. D. 1315, leaving issue by Maud, his wife (sister and sole heir <sup>r</sup> of *Edward Lord Burnell*) one only son, also named John. His widow afterwards becoming the wife of Sir John Handlo.

John, Lord Lovel, (5th of that name) son of John, Lord Lovel, and Maud, Lady Burnel, his wife, succeeded his father, being then but two years old. In 1334, being then 21 years of age, he was in the expedition then made into Scotland. In the 10th and 18th of the same reign, he was in the wars of France; and in the 19th, 20th, and 21st of Edward III. (being then of the retinue <sup>s</sup> of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick) continued in the same service; but on the Saturday next after the feast of All Saints (having made his will before) in 1347, he died, seized <sup>t</sup> of the manor of Southmere, in the county of Norfolk, and Minster, in the county of Oxford; (which he held in conjunction with Isabel, his wife) of Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton, and of two parts of the manor of Cheriton, in the county of Somerset. By which Lady Isabel, daughter of William, Lord Zouch of Haringworth, he left two sons, both of the name of John, and one daughter, Isabel, the wife of Thomas, son of Thomas Green.

John, eldest son, then but six years and an half old at the death of his father, was the 6th Lord Lovel of that name; but before he attained the age of 21 years, died <sup>u</sup>, on the Monday next after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in 1359, leaving his brother (of the same name, John) his heir <sup>x</sup>, then 19 years of age.

This John, Lord Lovel (the 7th of that name) being at full age in the 37th of Edward III. had livery <sup>y</sup> of all his lands, but had respite of homage, and was elected afterwards into the *Most Noble Order of the Garter*. In the 42d of Edward III. he was in the wars of France, and of the retinue of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, that King's son. And again, in the 45th and 47th of Edward III. having married <sup>z</sup> Maud, the daughter and sole heir of Robert of Holland (who was summoned to parliament 16 Edw. III.) son and heir of *Robert Lord Holland*, deceased, cousin and heir to the said Lord Robert; doing his homage, had livery <sup>a</sup> of the lands of her inheritance; which Robert, Lord Holland, was elder brother to Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, (who married Joan Plantagenet, Countess of Kent, afterwards wife of Edward, Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince, and mother to King Richard II. from whom

<sup>9</sup> Esc. 21 Ed. III. n. 49.

<sup>r</sup> Esc. 8 Ed. II. n. 49.

<sup>s</sup> Rot. Franc.

21 Ed. III. m. 11.

<sup>t</sup> Esc. 21 Ed. III. n. 49.

<sup>u</sup> Esc. 36 Ed. III. p. 1. n.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid. 109.

<sup>y</sup> Claus. 37 Ed. III. m. 27.

<sup>z</sup> Rot. Fin. 47 Ed. III. m. 22.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid.

descended

descended the Earls of Kent and Huntingdon, and Dukes of Surry and Exeter) and eldest son to Robert, Lord Holland, by Maud, the daughter and coheir of *Alan, Lord Zouch*, of Ashby, by his wife, the daughter and coheir of *Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester* (by his wife, Helena, daughter and coheir of Alan, Lord of Galloway, by his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William, surnamed the *Lion*, King of Scotland) which Roger, Earl of Winchester, was son and heir to Saier de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, whose wife was Margaret, the 2d daughter and coheir, with Amicia, her eldest sister (who married the famous Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in her right) to *Robert Earl of Leicester* (by Parnell, his wife, daughter and heir to Hugh, Lord Grentemesnel) son of Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester (by his wife, Itta, daughter and heir of Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk) son of Robert de Bellomonte, Earl of Leicester and Mellent (by his wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois and Valois, son to Henry I. King of France, and sister to *Auberie*, wife of *William Gouel de Perceval*, Lord of Yvery, common ancestor to this branch of the house of Yvery (surnamed Lovel) of which we here treat, and of that of which the Earl of Egmont is now the chief in a direct male line. In the 48th of Edward III. this John, Lord Lovel, was <sup>b</sup> again in the wars of France, in the retinue <sup>c</sup> of Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March; and in the 49th, constituted Governor of the castle of Bene-lyngham, in France; also in the 3d of Richard II. 1380, <sup>d</sup> employed into Ireland, upon that King's service: but some years after, much discontent <sup>e</sup> arising among diverse of the nobility, by reason that the King was wholly swayed by Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland, to the great scandal of the realm, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and his party, raising what forces they could, appeared in arms near London, at Bishop's-Wood, Waltham, Hackney, and other places, whence they sent this John, Lord Lovel, with the Archbishop of York, to the King, requiring him to deliver up those by whose evil counsel he had been thus seduced. Nevertheless it so happened that this Lord Lovel fell <sup>f</sup> off from them to the King, being one of those whom they expelled <sup>g</sup> the court, when thus predominant. And in the 18th of Richard II. attending <sup>h</sup> him into Ireland, so far insinuated himself into his esteem, that in the 22d of his reign he was again employed <sup>i</sup> on

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Vasc. 48 Ed. III. m. 9.      <sup>c</sup> Ibid.      <sup>d</sup> Pat. 3 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 4.  
<sup>e</sup> H. Knighton, 2697. n. 30.      <sup>f</sup> Ibid. 2705. n. 30.      <sup>g</sup> Ibid.      <sup>h</sup> Pat.  
 28 Rich. II. p. 1. m. 16.      <sup>i</sup> Pat. 22 Rich. II. p. 3. m. 19. & m. 22.



his service in that realm. After this we have seen nothing further memorable of him, but that he gave to the canons of Marlebergh, in the county of Wilts, certain lands in Mon-ton-Burback, and West-Grafton; and that the morrow, next ensuing the feast of St. James the Apostle, in 1408, by the title \* of *John, Lord Lovel and Holland*, he made his <sup>1</sup>will at Wardour Castle, in the county of Wilts, whereby he bequeathed his body to burial in the church of St. John, at Brackley, in the county of Northampton, and gave thereto a vestment, adorned with stars of gold, as also certain copes, and other things thereunto appertaining of the same suit and colour, appointing Maud (de Holland) his wife, to dispose of part of his goods for the health of his soul, whom together with John, his son, Sir Humfry Stafford, Knt. and others, he constituted his executors. The day of his death we cannot certainly tell, but it happened not long after, for the probate <sup>m</sup> of that his testament bears date the 12th of September following. The lands whereof he died <sup>n</sup> seized being these, viz. the manors of Sutton-Walrond, in the county of Dorset; Sparkford, alias Speckesford, North-Cheriton, and Upton-Noble, in the county of Somerset; Tichmarch and Othecote, in the county of Northampton; Minster-Lovel, in the county of Oxford; Mighenden, Bridesherd, Erdescot, Knoll, Hywishe, Wamberge, Ubaton, Wardor, Knoweke, Knighton, Salthorpe, Wichelescote, Areforde, Stutescombe, and Elecumbe, in the county of Wilts; and in right of Maud Holland, his wife, of Hameldon, in the county of Rutland; Southmere, in the county of Norfolk; Broughton, juxta Ailesbury, in the county of Bucks; Yorhale, in the county of Stafford; Baggeworth and Shepesheved, in the county of Leicester; Dochelyngton, Norton-Bruin, and Chelderston, in the county of Oxford; Denford in the county of Berks; as also the manor of Brackley and Hulls, with the hundred of Sutton, commonly called Kings-Sutton, in the county of Northampton. Maud, his wife, surviving, who in the first of Henry V. by a formal <sup>o</sup> release, bearing date under her seal of arms at Bristol, the 4th of July, did quit claim to Henry V. of all her right to diverse lordships and lands, whereunto that King did then pretend a title, by virtue of a certain grant made of them by King Henry III. unto Edmund, his son, and the heirs of his body; and having given her <sup>p</sup> manors of Bagworth and Thornton, in the county of Leicester, to the hospital of Brackley, in the 8th

\* Monast. Anglic. p. 272. a 18.

<sup>1</sup> Arundel, vol. i. 255. b.

<sup>m</sup> Ibid.

<sup>n</sup> Efc. 9 Hen. IV. n. 29. Clauf. 10 Hen. IV. m. 32, & 33.

<sup>o</sup> Ex Autogr.

genes Tho. Co. Elgin.

<sup>p</sup> Monast. Angl. vol. ii. 375. a 46

of Henry V. procured <sup>a</sup> licence for converting it to a house of friars preachers.

To this last mentioned John, and Maud de Holland, his wife, succeeded John, <sup>r</sup> Lord Lovel and Holland, their only son, 8th of that name) who in the next year after his father's death, had livery <sup>s</sup> of his lands, his homage being respited <sup>t</sup>; but he lived not long, for upon the 19th of October, in the 2d of Henry V. he <sup>u</sup> departed this life, then seized of the manors <sup>x</sup> of Mighenden, Elcombe, Erdescot, and Warder-Castle, in the county of Wilts; Chelcsdon, Minster-Lovel, Norton, Bruyn, Dochelington-Breton, Tichmarsh, Hinton juxta Hulls, with the manor and hundred of Kings-Sutton, in the county of Northampton, and Broughton, in the county of Leicester; leaving by Alionora, his wife, the daughter of William, Lord Zouch of Harringworth, two sons, both of the name of William: the youngest of whom married one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas St. Clere, of Barton St. John, in the county of Oxford, but of him we know nothing farther.

William, Lord Lovel and Holland, eldest son and heir of John Lord Lovel, by the said Alianore la Zouche, his wife, was in 1417, by indenture retained <sup>v</sup> to serve the King with six men at arms, and archers, in his wars of France; and before the end of that year to serve <sup>w</sup> him in his fleet at sea with two men at arms (himself accounted) and four archers. Moreover, in 1422, he was <sup>x</sup> again in those wars of France; and in the 1st of Henry VI. doing homage, had livery <sup>y</sup> of the lands of his inheritance by descent, both from John, Lord Lovel, his father, and Maud, the daughter and heir of Robert de Holland, his grandmother; being <sup>z</sup> 24 years of age, and in the 2d of Henry VI. having married <sup>a</sup> Alice, one of the daughters of John Lord Deincourt, sister and co-heir to *William Lord Deincourt*, (widow of Ralf <sup>b</sup> Boteler, Lord Sudley) performing his fealty, had livery <sup>c</sup> of the lands of that inheritance; which John, Lord Deincourt, her father, married Joan, the daughter and heir of Robert, Lord *Gray of Rotherfield*, son of Bartholomew, Lord Grey, son of John, Lord Grey, by his wife, Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Briant, Lord *Fitzalan of Bedal*. In the 6th of Henry VI. he was also retained by indenture to serve the King in his wars of France, with 20 men of arms, and 80 archers; and in the 29th of Henry VI. procured li-

<sup>q</sup> Monast. Angl. vol. ii. 375. a 46.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid.

<sup>u</sup> Esc. 2 Hen. V. n. 30.

<sup>v</sup> Rot. Fin. 10 Hen. IV. m. 17.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid.

<sup>y</sup> Ex

Autogr. penes Cleric. pell.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid.

<sup>a</sup> Rot. Franc. 9 Hen. V. m. 12.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Fin. 1 Hen. VI. m. 6.

<sup>c</sup> Esc. 1 Hen. VI. n. 51.

<sup>d</sup> Claus.

2 Hen. VI. m. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Esc. 13 Ed. IV. n. 54.

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. VI. m.

cence<sup>r</sup> to deafforest his woods, called Minster woods, in the county of Oxford, with two fields thereunto adjoining, and to impark them. This William, Lord Lovel and Holland, was summoned<sup>b</sup> to parliament from the 3d of Henry IV. till the 33d of Henry VI. inclusive. Though in the 24th of that reign, in consideration of his eminent services in foreign parts, as well in the time of Henry V. as this King, as also by reason of his infirmity of body, he obtained a special exemption from attending parliament for the term of his life. In the 28th of Henry VI. he was made<sup>i</sup> Constable of the castle of Wallingford; but<sup>k</sup> died the 13th of June, the 33d of Henry VI. Alice, his wife, surviving, who in the same year, upon the death of Margaret, her sister, wife of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, without issue, was<sup>l</sup> found to be her next heir, by which means divers fair lordships and lands descended to her, whereof she had special<sup>m</sup> livery soon after. This William, Lord Lovel and Holland, died seized of the following lands<sup>n</sup>, viz. the manors of Rotherhyth and Bermundsey, in the county of Surry; Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford; Waltham, Parva, called Powers-Manors, and Burnels in Berle, in the county of Hertford; Resyngdon, Bassel, in the county of Gloucester; Wevilcote, called Butlers-Court, in the county of Oxford; Minster Lovel, Docklyngton, Norton, Bruyn, and Cheleston, in the county of Oxford; Denford, in the county of Bucks; Elcombe, Blackgrove, Mighenden, Wigtescote, Sulthorpe, Whythyll, Uffecote, Erdescote, and Knoke, in the county of Wilts; the 3d part of the chase of Charnewood, in the county of Leicester; the manors of Cranleye, and Broughton-Lovel, in the county of Berks; the manors of Holgate, Clee, St. Margaret, Wolstanton, Prestes, Weston, Ardulweston, Bollylye, Longfield, Uppington, Wotton, Onebury, Walton, Sutton, Croston, Abbelon, Ewdon, Burnell, Millingchope, Busbury, Longedon, Condovere, Aftewall, Hope, Bowdlers, Wiggecote, Chatwall, Smethecote, Chelton, Acton, Reyner, Caslsley, Ronton, Ambaston, Pulleyleye, Rammeshurst, Streford, Cantelope, Acton-Burnell, and Acton-Pigot, in the county of Salop; the borough of Brackley, the hundred of Sutton, alias Kings-Sutton, the manors of Pokebroke, Duston, Tychemerthe, Kings-Sutton, and Halls, in the county of Northampton; and of the<sup>o</sup> inheritance of Alice, his wife, of the manors of Askeham, and Drynghouse, within the liberty of

<sup>r</sup> Cart. 21 Hen. VI. n. 2. &c.

<sup>b</sup> 28 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 17.

<sup>m</sup> Pat. 34 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 19.

<sup>k</sup> Claus. de iisd. an. in dorso.

<sup>i</sup> Esc. 33 Hen. VI. n. 28.

<sup>n</sup> Esc. 33 Hen. VI. n. 28.

<sup>l</sup> Pat.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid. n. 34.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid.



the city of York, and manor of Baynton, in the county of Ebor; of the manors of Cogges, Herdewyke, Rotherfield, Somerton, and the moiety of the manors of Firngesford, and 4th part of the manor of Stanlanlake, in the county of Oxford; of the manor of Ordton, alias Ulverton in Salihull, in the county of Warwick; of the manor of Shobyndon, East-Claydon, Bold-Claydon, Woburne, and Fryngford, in the county of Bucks; as also the manor of East-Wykham, in the county of Kent; and <sup>p</sup> jointly with the said Alice of the manor and castle of Wardour, and manors of Briddlehurst, Ubbedon-Lovel, and Wamburge, in the county of Wilts, leaving four sons, 1. *John, Lord Lovel and Holland*, the 9th of that name, his heir: 2. *William, Lord Lovel de Morley* (of whom we shall treat hereafter): 3. Robert Lovel, who died without issue: and, 4. Henry Lovel, who was buried in the Crutched Friars, but of whom we know nothing further.

John, Lord Lovel and Holland, (9th of that name) eldest son of William, succeeded his father, and was *Baron of Lovel and Holland, Burnel, Deincourt, Gray of Rotherfield, and Fitzalan of Bedal*, by descent; which John, in the 34th of Henry VI. obtained a <sup>q</sup> patent from the King, to be Chief Forester of the forest of Whichwood, in the county of Northampton; but the scene of affairs soon changed upon the landing<sup>r</sup> of the Duke of York (afterwards King Edward IV.) when this John, Lord Lovel, accompanied by the Lord Scales and Hungerford, entered London, in hopes to retain the citizens in their duty to King Henry, but failing therein, were obliged to fly to the Tower for refuge; soon after which the Yorkists prevailing every-where to the fatal ruin of King Henry, and most of his friends, we find nothing farther memorable of this Lord, till his death, which happened<sup>s</sup> on the 9th of January, in the 4th of Edward IV. He married Joan, sister<sup>t</sup> and heir of *William, Viscount Beaumont*, and left by her, Francis, an only son, his heir; and two daughters, Joan, who became the wife of Sir Brian Stapleton, Knt. and Frideswide, the wife of Sir Edward Norris, neither of whom could inherit any thing, by reason of the attainder of their brother, some years after.

Francis, Lord Lovel and Holland, Burnel, Deincourt, Gray of Rotherfield, and Fitzalan of Bedal, aforementioned, was but nine years old at the death of his father; and notwithstanding the attachment of his father to the house of *Lancaster*, grew

<sup>p</sup> Esc. 33 Henry VI. n. 28.  
& Hollinsh. in eodam anno.  
Nob. by R. B.

<sup>q</sup> Pat. 38 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 15.  
<sup>s</sup> Esc. 1 Hen. VIII. n. 29.

<sup>r</sup> Stow  
<sup>t</sup> Catal. of

up into great favour with the house of York; and in the 22d of Edward IV. being then 27 years of age, went <sup>u</sup> with Richard, Duke of Gloucester, (that King's brother, and afterwards King, by the name of Richard III.) then appointed Lieutenant-general <sup>x</sup> of the English army, into Scotland; and before the end of that year, on the 4th of January, was created <sup>y</sup> Viscount Lovel, and elected a Knight of the Garter. Moreover, being a great friend and favourer of King Richard III. was advanced <sup>z</sup> by him to be Lord Chamberlain of the Household, <sup>a</sup> Constable of the castle of Wallingford, and also of the <sup>b</sup> honour of St. Waleries (antiently the barony of this family at the conquest, and then known by the name of the Barony of Yvery,) as likewise <sup>c</sup> Chief Butler of England, which office the Barons of Yvery of this family had also antiently enjoyed. And having thus twitted interest with this King, adventured himself in battle for him at Bosworth-Field, against Henry, Duke of Richmond, who by the success of that day, obtained the crown, by the title of King Henry VII. In which battle King Richard being slain, and his army totally routed, this Viscount Lovel made shift to escape with his life, and thence flying <sup>d</sup> to St. John's, at Colchester, in Essex, took sanctuary <sup>e</sup> there for a while; but deeming that no safe place, privily got away to <sup>f</sup> Sir Thomas Broughton's, in Lancashire, and (after lying there concealed for some months) from thence into <sup>g</sup> Flanders, to Margaret, Dutchess of Burgundy (sister to the late King Edward IV.) Not long after which he was sent by that Princess into Ireland, with <sup>h</sup> 2000 stout soldiers, under the conduct of Martin Swart, an eminent German commander, on behalf of Lambert Simnel (the counterfeit Duke of York.) From whence he came over into England with John de Pole, Earl of Lincoln, and all the power of that party, in hopes to dethrone the King; but being defeated in the <sup>i</sup> battle of Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, on the 16th of June, in the 3d of Henry VII. underwent the fate of all the chief leaders in that cause, having perished either in that fight, or soon after. Whereupon King Henry aspiring after his great inheritance, attainted this Lord, and confiscated his whole estate, inferior at that time to few or none in this kingdom. He died without issue, and all his titles, viz. that of Viscount Lovel, with those antient baronies of Lovel, Holland, Burnell, Deincourt, Gray of Rotherfield, and Fitz Alan of Bedal, became

<sup>u</sup> Stow's Ann.      <sup>x</sup> Ibid.      <sup>y</sup> Cart. 22 Ed. IV. n. 1.      <sup>z</sup> Pat.  
<sup>1</sup> Rich. III. p. 1. m. 5.      <sup>a</sup> Ibid.      <sup>b</sup> Ibid.      <sup>c</sup> Ibid.      <sup>d</sup> Polyd.  
 Virg. p. 564.      <sup>e</sup> Ibid.      <sup>f</sup> Ibid. 568. n. 30.      <sup>g</sup> Ibid. 572. an. 20.  
<sup>h</sup> Ibid.      <sup>i</sup> Ibid. 574. n. 30.      Stow's Ann.

forfeited to the crown, and remained *extinguished*, till his present Majesty was graciously pleased to revive those of *Lovel and Holland*, in the person of *John, Earl of Egmont*, in consideration of the consanguinity of the said Earl, and his descent both by the *male* and *female* line therefrom.

Notwithstanding which fatal blow, the male line of this branch of this noble family was still continued by *William, Lord Lovel*, of Morley, uncle to Francis, Viscount Lovel, last mentioned, viz. second son of William, Lord Lovel and Holland (by Alice, daughter and heir of John, Lord Deincourt) who obtained of his father's inheritance the <sup>1</sup> manors of *Erdefcote, Bridesmith, and Uppadon-Lovel*, in the county of Wilts. He married <sup>1</sup> *Alianore*, the daughter and sole heir of Robert, Lord Morley, who died in the 21st of Henry VI. 1443. (by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William, Lord Roos) son of Thomas, Lord Morley, who died in the 14th of Henry VI. (by his wife, Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Michael de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk) son of Sir Robert Morley (who died in the lifetime of his father) by his wife, Isabel (daughter of the Lord Molines) eldest son and heir apparent of Thomas, Lord Morley, who died on the 24th of September, in the 4th of Henry V. (by his wife, Joan, daughter of the Lord Despencer) son of William, Lord Morley, who died 1380. (by his wife, Cecily, daughter and at length heir of John, Lord Bardolf) by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Damorie, Knt. by his wife, Elizabeth de Clare, widow of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by his wife, Joan Plantagenet, surnamed Joan of Acres, daughter of King Edward I. Which Thomas, Lord Bardolf, was son of Hugh, Lord Bardolf (who died the 32d of Edward I.) by his wife, Isabel, daughter and coheir of William, Lord Aguillon, by his wife, Margaret de Ripariis, Countess of Devon, daughter and coheir of Warrin Fitz-Gerald, Baron of Stokecurey, in right of his wife, *Alicia de Courcy*, daughter and sole heir of William de Courcy, *Baron of Stokecurey*, in the county of Somerset; which William, Lord Morley, was son of Robert, Lord Morley, who died in France in the 34th of Edward III. (by his wife, Hawisia, sister and sole heir of John, Lord Mareschall, Lord Marshal of Ireland, and daughter of William, Lord Mareschall, who died the 8th of Edward II.) son of John, Lord Mareschall, son of another John, Lord Mareschall (brother of William Mareschall, the great Earl of Pembroke) by his wife, Aliva, daughter and heir of Hubert, Lord Ric, who died in the 18th

\* Esc. 16 Ed. IV, n. 73.

<sup>1</sup> Ex Col. Ar. R. Gl. S.



of Henry II. The abovementioned Alianore, Lady Morley, thus brought to the said William, Lord Lovel, her husband, the baronies <sup>m</sup> of *Morley*, *Marshall*, *Hengham*, and *Rhie*, together with the office of *Hereditary Marshal of Ireland*, who having had respite of his homage, was summoned to parliament in the 9th of Edward IV. 1468, by the title of <sup>n</sup> William Lovel, de Morley Chivaler; and was again called by writ to that parliament intended to be held at York, on the 22d of September, in the same 9th of Edward IV. but before the day assigned, viz. upon the 7th of the same month, he received a new writ from the King<sup>o</sup>, suspending his former summons, because, as the record affirms, there was need of immediate recourse to arms, for resisting that invasion of the French and Scots, with which the kingdom was then threatened: and again was summoned to the parliament held at Westminster, in the 10th of Edward IV. (and 49th of Henry VI.) by the same title. This William, Lord Lovel de Morley, <sup>p</sup> died upon the 23d of July, 1475, seised <sup>q</sup> of the manors of *Erdescot*, *Bridemith*, and *Uppaden-Lovel*; and his wife upon the 28th of August next ensuing, seised <sup>r</sup> of the manors of *Halingbury-Morley* in the county of Essex; *Walkern* in the county of Hertford; *Heyngham*, *Swanton*, *Morley*, *Buxton*, *Matsale*, *Hocheryng*, *Albye*, *Folsham*, and the *Hundred of Fourbo*, in Norfolk; as also of *Shobington*, *East Claydon*, *Crawley*, and *Wobourne-Deincourt*, in the county of Bucks; leaving one son, Henry Lovel, Lord <sup>s</sup> Morley, and one daughter, Alice.

This Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, was little more than ten years old at the time of the death of his father and mother, but had special livery <sup>t</sup> of all his lands upon attaining his full age in 1489: soon after which, he vested the <sup>u</sup> manors of Hingham, Buxton, and the Hundred of Fourbo, in Sir William Boleyn, Knt. and Thomas Woodhouse, senior, as trustees for the payment of his debts; but being afterwards sent <sup>v</sup> into Flanders with the Lord Daubinie, and others, in aid of Maximilian, King of the Romans, whose subjects in those parts had then rebelled against him, he was there unhappily killed <sup>w</sup> by a gun-shot at Dixmude, in the same year, from whence his body being carried to Calais, was there interred; and thus dying without issue <sup>x</sup>, Alice, his sister, became his heir. He married <sup>y</sup> Elizabeth de la Pole, daughter of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister to King Edward IV. and to King Richard III.

<sup>m</sup> Efc. 16 Ed. IV. n. 73.      <sup>n</sup> Ibid.      <sup>o</sup> Dugd. Summons to Parliament.  
<sup>p</sup> Efc. 16 Ed. IV. n. 73.      <sup>q</sup> Ibid.      <sup>r</sup> Ibid.      <sup>s</sup> Pat. 4 Hen. VII. p. 1.  
<sup>t</sup> Ibid.      <sup>u</sup> Blomfield's History of Norfolk.      <sup>x</sup> Holingth. in eodem anno.  
<sup>y</sup> Ex Coll. R. Gl. S.      <sup>z</sup> Ibid.      <sup>a</sup> Cat. of Nob. by R. B.

By which great alliance this Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, became nephew to those Kings last mentioned, and cousin-german to King Henry VII. who married the daughter of King Edward IV. This *Elizabeth*, Lady Morley, was also heiress (by the extinction of all her brothers and sisters) to John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, her brother, who was *declared heir apparent* to the crown, by King Richard III. his uncle; but the effect of that settlement, which brought this family so near to the succession of the crown, was destroyed by that revolution which established Henry VII. upon the throne. All that we shall add of this lady is, that she survived her husband many years, and though a woman of more than common beauty, resisted all temptations to a second marriage, leading a most exemplary life of virtue in the state of widowhood till her death, which happened in the 52d year of her age, in the year —. She lies buried in the church of Halingbury-Morley, in Essex, where her nephew, Henry Parker, Lord Morley, of whom we shall hereafter come to speak, erected a monument to her memory, with the subjoined inscription still remaining thereon.

The male line of this branch of the house of Yvery, Barons Lovel and Holland, Burrell, Deincourt, Gray of Rotherfield, Fitz Alan of Bedal, Morley, Marshall, Hengham, and Rhie, and Viscount Lovel, being thus determined, it remains only to treat of *Alice Lovel*, sister and sole heiress of Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, last mentioned. Which Alice, in the 4th of Henry VII. thus succeeding to her brother, brought her title to the baronies of *Morley, Marshall, Hengham, and Rhie* (which had fortunately escaped those attainders that had extinguished so many others of this family) together with that of the hereditary office of *Lord Marshal of Ireland*, to her husband, *Sir William Parker, Knt. Lord Morley*, in her right; which said *Sir William Parker* married this lady before the year 1475, the 15th of Edward IV. with whom, and with Richard, Duke of Gloucester, his brother, he was in great favour; the latter of whom, in the 22d of Edward IV. he

*Elizabetha, Ducis Suffolciæ illa, atque inclyti viri Henrici Lovel, Morlei Domini Uxor, tanto Maritum amore prosequabatur, ut in prælio contra Gallos ictu pilæ æneæ mortuo, de secundis nuptiis, ut cogitaret nunquam postea adduci potuit, sed florenti ætate, corporisq; non mediocri pulchritudine ad mortem usque viduam permanere voluit. — Aliis Mulieribus rarissimum castitatis exemplum. — Vixit Ann. 51. — Ob. Anno —. Bene merenti posuit Henricus Parker, nepos, Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus.*

*In Ecclesia de Halingbury-Morley, in com. Essex.*

*c* Blomfield's Hist. of the Co. of Norfolk.

*d* Ex Coll. R. Gl. S.

attended

attended to the wars of Scotland, and having entered Edinburgh with him, was, for his valour and conduct in that expedition, there knighted by him on St. James's eve in that year. And the said Duke of Gloucester having soon after attained the crown, which he bore under the title of Richard III. was made a *Privy Counsellor*, and *Standard-bearer* to that Prince; but upon the accession of King Henry VII. he fell into utter disgrace, insomuch that he was neither summoned to parliament, nor suffered to assume the office of Marshal of Ireland, but lay imprisoned in the Tower during that whole reign, and until the 2d of Henry VIII. 1510, in which year he died by violent means, as his epitaph in the church of Halingbury (subjoined) declares.

This Alice Lovel, Lady Morley, after the death of the said Sir William Parker, took to her second husband Sir Edward Howard, Knight of the Garter, (2d son to Thomas Duke of Norfolk) Admiral of England, with whom she lived not long, he being killed before Brest in Brittany on the 25th of April, 1513, leaving no issue; she herself dying in 1518. In her will, which was dated the 9th of April, and proved on the 22d of February following, in that year<sup>f</sup>, she orders her body to be buried in the parish-church of St. Andrew's, of Yngham in Norfolk; she bequeaths to *Henry Parker, Lord Morley, her son and heir*, her bed of cloth of gold and tawney velvet, also her best bason and ewer of silver, and parcel gilt, a bowl gilt, with a cover gilt with her Lord's arms and her's upon it; a standing cup with a cover, gilt, that was gotten by her ancestors, and all the ornaments of her chapel, with other parcels of plate; also various other legacies to her two daughters, Jane and Alice Parker, and to Sir Thomas Lovel,

\* *Epitaphium Gulielmi Parker, præclari Equites Aurati Morlei Domini.*

En qui securâ procedis menti parumper  
Hospes, siste gradum, verbaque pauca lege.  
Hic jaceo, ut cernis, Gulielmus nomine Parker,  
Eques præclaris nobilitatus avis,  
Dum vixi, vixi multis præcharus amicis,  
Vi tamen heu perii. Quantum inimicitiae  
Conquerar, an taceam mecumque ut luserit olim  
Fortuna instabili dum stetit illa rotâ?  
Nil querar, O hospes; pateant mihi limina cæli  
Accedant votis fac tua vota precor.

Vixit Ann. 56. Ob. Ann. 1510.

Patri bene merenti gratissimus filius,  
Henricus Parker, Eques Auratus,  
Morlei Dominus posuit.

<sup>f</sup> Ex Reg. Curiae Prerog. Cantuar. Ayloffe.



Knight of the Garter, then Treasurer with the King's Grace, &c.—Most probably, in pursuance of this her will, she was at first interred in the church of Hyngham, before-mentioned; but Henry Parker, Lord Morley, her son, piously desiring to transmit the memory of his Noble ancestors to future ages, erected a marble monument in the church of *Halingbury-Morley*, which, as his own epitaph recites, he designed for the common place of burial of his family, and caused the bones of his grandmother, of his father and mother, and of his wife, to be there entombed; at which time, doubtless, he removed the body of this Alice Lovel to the said church of Halingbury, where her epitaph, among those of many others of his ancestors, remain, in the words <sup>z</sup> beneath inserted.

Of this *Alice Lovel*, Lady Morley, and *Sir William Parker*, her husband, the direct and lineal descendant, and the sole heir-male, was the late *Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, Bart.* and likewise the last male heir of that house, whose sister, *Catharine Parker*, became the wife of *John*, first *Earl of Egmont*, and was mother to the late *Earl*; by which marriage the blood and pretensions of the said Alice Lovel, heiress of this line of the house of *Yvery*, derived into itself, viz. into that of which the present *Earl* is the chief, and which is now the only branch of the same stock subsisting in the male-line at this day. But the intermediate descents from the said Alice Lovel, and the said *Sir William Parker*, to the present *Earl*, we shall defer to recite till we come to give the direct deduction thereof in the due order of time and place, which will be when we have carried down the account of the line of the *Earl of Egmont* to the period of that marriage of the said *Catharine Parker* with the said late *Earl*.

We therefore now return to <sup>h</sup> *Richard*, the 5th or youngest son of *William Gouel de Perceval* (the first who was called *Lovel*)<sup>1</sup> and brother to *William*, surnamed *Lovel*, father to *William*, Baron *Lovel of Dockinges*; which *Richard* retaining the primitive and paternal name of his family, delivered

<sup>z</sup> Nobilis heu tristi concessit femina fato  
Cujus in hoc tumultu condita membra jacent,  
Morlei dicta Domina cui Alicia nomen  
A Lovello fuit. Vivat ubique precor.  
Maribus enituit clavis, et stemmate clara,  
Aurea nunc inter sydera clara nitet.  
Corpus terra tenet, sed spiritus alta polorum  
Regna tenet felix. Hoc Deus ipse velit.

Vixit Ann. 60. Ob. Ann. 1518. Matri benemerenti posuit filius  
gratissimus Henricus Parker, Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus.

<sup>h</sup> Vide Camden's Remains.

<sup>1</sup> Biblioth. Harley. No. 1417. 75.

it down to his descendants, and is lineal ancestor of the present Earl. What portion of his father's inheritance came to his share, is not farther known, than that he received lands in *Stawel*, in the county of *Somerſet*, parcel of the lands given to his grandfather *Aſcelin* at the Conqueſt; for there is extant a record in the Cotton library, wherein he granted to the monks of Thame<sup>k</sup>, by the name of Richard de Perceval, the ſon of William Luvel, in pure and perpetual alms, one furlong of land in *Stawell*, and two plough lands and two tofts in the ſame town, which belonged formerly to *Aſcelin de Yvery*, his grandfather, by the gift of William the Baſtard. He granted likewise, at the ſame time, the plough lands of *Bedecombe*, which he the ſaid Richard had received from William de Moion<sup>l</sup>, in marriage with his daughter; to which deed aſſented Robert Hamelin, and Richard his ſons.

In 1161, he was charged for his lands in the county of *Somerſet*, upon the ſcutage levied for the expedition to Thoulouſe, at the rate of two marks for each knight's fee: as likewiſe, in 1168, upon the aid levied for the marriage of Maud, the King's eldeſt daughter, to Henry, Duke of Saxony; and being nearly related to Richard de Clare, Earl of Striguil, ſurnamed *Strongbow* (whoſe mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Earl of Mellent, and ſiſter to the mother of this Richard) accompanied him in his Irifh expedition. Upon the ſcutage of Wales in 1189, he was aſſeſſed again; after which, in the year 1191, he was abroad with King Richard I. in the Holy Land, and (as Joſephus Iſcanus<sup>m</sup>, Secretary to that Prince, who wrote a particular account of that expedition, relates) a principal commander in the Engliſh army there; but being diſabled by the loſs of his leg, in an action againſt the Saracens, he returned home<sup>n</sup>. In 1197, we find him, together with Henry Luvel, aſſeſſed in the 3d and 4th ſcutage, at twenty ſhillings for every fee, to defray the expences of the Norman army; and afterwards, upon the aid in ° 1201, he was charged again, together with Ralph, the ſon and heir of Henry Luvel, before-mentioned; but dying, as it is preſumed, not long after, was buried in the church of Weſton-in-Gordano, in the county of *Somerſet*, with the following inſcription:

*Orate pro Anima Rycardi Perceval qui Militavit in  
Terra Sancta com Rege Rycardo, A. C. MCXC.*

He married the daughter of *William de Moion*, or Mohun, Lord of *Dunſter*, in the county of *Somerſet*, who, by ſome

<sup>k</sup> Ex Autograph. penes Robertum Cotton Mil.  
Ducem de Chandos.

<sup>n</sup> Rot. Pip.

<sup>l</sup> A. D. 1161.

<sup>o</sup> Ibid.

<sup>m</sup> Penes

of the historians in the reign of King Stephen, was stiled Earl of Somerset and Dorset; by whom he had Robert, Hamelin, and Richard.

Robert, the eldest, seems to have succeeded his father before 1202; for in the pipe-roll of that year he is charged to the King fifteen marks for the seizin of the lands of *Bodecombe*, which he held of William de Moion, and then paid ten marks thereof into the King's Exchequer. But the said Robert and Hamelin dying without issue,

Their brother, Richard de Perceval, 2d of that name, the youngest son of Richard, continued the line; of whom we know nothing farther, than that he was with his father in the Holy Land; that he joined with him in the grant to the monks of Thame, as afore said, and was buried also in the church of Weston, where his monument subsisted in the year 1692. He left three sons, *Robert*<sup>p</sup>, *Hugh*<sup>q</sup>, and *John*<sup>r</sup>, as appears by a deed of the said John, which will be hereafter mentioned.

Robert de Perceval, eldest son of Richard, holding *Clywere* in the county of Somerset, and other large estates of the honour of Gloucester, then enjoyed by the house of Clare, became an early adventurer in Ireland, where it is presumed that this family had acquired some property before, and in 1261 went over with Richard de Marleé, Stephen de Burgo<sup>s</sup>, and near 20 men at arms, where he behaved with so much valour, that he acquired great possessions, which induced him to remain there, and to resign his paternal estate, or great part thereof, in the county of Somerset, to his brothers. His services to the state were so considerable, that he received summons, as a *Baron of that realm*, to the parliament holden at Dublin, 1285<sup>t</sup>; but dying the same year, left two sons, *Richard*, the 2d Baron, who dying without issue the same year, his brother *Robert* became the 3d Baron, and was a man of great consideration in the county of Meath, in which he was seated near Portlester, and is presumed to have built the castle of *Norrach* there. His name is entered in two rolls of the *Barons* of Ireland, and in 1301 he received letters from King Edward I.<sup>u</sup> requiring his attendance in the Scottish wars; and also other letters of credence from that Prince: <sup>x</sup> but two years after, engaging in a battle with the Irish<sup>v</sup>, was slain the 22d of October, 1303; and having been a great benefactor to the priory of Youghal, was buried there. He married Grace, eldest daughter of

<sup>p</sup> Title-deeds to the manor of Fairfield, penes Tho. Palmer de Fairfield, in Com. Somst.

<sup>q</sup> Annal. o Dempfie.

<sup>r</sup> Charta Johannis de Perceval Monachis

de Tham. in Bib. Cotton, ut postea.

<sup>s</sup> Annal. o Dempfie, fol. 364.

<sup>t</sup> Ex

Rot. Claus. Hibernia.

<sup>u</sup> Rot. Claus. in Turri Londini.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid.

<sup>y</sup> Annals

of Ireland.



Maurice, the 2d Baron of Kerry (ancestor to the present Earls of Kerry and Shelburne) and left an only son <sup>z</sup>, *Thomas*, Lord Perceval, the 4th Baron, who dying without issue in 1312, the title ceased.

We now revert to *John* <sup>a</sup> and *Hugh*, the 2d and 3d brothers of Robert (the first Lord Perceval in Ireland) and sons of Richard de Perceval, before-mentioned. Which John and Hugh de Perceval, as appears by the title-deeds of the manor of *Fairfield*, near *Stoke-courcy*, in the county of Somerset, were witnesses (and therein called brothers) to a charter (without date, but made in the reign of Henry III.) of Philip <sup>b</sup> de Columbariis, or Columbers, a great Baron of that age, the capital seat of whose barony was *Stowey*, under *Quantock Hills*, in the said county, and bounded by the manors and lands of this family in those parts.

In 1277, the said Hugh <sup>c</sup> de Perceval granted and quitted claim in favour of the said John (there surnamed *de Watton*, but stiled in the same deed his brother) to all the rights that he might have in *Lymbery*, a manor there adjoining, in the county of Somerset; which deed was dated at *Lymbery*, and witnessed by William de Vernay, Lord of *Fairfield*, John de Perceval, and others.

Of this Hugh we know nothing farther; but John de Perceval, his brother, surnamed *de Watton*, continued the line; and in the year 1260, received <sup>d</sup> summons among the Barons to attend the King at Shrewsbury upon the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin, with horse and arms, to war against <sup>e</sup> Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. In 1277, he did his homage for that part of his estate held by knights service, of William de Vernay, Lord of *Fairfield*, viz. the manors of *Gorville*, *Lymbury*, and *Watton*, in the county of Somerset; from which last it is evident, that he assumed for a time his name <sup>f</sup>. There is likewise extant a deed in the Cotton library, bearing date at *Stawel*, in which (by the name of John, the son of Richard) he grants to the monks of Thame one yard land in the town of Bodecombe <sup>g</sup>, adjoining on the north to a certain plowland, which the said monks received formerly of the gift of Richard de Perceval, the son of William Luvel, his grandfather, in pure and perpetual alms; to which deed were witnesses his brothers, *Robert* and *Hugh*, his sons, *Roger*, *John*, and *Ascelin*, Robert de Chen <sup>h</sup>, and others; but in 1281, he

<sup>z</sup> Annals of Ireland.      <sup>a</sup> Title-deeds of Fairfield, in com. Somf. penes Peregrine Palmer, Ar. nunc Dom. de Fairfield.      <sup>b</sup> Dugdale's Baronage, sub tit. Columbers.      <sup>c</sup> Title-deeds, ut supra.      <sup>d</sup> Claus. 4 Hen. III. m. 9. dorso. de exercitu Walliæ.      <sup>e</sup> Title-deeds, ut supra.      <sup>f</sup> In Bibl. Cotton.      <sup>g</sup> Ex Charta penes Robertum Cotton Militem.      <sup>h</sup> Title-deeds; ut supra.

died,

died, having had issue by two wives, viz. by the 1st (Alice<sup>1</sup>, sister to Odo de Dampmartin, in the county of Surry) three sons, before-mentioned, viz. *Roger*, *John*, and *Ascelin*; and by the 2d, whose name is not known, a son, *Henry*; of which *Roger*, the eldest, continued the descent in a direct male line to the present *Earl of Egmont*; and *Henry* was founder of a considerable branch of this family, which subsisted in the male line till 1485.

To prevent confusion in deducing the principal line of the said *Roger*, and farther, because little account has been yet given of this other branch, we shall first trace the descent from the said *Henry Perceval*, son, by another venter, of John de Perceval, or de Watton, above-mentioned; which Henry<sup>2</sup> is ascertained only by one title-deed, (now in the hands of Peregrine Palmer, Esq; present lord of the manor of Fairfield) relating to a claim of John Perceval of Coreville, in 1464, to a right of common in *East-Quantoch*, and *la Westmore*, in com. Somerset, obtained by this Henry de Perceval (ancestor to the said John) from William de Vernay, Lord of Fairfield, in the time of Edward I. The said Henry left two sons, John and Richard; and that he died in the lifetime of his father, or soon after his decease, seems more than probable, as his father, John, surnamed *de Watton*, was living in 1277, and his son, John de Perceval, did homage for the estate in 1281.

John<sup>1</sup> de Perceval, eldest son of the said Henry, Lord of Coreville, Lymbury, and Watton, did homage for the estates which he held of William de Vernay, son of William, paying relief for the same in 1281, but died five<sup>m</sup> years after, viz. on the Tuesday next after the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, 1286.

To whom Sir Richard de Perceval, his brother, surnamed *de Coreville*, now *Corril* (who was born in 1260) succeeded, and being then of full age<sup>n</sup>, paid relief for the lands which his said brother John held at the time of his decease, viz. in *Fairfield*, *Lymbury*, *Sydenham*, and *Watton*<sup>o</sup>. Which Richard was in the wars of Scotland, where he bore upon his banner the arms of his family, but with the tinctures counterchanged, viz. the *Field* and the *three Cross-pattees Gules*, and the *Chief Argent*, as a difference from the arms of the elder branch. It appears that he was living in 1332, but died before 1350<sup>p</sup>; for in the year last mentioned, Johanna, then his widow, together with John<sup>q</sup>, Walter<sup>r</sup>, and Richard<sup>s</sup> Perceval, laid claim to certain lands in

<sup>1</sup> Affiz. Hill. 9 Hen. III.  
deeds, ut supra.

<sup>2</sup> Title-deeds, ut supra.

<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>m</sup> Title-

Septimo temp. Ed. I.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid.

<sup>o</sup> In Libro Militum portans Banneria in Bello

<sup>p</sup> Title deeds, ut supra,

<sup>q</sup> Ibid,

<sup>r</sup> Ibid.

<sup>s</sup> Ibid,

Fairfield, and being <sup>t</sup> sworn in court, presented an evidence, which had been before produced in the same place upon the Sunday next after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, by the said late Richard Perceval, formerly husband of the said Joan, and father by her of the said John, Walter, and Richard Perceval, as the deed recites. Concerning Richard, the youngest of which sons, we have no farther account; but Walter, the 2d son, having married Joan <sup>u</sup>, sister of Gilbert de Hywish, the said Joan, in 1387 (at that time the widow of the said Walter) conveyed to her brother, Gilbert de Hywish, all her rights in her lands and tenements in *East Quantoch*.

John de Perceval, the eldest of the three said sons, succeeded to the estate <sup>x</sup>, but departed this life in 1415, seised of the manors of *Lymbury*, *Coreville*, &c. and many other estates in *Westlake*, *Clafferd*, *Sinderland*, and *Sydenham*, in the county of Somerset, all held by knights service; leaving by Margaret <sup>y</sup>, his wife, a son, John, his heir; in which year, viz. 1415, the said Margaret Perceval obtained from John de Vernay, then Lord of Fairfield, a release of certain lands in *Estrecholt* (now *Alholt*) near *Quantoch*, in the said county.

John de Perceval <sup>z</sup>, son and heir of the said John and Margaret, at the time of his father's death, was 40 years of age, and became Lord of Coreville, Lymbury, Watton, with many other fair possessions in those parts, and lived to a great age, but dying in or about 1455, eighty years old, left two <sup>a</sup> sons, Hugh and John, and two daughters, Joan and Margaret, all in their minority.

Hugh Perceval, the eldest son, succeeded his father John, as before observed, in 1455, and being then under age; John de Vernay, Lord of Fairfield, released to Margaret before-mentioned, the widow of John de Perceval, <sup>b</sup> father of the last mentioned John, and grandfather of the said Hugh, all his right, title, or claim to the wardship and custody of the two manors of Coreville and Lymbury, during the minority of the said Hugh.—But he dying in or before 1464, without issue, was succeeded by John.

<sup>c</sup> John Perceval, Lord of Coreville, and brother and heir of Hugh, in the same year 1464, laid claim to the common of pasture in la Westmore, and East Quantoch in the county of Somerset, as above-mentioned; and exhibiting two charters, viz. one from William de Vernay to Henry de Perceval, his ancestor (as he is stiled in that record) of which charter mention has been made above; as likewise another charter from Ralph de Vernay, justified his right thereto.—This John, the last

<sup>t</sup> Title-deeds, ut supra,

<sup>u x y z a b c</sup> Ibid.



male of *his line*<sup>d</sup>, died on the Sunday next after the feast of All Souls, A. D. 1485, seised of the manors of Coreville and Lymbury, and many other lands and tenements in *Stoford, East-Quantoeh, Dodington, Stokecurcy, Durbrow, Fairfield, &c.* with common of Turbary in *La Westmore, &c.* in the county of Somerset; *John Everard*, the son of *Joan*, eldest sister of the said *John Perceval*, and *Margaret* his other sister, then the wife of *John Willems*, or *Williams*, being found his next heirs; which *John Everard* was then above 20 years of age, and *Margaret* 35 years old and upwards. Which *Margaret* became sole heir to this branch by the death of the said *John Everard* soon after, and left a son<sup>e</sup>, *Sir Reginald Williams*, Knight, father of *Sir John Williams* of Burfield, in the county of Berks, who had two sons, *Reginald* and *John*, of whom *John* the second son was by *Queen Mary I.* solemnly created *Baron<sup>f</sup> Williams of Thame*, in the county of Oxford, at the palace of St. James's, on the 5th day of April, in the first year of her reign, 1553, from whose heirs general descend the present Earl of Abingdon and the Lord Viscount Wenman.

Having thus fully traced the branch of the Percevals of Coreville, we shall only add, that in 1492, seven years after the decease of the said *John Perceval*<sup>g</sup>, *Sir Reginald Williams* beforementioned having vested the manors of Coreville and Lymbury, (and part of the lands so descended to him, in right of *Margaret Perceval* his mother) in the Lord *Zouche*, *Sir John Dawbeney*, and others his trustees, they were sold by him, together with the capital messuage of Coreville, to *Sir Baldwin Malet*, Knight, then Lord of the manor of *Enmore* adjacent thereto, and in the same county, and part thereof is now the estate of the present *Earl of Egmont*.

We now revert to \* *Roger de Perceval* the eldest son of *John de Perceval* surnamed de Watton, by *Alicia Dampmartin* his first wife, from whom the present Earl of Egmont immediately in the direct male line descends, which *Sir Roger Perceval*, was Lord of *East-Quantoeh, Eastbury, Stawell, Bridcot, &c.* in the county of Somerset<sup>h</sup>, 1281, was charged to the King for half a Knight's fee in *Bodecombe*, in the same county; and in 1281, succeeded, upon the death of *Sir John Breteche*, his wife's father, to the large estate of that family, viz. the manors of *Carhampton, Thrubwell*, alias *Trebbeville*, and another half Knight's fee in *Bodecombe, &c.* in the county of Somerset,

<sup>d</sup> Title deeds ut supra.    <sup>e</sup> Ibid.    <sup>f</sup> Dugdale Baronage sub tit. Williams de Thame.    <sup>g</sup> Title deeds ut supra.    <sup>h</sup> Placit de Banco Reg. 13 Hen. VI. Mich. Rot. 40.    <sup>i</sup> Ex. Lib. Auxil. in Scaccar. 9 Edw. I. A. D. 1281.    <sup>j</sup> Esch. post mort. Johannis Breteche, in Turri Londini, 15 Edw. I.

(his wife being then 16 years of age,) and doing his homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance in the same year. In 1290, at the Parliament then held after the feast of St. Michael, he petitioned the King for remission of the fine which had been laid upon him, for having taken certain sums of money of Walter Parson of Mulso, who had fled upon an indictment of murder; the said Roger pretending that his goods and chattels were forfeited to him, whereas in truth they were escheated to the crown. In 1295, he was summoned among the Barons to the great council or parliament, held at Newcastle, previous to the wars of Scotland, against *John Baliol*, whom King Edward had promoted to that throne, and who had entered into an alliance against him with the French King. The next year, 1296, he had another summons to attend the King at London, upon the Sunday after the octave of St. John the Baptist, well provided with horse and arms, in order to assist *Guy Earl of Flanders*, at that time invaded by Philip King of France. This Lord Roger Perceval is said to have been slain at the battle of *Bannockburn* in Scotland; but it is certain, by record, that he died between the years 1310 and 1314<sup>k</sup>.

He married Joan, the daughter and heir of *Sir John de Breteche*, son of another *Sir John*, by the daughter of *Ralph Lord Boteler* \* of *Overley*, widow of *Warin de Rawleigh*, (which family of Breteche descended from a younger branch of the Counts of Guisnes in Flanders) and by her had issue two sons, Sir John his heir, and Richard, who in 1318 was presented by his mother to the church of *Exford* upon *Exmore*, in the county of Somerset.

† Sir John Perceval, Lord of *Eastbury*, Carhampton, Troberville, Bodecombe, &c. in the year 1300, though under age, and his father living, was returned a knight to serve for the county of Warwick, in the Parliament held at Lincoln<sup>m</sup>; and a writ was issued for payment of his wages by the county, for his services therein. In 1302 he was Knight of the shire for the county of Somerset. In 1314, upon the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, he appears to have held *Chwyere* in the county of Somerset, of that honour by Knight's service. And in 1324, he was Knight of the shire, and returned in<sup>n</sup> chancery one of the men at arms in the county of Warwick, by the name of Sir John Perceval of Somerset, Knight. He made a large addition to his estate, by his marriage with<sup>o</sup>

<sup>k</sup> Esch. post mort. Gilb. Com. Glouc.

<sup>\*</sup> Camden's *Ruffet* folio Pe-

digrees.

<sup>†</sup> Placit de Banco Regis Mich. 13. Hen. VIII. Rot. 40.

<sup>m</sup> Rot. Claus. in Turri Londini decad. Annó.

<sup>n</sup> In capell. Rotulor.

<sup>o</sup> Ex

Registro. Bathon. & Wellen. Bp. Ralf, fol. 13. A. D. 1329. 3. Edw. III.

174 *Perceval, Lord Lovel and Holland.*

*Milicent*, daughter and heir to *Laurence* (surnamed from his mother) *de Sancto Mauro*, son and heir of *Simon de Ludgate*, by *Maud*, daughter and heir of *Peter de Sancto Mauro*, Lord of *Weston-Gordain* and *Kingslon-Seymour* in the county of *Somerset*; and <sup>p</sup> dying 1339, (having never had summons to parliament, a discontinuance frequent in those days) left issue by her, (who <sup>q</sup> re-married the year after with *John de Kanford*) two sons, *John*, who died before 1346; and

*Sir Walter Perceval* <sup>r</sup>, Lord of *Eastbury*, *Trobbeville*, *Bridcote*, *Bodecombe*, *Weston-in-Gordano*, &c. in the county of *Somerset*; who was but 14 years old at his father's death, and put under the guardianship of *Sir Richard de Acton*, Knight; in the 20th of *Edward III.* and the 21st year of his age, he was in the wars of *France* at the memorable battle of *Cressy*, in which ten Princes, eighty Bannerets, 1200 Knights, and 30,000 soldiers of the *French* were slain, and so far a partner in the glory of that day, that he was knighted by the King in the field <sup>†</sup>; but died in 1349, in the 24th year of his age. He married *Alice*, daughter and heir of *William de Acton*, from whom, in process of time, a great inheritance devolved upon this house; and by her, who survived him many years, had issue three sons, viz. 1. *John*, who died young; 2. *Sir Ralph*, who became his heir; and 3. *Sir John Perceval*, Knight, who forfeited his estate for practising with the malecontents at the time of the insurrection of *Walter the Tyler*, against King *Richard II.*

<sup>s</sup> *Sir Ralph Perceval*, (first of that name, born about 1347, succeeded his father *Walter*, and in 1349, appears to have been in ward to *Hugh Lord de Despenfer*, one of the heirs of the honour of *Gloucester*; of which honour he held *Clywere* and *Thrubwell* by Knight's service. Besides which he had other great possessions, viz. the manors of *Eastbury* and *Carhampton*, *Bodecombe*, *Weston-in-Gordano*, *Bridcot*, *Avele*, *Huntspil*, *Lymplesham*, *Chedder*, *Axebrugge*, *Cokelake*, *Wedmore*, *Nye*, *Sandford*, *Makkesmulle*, *Wynscombe*, *Wyntred*, *Barton*, *Wodeberg*, *Compton-Episcopi*, *Draycot*, *Rolleston*, *Rowberugh*, &c. in the county of *Somerset*; and the manor of *Downhatherley*, &c. in the county of *Gloucester*. He died between the 4th of *January* and the 24th of *March*, A. D. 1402, about the 54th year of his age; leaving by *Elizabeth*, his wife, (who appears to have been the daughter and heir of *John de Wyke* of *Ninehead*, *Flory*, and *Wythele*, in the county of *Somerset*) three sons, *John*, *Richard*, and <sup>t</sup> *Walter*.

<sup>p</sup> Affiz. in divers Comit. 14 *Edward III.* Som. <sup>q</sup> Ibid. <sup>r</sup> Placit de Banco Regis, 13 H. VIII. Mich. Rot 40. <sup>†</sup> Visitat. Dorset. & Somerset, in the Museum. <sup>s</sup> Placit coram Rege. 13 H. VIII. Rot. 40. Mich. <sup>t</sup> Rot Fin. 3 H. VI. M. 10 A. D. 1425.



John (the 5th of that name) succeeded his father Ralph, and was charged for his lands held by Knight's service, as of the honour of <sup>a</sup> Lancaster, immediately after his death in the same year, upon the aid levied on <sup>w</sup> occasion of the marriage of *Blanch*, the King's daughter, with the *Emperor Henry*. In 1414, he was charged for his lands held by Knight's service of the honour of Gloucester. But he died between that year and 1420, without <sup>x</sup> issue.

To him succeeded Sir <sup>r</sup> Robert Perceval, Lord of *Eastbury* and *Weston-in-Gordano*, (third of that name) his brother, to whom in 1425, the King <sup>z</sup> committed the custody of the manors of *Ninehead*, *Flory*, and *Wythele*, in the county of Somerset, to which he then laid claim. Two years after, he was charged upon the aid then levied for several Knights fees in *Avels*, *Bridcot*, and *Weston-in-Gordano*, in the same county. He died between the years 1433 and 1436, leaving by his wife Agnes (the daughter of Sir Richard Arthur of Clopton-in-Gordano) a son named *John*, and two of the name of *Ralf*.

Sir John Perceval, the eldest, (sixth of that name) inherited the estate; but he, dying in the 17th of Henry VI. was succeeded by his second brother, *Ralf*.

<sup>a</sup> This *Ralf* Perceval, Lord of *Eastbury*, *Weston*, *Tykenham*, &c. (second of that name) upon the 11th of May 1455<sup>b</sup>, did homage for a part of his estate, then held by Knight's service, as of the honour of Dunster; and, in the following year, upon the 3d of February<sup>c</sup>, joined with his wife Joan de Bosco, daughter of William de Bosco, Lord of *Tykenham*, in the county of Somerset, in a settlement of that place upon *Ralf Perceval*, his younger brother, who is the lineal ancestor of the present Earl of *Egmont*. This *Ralf* Perceval the elder, as he is called in the Record<sup>d</sup>, died on April the 9th, 1477, leaving three sons, Richard, John; and *Ralf*, and a daughter, Joan.

<sup>e</sup> Richard Perceval, Lord of *Eastbury*, *Weston*, &c. (fourth of that name) was born in 1446, and succeeded his father, being 30 years of age. He married Catherine, one of the coheirs of ——— Hampton, in the county of Somerset, and had by her three sons, Richard, *Ralf*, and William. He<sup>f</sup> died in 1482, at or near London, upon the 13th of July, in the 36th year of his age, and was buried in the church of *Weston-Gordein*, where his monument still remains.

<sup>a</sup> In Officio Ducat. Lancastria Reg. Ayloff. <sup>w</sup> Ibid. <sup>x</sup> Placit de Banco, Hill. 5 H. VI. <sup>y</sup> Placit coram Rege 13 H. VIII. Rot. 40. Mich. <sup>z</sup> Rot. Fin. 3 H. VI. M. 10. <sup>a</sup> Placit de banco Regis, Mich. 13 H. VIII. Rot 40. <sup>b</sup> Ex Autograph. in Castro de Dunster. <sup>c</sup> Fine Somf. 34 H. VI. <sup>d</sup> Efc. post mortem Domini Radulfi Perceval, 17 E. IV. in Turri Lond. No. 9. <sup>e</sup> Placit de banco Regis Mich. 13 H. VIII. Rot. 40. <sup>f</sup> Efc. post mortem Ricardi Perceval, 22 E. IV. in Turri Londini.

Richard Perceval, (fifth of that name) his eldest son and heir, (born in 1473) was but nine years old at his father's death; and notwithstanding his tender age, had been already married, (as the Record affirms positively) a long time to Agnes, the daughter of John Staunton, Esq; then of large possessions, in the county of Somerset. But he and both his brothers dying without issue soon after,

Sir John Perceval, Lord of *Eastbury*, *Weston-in-Gordano*, &c. (seventh of that name<sup>b</sup>), their uncle, (born in 1447) viz. 2d son of Ralf the 2d, succeeded to them, and did his homage for the<sup>1</sup> estate upon the 6th of May, 1496. Which John having married Joan, the daughter and coheir of Thomas Chedder, Esq; or, according to other authorities, the daughter of Sir John Newton, and widow of Richard Kyng of Kingston-Seymour, in the county of Somerset, Esq; by that Lady left a son, James, and a daughter, who became wife of Gilbert Cogan of Huntspill, Esq; a great family in those parts. And dying on September 25th, 1498, (about the 50th year of his age) was succeeded by

The said Sir James Perceval<sup>1</sup>, (first of that name) was born in 1468, and did homage upon the 28th of November following his father's decease, being then 30 years of age. In 1501, upon the marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales, to the Princess Catherine of Arragon, he was returned as one of those proper to be made a Knight of the Bath upon that great solemnity. In 1524, after a long dispute at law, he recovered from the Lady Elizabeth, widow of Richard, son of Sir John Newton, the presentation of the church of *Exford*, a great living, dependant upon his *manor of Eastbury*, which had been usurped for above a hundred years successively, by Sir Richard Chedder, Knight, Talbot Viscount Lisle, and Sir John Newton, Knight; which pleading is a very remarkable record, setting forth no less than *nine generations of this family in direct succession (besides collaterals)* from the reign of King Henry III. to the year we have mentioned, 1524, and establishing thereby such precision in the accounts of this family, as can be found in few others at this day. He was a man of great magnificence and expence, and lived to a great age, dying at 82 years old, in 1550, and leaving by Joan, his wife, daughter of John Ken, of Ken, in the county of Somerset, Esq; one son, Edmund.

<sup>m</sup> This Edmund, doing homage on the 21st of April next ensuing, had possession of his estate, which he enjoyed not

<sup>2</sup> Esc. post mortem Ricardi Perceval, 22 E. IV. in Turri Londini. <sup>b</sup> Placit de Banco ut sup. <sup>1</sup> Fine Mich. 6 E. IV. <sup>k</sup> Esc. post mort. Joh. Perceval, 17 H. VII. in cap. Rotulor. <sup>i</sup> Placit de Banco Regis Mich. 13 H. VIII. Rot. 40. <sup>m</sup> Esc. post mort. Edmundi Perceval.

long; for he died the very next year, upon the 21st of September, 1551. He married two wives; by Elizabeth Panthuit, his second, he left three sons, Andrew, Edmund, and Thomas; and four daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth, Christian, and Anne. By his first wife, the daughter of De Marisco, or Maries, a family then of great note in the county of Somerset, he left two daughters; Eleanor, the wife of William Rouse, of the county of Dorset, Esq; and Joan, wife of Thomas Francis of the same county; and one son, James, his heir.

\* This James Perceval, Lord of *Eastbury*, Weston-in-Gordano, &c. (second of that name) was born in 1530. He married five wives; first Mary<sup>n</sup>, the daughter of Edmund Gorges of Wraxhall, in the county of Somerset, Esq; secondly, the daughter of ———<sup>o</sup> Lutterell of Dunster Castle, Esq; thirdly<sup>p</sup>, Elizabeth, the daughter of Christopher Ken, of Ken, in the county of Somerset, Esq; fourthly, Elizabeth, widow of ——— Marshall of Yvythorne, (by all whom he had no issue,) and lastly, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruton in the county of Somerset, Knight, (ancestor to the Earl of Falmouth, the Viscount Fitzharding, and the Lords Berkeley of Stratton<sup>q</sup>;) by Catherine, daughter of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy; by which Lady he left a numerous issue, viz. two sons, James and John; and eight daughters, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Chappel of Capnor in Portliffed, in the county of Somerset, Esq; Gertruda, married first to Francis Dyer of Roundhill, Esq; and secondly to Barnabas Leigh of the county of Chester, Esq; Anne, first married to ——— Parsons, Esq; secondly to ——— Cheeke, Esq; Florence, to Toby Pierce, Esq; of the kingdom of Ireland; Sarah, wife of ——— Thorne, Esq; near Bruton in the county of Somerset; Grace, to James Dugdale of Evercreech, in the same county, Esq; and Alice and Mary, who died infants. This James dying on the 26th of May<sup>r</sup>, 1594, in the 63d year of his age;

To him succeeded James Perceval, Lord of *Eastbury*, *Weston*, &c. (third of that name) his eldest son, then ten years and three months old, being born in 1584. Upon the death of Elizabeth, the widow and second wife of Edmund Perceval, his grandfather, (who had outlived her husband 50 years and 15 days) in 1601, the said James being in ward, the jointure of the said widow fell, during the minority of the heir, to the crown<sup>s</sup>; and was granted by the Queen, together with the

<sup>o</sup> Esc. post. mort. Edmundi Perceval.    <sup>n</sup> Strachey's Papers.    <sup>o</sup> Ex Chart. Familie.    <sup>p</sup> Ibid.    <sup>q</sup> Genealog. Berkeley de Bruton.    <sup>r</sup> Secunda pars Esc. 36 Eliz. in cap. Rot.    <sup>s</sup> Ex Lib. Indent. Cur. Wardor. par. 4.



whole estate of the minor during that term, to Richard Perceval, Esq; then secretary to the court of wards, cousin to the said James, and immediate ancestor to the present Earl of Egmont. In 1604, being of full age, he had livery of his lands, doing his homage on the 1st of January the same year<sup>t</sup>; and was soon after married to Alice, daughter of William Chester of Amesbury in the county of Gloucester, Esq. In 1610<sup>u</sup>, upon the aid levied for making Henry Prince of Wales a Knight, he answered for his Knight's fees in *Weston-in-Gordano*. He died in or near the year 1644, (about the 60th year of his age) having had by his lady five sons, James, Thomas, Charles, Robert, and Philip; and four daughters, Catherine, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth. Of the daughters, Catherine became the wife of Edward Trenchard of Cuttridge, in the county of Wilts, Esq; Anne, of Thomas Holworthy of Bristol, Esq; Mary, of Nicholas Southcote, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, Esq; son of ——— Southcote of Mountsblady, in the county of Devon in England, and Elizabeth died unmarried. Of the sons, James, Charles, Robert, and Philip, all died without issue; so that Thomas the second son alone, surviving his father, succeeded to the estate upon his death, which happened, as we before observed, about the year 1644.

This Thomas was born in 1613, who coming to his estate much encumbered, contributed greatly to involve it more; and, being of an active spirit, engaged in the civil war on the side of the King, in whose cause he greatly suffered; and after the defeat of the royal party, became a compounder for his estate. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Lloyd, of Place-Iscoyd, in Chirk manor in the county of Denbigh; and dying the 28th of September, 1691, in the 78th year of his age, was buried in the church of *Weston-in-Gordano*.

He left an only daughter, *Anne*, his heir, <sup>w</sup> who became, first the wife of Evan Lloyd of Llaneminick, in the county of Salop, Esq; and next to Colonel Thomas Salusbury of Bachagraige, Esq; in the county of Flint. But she having no issue that survived by either of these husbands, with her determined that branch of this family. This lady, (her father having cut off the old entail which had been made by Sir Ralf Perceval, first of that name, who lived in the reign of Edward III. which was never altered in a course of above 300 years, and by which the Earl of Egmont, as next heir<sup>x</sup>, otherwise would have been entitled to it,) sold at different times the

<sup>t</sup> Ex Autograph. penes Com. Egmont, & in Castro de Dunster. <sup>u</sup> In offic. Ducat. Lancast. <sup>w</sup> In cur. Prerog. Cantuar. Fane, 116. <sup>x</sup> Placit de Banco, Mich. 13. H. VIII.

whole estate of that line, which is now passed into many hands no way related to it.

Having thus finished our account of this the elder branch of the line of *Eastbury* and *Weston*, we revert to *Ralf Perceval*, the younger son to *Sir Richard* (the third of that name) and brother to *Ralf* the elder <sup>a</sup>.

Which *Ralf* the younger obtained by a fine levied on the morrow after the purification of the Blessed Virgin, as we have mentioned before, upon the 3d of February, 1456<sup>b</sup>, from his elder brother *Ralf*, (second of that name) Lord of *Eastbury*, *Weston-in-Gordano*, &c. beforementioned, the estate of *Tynham*, to him and his heirs for ever, after the decease of the said *Ralf* the elder, and his wife *Jean*, who were to enjoy it during their lives, paying to the said *Ralf* the younger, the annual acknowledgement of one rose, upon the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, in lieu of all services, custom, or exaction whatsoever; which estate, together with *Rolleston*, (afterwards acquired by *Thomas Perceval*, the son of this *Ralf* the younger, from *Richard Vincent* of that place, Esq; his mother's father) continued in his descendants, till it was sold by *Sir John Perceval*, Baronet, in 1656.

This *Ralf Perceval* the younger holding part of his estate of the honour of Hereford, to which *Henry Stafford*, the great Duke of Buckingham, in the time of *Edward IV.* laid claim, being invited by the prospect of a great addition to his fortune, if the said Duke should succeed therein, associated himself intimately with him, as the Duke himself had done with *Richard*, then Duke of Gloucester, (afterwards King *Richard III.*) upon promise of that honour, if he should help him to the crown<sup>c</sup>. And being a person of great address, was secretly employed by the said Duke of Buckingham, then in Wales, upon the death of King *Edward IV.* to concert measures with the said Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, then in the north, and to engage him to usurp the crown, promising to assist him with a thousand brave fellows, if need were, from the western and southern parts of the realm. In which employment his endeavours were but too successful, for the Duke of Gloucester, concurring with the proposal, out-went the intentions of his advisers, putting his nephews to death, as well as making seizure of the crown.

But the Duke of Buckingham, dissatisfied as well at this barbarity, as moved by the disappointment of his projected reward, which King *Richard* afterwards refused to ratify, soon endea-

<sup>a</sup> Anderson's Hist. of the House of Yvery, Book 6.  
34 H. VI.    <sup>a</sup> Ibid.    <sup>b</sup> Ibid.    <sup>c</sup> Hall's Chronicle,

<sup>2</sup> Fine Somerset

voured to dethrone the King he had thus raised : in which attempt, having failed, he was taken prisoner, and put to death at Salisbury ; whereby this Ralf Perceval was defeated of the advancement he had promised himself, in consequence of this undertaking. But his disgrace was so far serviceable to his posterity, that upon the turn of affairs, which soon followed by the accession of Henry VII. his family escaped all punishment, and preserved their fortune, though he fell himself a victim to his rash engagements, being <sup>e</sup> slain at the battle of Bosworth-field, on the 22d of August, 1485 ; leaving by his wife <sup>f</sup>, the daughter, and at length heir, of Richard Vincent of Rolleston, in the county of Somerset, Esq; two sons, <sup>g</sup> Edmund and Thomas.

*Edmund*, the eldest, dying young without issue, *Thomas*, his brother, succeeded to the estate of <sup>h</sup> *Tykenham*, and obtained *Rolleston* from Richard Vincent his uncle. He married *Alice*, daughter of *William*, sister and sole heir of *John Cave*, Lord of Sydenham in the county of Somerset, and heiress of the families of *Cave*, *Sydenham*, *Kitsford*, *Redmore*, *Pixton*, *Tilly*, &c. by whom he acquired the Lordship of Sydenham, and other great additions to his estate. He died about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. leaving two daughters, *Alice* and *Dorothy*, and a son named *David*.

Which *David Perceval* was Lord of *Tykenham*, and *Rolleston*, *Sydenham*, *Moreland*, *Weley*, and *Wolmerton*, with part of *Wombdon*, *Petherham*, *Dunwerve*, *Mulsey*, *Slappe*, *Bawdrip*, *Bowere*, *Ballis*, and *Bradmede*, near *Bridgwater*, five messuages and burgage houses in the said borough of *Bridgwater*, &c. who being a man of much profusion, *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *John Marshall*, of *Ethone*, Esq; his wife's mother, (viz. widow of *Thomas Bythemore*, or *De la More*, her first husband,) then the wife of *James Hadley*, Esq; holding a great part of the estate of *Cave* in jointure, from *John Cave*, of *Sydenham*, Esq; her second husband, in order to prevent his dissipation of that inheritance, to which, in the course of succession, he was intitled after her decease, gave one thousand pounds, a great sum in those days, in consideration whereof the said *David* bound <sup>i</sup> himself to receive no profit therefrom to his own use, and made over the marriage <sup>k</sup> and wardship of his two sons to the said *Elizabeth* their grandmother. He married *Alice*, daughter of *Thomas De la More*, or *Bythemore*, sister and sole heir of *John De la More*, Lord of *Overwhere*, &c. in the county of Somerset, son and heir of

<sup>e</sup> Genealog. Perceval, per Gul. Dethick.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid.

<sup>g</sup> In Officio

Armor. Hibernia.

<sup>h</sup> Ex Vis. prædictis Dorset, & Som.

<sup>i</sup> Unica pars

Claus. de eod. ann.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid.



Roger de la More, son and heir of William, son and heir of John, son and heir of William, son and heir of George De la More, or Bythemore, Lord of Naillay, in com. Somf. by his wife Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas de Gournay, Lord of Overwere (by his wife, daughter and heir of Richard de Counteville, Lord of Alwarton in the said county.)—Which Thomas de Gournay was son and heir of Anselm, son and heir of another Anselm, son and heir of Robert de Gournay, Lord of Overwere, brother of John Lord Gournay, and son of Anselm de Gournay, a great Baron, by his wife Sibilla, daughter of Hugh de Vivonn, or Byvun, by his wife Mabel, daughter and coheir of William Mallet, Lord of the honour of Eye, and of Curry-Malet and Enmore, in the county of Somerset, one of the twenty-four Barons appointed by the great charter for the guardianship of the realm in the reign of King John, by his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Bassett, of Hedendon, by his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Walter Dunstanville, both Barons of that age—Which last mentioned Anselm de Gournay, was son and heir of Robert, surnamed de Gournay, who died seised of twenty-two Knight's fees and a half, in the 53d of King Henry III. son and heir of Thomas de Harpetre, by his wife Eva, (sometimes called Eva de Gournay, and sometimes Eva de Gant,) sister and heir to Maurice de Berkeley (commonly called Maurice de Gant) and daughter and heir of Robert de Berkeley, (commonly called Robert de Were, brother of Maurice, the first Lord Berkeley, and third son of Robert Fitzharding) by his wife Alicia, daughter and heir of Robert de Gant, Baron Gant of Folkingham, in the county of Lincoln, by his wife Alicia, daughter and heir of William Paganell, a Baron, by his wife Avicia de Romelly (daughter and coheir of William Meschines, a great Baron, brother to Ranulf Earl of Cumberland) and mother also of William de Courcy, Baron of Stokecurcy, in the county of Somerset.—William Robert de Gant, Baron of Falkingham, was brother and heir to Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln, and son and heir of Walter de Gant (by Maud, daughter of Stephen Earl of Brittany and Richmond) son and heir of Gilbert de Gant or Flanders, surnamed de Gant, third son of Baldwin, and sixth Earl of Flanders, by Richildis, daughter and heir of Raynier the sixth Earl of Hainault, who descended in a direct male line of six descents (himself not included) from Gilbert, Count of Brabant, by Ermengarde his wife, daughter of the Emperor Lothare, the first grandson of Charlemain.—Which Thomas de Harpetre, abovementioned, was son and heir to William de Harpetre, who certified the Knight's fees of his barony in the 12th of Henry II. to be 13 and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which he held in capite of

the crown.—Which William was the son and heir of John, son and heir of another William, son and heir of another John de Harpetre, who was one of the sons of Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, and assumed the name of *Harpetre*, by reason of that Lordship so called in the county of Somerset, being one of those granted at the Conquest, as before observed, to the said Ascelin, and by him conferred in part of his portion to this one of his younger sons, whose descendants assuming, (as this descent evidently shews) the name of Gournay, flourished long as Barons of this realm under that title, till they became, after near four centuries, reunited by the female heir, with that branch of the same stock, of which the Earl of Egmont is now the chief.—The family of Delamore, or Bythemore, (whose paternal ancestor, William De la More, was a Baron by tenure in the reign of King John, determined wholly in this Alice, the wife of David Perceval, of whom we here treat; who, in consequence of this illustrious alliance, acquired to his family the manor, town, and borough of *Owerwere*, (which formerly sent two members to parliament) as also the manors of *Nailsay*, *Alwarton*, *Batilburgh*, &c. and a great estate besides in *North-Pederton*, *Pederbinz*, *Marsh*, *Chilton*, *Wembdon*, *Dunster*, &c. in the said county of Somerset, with a right to the blood and arms of all those noble houses, whose heiresses have been above deduced.—This David Perceval died on the 5th of December, 1534, leaving a daughter, named *Blasse*, and three sons, *James* and *George*, (who were twins) and *Thomas*, (which Thomas the youngest had a wife named *Catherine*, and left a son also named *Thomas*, of whose descent we know nothing farther<sup>1</sup>.)

<sup>m</sup> James Perceval, the eldest son of David, was born upon St. Andrew's Day, viz. the 30th of November, 1532, and succeeded his father when he was little more than <sup>n</sup> two years old. Six years after, upon the death of his uncle <sup>o</sup> John Bythemore, (the 8th of September, 1540) he was found heir to the greatest part of the estate of that house. But he <sup>p</sup> died himself without issue, upon the 29th of March, 1548, being then but seventeen years of age.

To him succeeded <sup>q</sup> George, his twin brother, Lord of *Tykenham*, *Rolleston*, *Owerwere*, *Sydenham*, *Netherwere*, *Batleborow*, *Nailsay*, *Moreland*, *Wely*, &c. and other large posses-

<sup>1</sup> The proofs of all the descents traced in this paragraph may be found in Dugdale's Baronage, and Anderson's Genealogical History of the House of Yvery.  
<sup>m</sup> Efc. post mort. David Perceval, 26 Hen. VIII.      <sup>n</sup> Efc. post mort. Johannis Bythemore, 31 Hen. VIII.      <sup>o</sup> Ibid.      <sup>p</sup> Efc. post mort. Jacobi Perceval de Sydenham, 6 Ed. VI. secunda pars.      <sup>q</sup> Efc. post mort. Jacobi Perceval ut supra.

sions, in *Wembdon, Hurcot, Littleton, Kingsdon, Dunster, Withcombe, Chilton, Hutchyn, Blontsland, Webbouse, Ernesbam, Storkef-lond, Rydon, and Culwere*; with 500 acres of meadow and pasture in *North-Pederton and Hamnie*, near *Bridgwater*, and divers lands and Burgage-houses in the said borough of *Bridgwater*, who the next year was married to ' *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Sir Edward Bamfylde*, of *Poltimore*, in the county of *Devon*. His great uncle, ' *John Bythemore*, dying on the 8th of December, 1551, he then succeeded to the whole inheritance of that family. And on the feast of *St. Andrew*, 1553, having attained his full age, had livery of his lands, which amounted to 2000 l. a year, one of the largest estates at that time in the western parts of England. He died in or about the year 1599, and had issue three sons, *Richard, Bamfyld, and Thomas* (of whom the two last died young) and a daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Richard Gilbert, Esq.*

' *Richard Perceval*, (fourth of that name) Lord of *Sydenham, Tykenham, Rolleston, &c.* born in 1551, was eldest son of *George*; he was a man of extraordinary parts and improvement, but guilty of great extravagance in the beginning of his life; and marrying *Joan*, the seventh daughter of *Henry Younge, Esq;* second brother of the house of *Buckhorn-Weston*, in the county of *Dorset*, against the approbation of his father<sup>v</sup>, so angered him thereby, that for many years he would neither see him, nor contribute to his support. This severity engaged many of his relations on his side, particularly *Roger Cave* of *Stamford, Esq;* at whose house he passed much of his time, and there made acquaintance with the Lord *Burleigh* (who had married his sister) which was afterwards of much service to him: for that Lord with great friendship taking him under his own care, and observing his ability, employed him in many secret transactions of state. About which time, the Spaniards making vast preparations for the great Armada, with which two years after they invaded England; and an English ship chasing a Spanish vessel charged with letters from the Low-Countries, which were understood by informations from abroad to contain the Secret, the Spanish commander, finding himself in danger, cast his packets into the sea, which, being happily taken up by the English, were brought before the council: the contents whereof being wrote in " cypher, and not intelligible to any of that board, were thereupon entrusted by the Queen herself to this \* *Richard*, who returned them the next day, at the same

r Visit. Dorf. Somers. & Devon. in Offic. Armor, & in Visit. prædict.  
 \* Efc. post mort. Joh. Bythemore de Nailfay, secunda pars Bundel anno 6 Ed. VI.  
 † Ex Testamento Phil. Perceval Militis fil. dic. Ric. penes Com. Egmont & Vis.  
 prædictis, v Ex Chartis familiæ. u Ibid. x Chartis familiæ.



hour, decyphered, translated, and fairly transcribed, into the Queen's own hands.

It was thus that this government obtained the first certain light into the designs <sup>1</sup> of Spain, the importance of which discovery was such, and the service of the person employed therein, so grateful to the Queen, that she assigned him a pension of 800 Marks per ann. Some time after which he obtained an employment in the dutchy court of *Lancaster* worth 400 l. per ann. and <sup>2</sup> Sir Robert Cecil, (afterwards Earl of Salisbury, son to the Lord Burleigh) then Secretary of State, being made Master of the *Wards*, this Richard was appointed by him *Secretary* to that court; an office of much credit, and great emolument.

In the latter end of the same reign, he was sent into Ireland, to see if the Court of Wards could be extended farther there, and conducted more for the advantage of the crown; but that country being in great disorder from the rebellion of Tyrone, he disliked the situation of affairs so much, that his report discouraged any attempt to settle that branch of the revenue for that time.

Upon the accession of King James I, in the first <sup>3</sup> parliament of that reign, (which by reason of the plague did not meet till March 19th, 1603) he was elected to serve for the borough of *Richmond*, in the county of *York*, which place he represented many years, and made a considerable figure in the affairs of trade, revenue, and other matters of public concern, particularly in the great business of the union with Scotland, which was long attempted by the King, though without success.

In the beginning of the same reign he obtained a grant from the crown, (jointly with Edmund Duffield, Esq;) of the lands of the dissolved monastery, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, at *Ipswich*, in com. *Suffolk*, and was also made *Remembrancer of the Court of Wards*.

In 1609 <sup>4</sup> Sir William Fleetwood, *Receiver-General* of that court, being deficient in the balance of his accounts, that office was put into commission, and this Richard Perceval appointed First Commissioner, with a grant of the whole profits of that place, paying only thereout 100 marks yearly to each of the other two who were joined therein. After this he passed a patent for the office of *Auditor General of the Court of Wards* in reversion, besides which he obtained many ward-

<sup>1</sup> Ex Chartis Familie.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Journals of the House of Commons,

<sup>4</sup> Ex Libro Decretor Cur. Wardor. Trin. 7 Jacobi I. fol. 454.

ships, custodiams, and leases of estates in ward, to a great vaue.

But in 1612, the Earl of Salisbury dying, and being succeeded as Master of the Wards by William Lord Knollys, he was dismissed from all his <sup>c</sup> employments in that court, and so continued for some years; till the project of a new settlement of the wards in Ireland being again revived, and an officer of experience wanted, he was made *Register of that court* there; and going over to that kingdom on November 16th, 1616, passed patent also for the said office, with a fee of 1000 <sup>d</sup> marks per annum.

Thus introduced, and judiciously observing the improvements already made in Ireland<sup>e</sup>, after the peace, and foreseeing those which would naturally follow further therefrom, he took the resolution to sell a part of his ancient patrimony in England, drawing over the money arising therefrom, and disposing thereof, together with other large sums, in purchases and mortgages on that side, whereby this family acquired, and still enjoy the paramount lordship of the whole *signory, cantred, and barony of Duhallow* in the county of *Cork*, (except only the fourteen plough-lands of *Aghtrasney* or *New-Market*) containing two hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-five statute English acres; in which great royalty were included the *Honour of Kanturk*, containing the manors and castles of *Kanturk* and *Lohort*, and thirty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-seven acres, one rood, and nine perches of the same measure, being lands at actual rent upon leases, either of three lives, or a short term of years; together with the title of *Lord of Duhallow*; the superiorities over the territories of *Poble ô Callaghan*, and *Poble ô Keefe*, and all royalties, jurisdictions, liberties, rights, privileges, and emoluments whatsoever, belonging to the ancient Irish Lords of Duhallow; with all customs, services, and demands from the gentlemen and freeholders of Duhallow, courts-baron, courts-leet, fairs, markets, &c. rights of chase and free-warren through the whole extent thereof: all great and small tythes, and all advowsons of churches, as likewise the extraordinary power of erecting manors in the district of Duhallow, and liberty to impark 840 acres of land; which royalty was confirmed by patent of King James I. and after by a statute of King Charles I.

<sup>c</sup> Ex vet. Chart. Familiæ.  
Chart. Familiæ.

<sup>d</sup> Family Letters, vol. vii. fol. 309.

<sup>e</sup> Ex

On March 16th, 1618<sup>u</sup>, returning to England, he obtained a privy-seal for remission of all his debts to the crown; but died in <sup>w</sup> 1620, in the 60th year of his age.

By his first wife, *Joan*, beforementioned, he had three sons, 1. James, (who married the heiress of ——— Potts of Devon, Esq; but died soon after without issue;) 2. Francis; 3. Richard (both of whom also died without issue); and two daughters, Mary, married to ——— Dorr, Esq; and Philippa, the wife of John Buller, of Lilleston, in the county of Somerset, Esq.

His second wife was <sup>x</sup> *Alice*, daughter of *John Sherman*, of *Ottery St. Mary*, in the county of Devon, Esq; by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Bernard Drake, Knight, ancestor to the present baronet of that name, in the same county, by Gertrude, daughter of Bartholomew Fortescue of Philly, of the family of the present Lord Fortescue, and late Earl Clinton; which Sir Bernard Drake was son of John Drake of Ashe, Esq; by Amy, daughter of Sir Roger Greenville, of Stowe, Knight, ancestor to the late Earls of Bath, Lord Lansdown, and the late Countess Granville. By this lady he left two sons, *Walter*, born in 1602, and *Philip*, in 1603; and two daughters, Norris, married to John Mulys of Hal-lynton in the county of Devon, Esq; and Alice, wife of Richard Fitz-Gerald of Castle-Dod, in com. Cork, in Ireland, Esq; the heiress of which family was the wife of William Stewart, late Earl of Blefington.

<sup>y</sup> Walter, his eldest surviving son, succeeded, and on the 12th of March, 1621, the Lords of the Council at Whitehall came to a resolution of their board to move his Majesty King James I. in consideration of the great services of Richard Perceval, Esq; then lately deceased, (of which most honourable mention is made in that record) that he would be graciously pleased to confer upon the said Walter, and Philip Perceval, his brother, sons to the said Richard, the reversion of their father's office of *Register* of the *Court of Wards*, which they accordingly obtained. But Walter dying soon after in 1624, without issue, in the 22d year of his age,

<sup>z</sup> Sir Philip, his brother, succeeded to him, and became Lord of *Tykenham* and *Burton*, in the county of Somerset in England, and Lord of *Duhallow*, *Kanturk*, *Burton*, *Liscarrol*, &c. in Ireland. In which year, 1624, he was appointed a commissioner for finding the offices, *post mortem*, of such as

<sup>u</sup> Out of the council books at Whitehall.    <sup>w</sup> Ex Vert Cart. Familiae.    <sup>x</sup> Vis. Devon. in Officio Armor.    <sup>y</sup> Vis. Dorset, & Somf. per Leonard & St. George, pænes Ducem de Kingston.    <sup>z</sup> Ibid.



held in *capite* of the crown; and on June the <sup>a</sup> 23d, 1625, *Keeper of the Records of Birmingham's Tower*; as also, not long after, *Keeper of the Rolls of the Upper House of Parliament*.

On <sup>b</sup> August 21, 1626, he obtained a patent to hold his office of *Register of the Court of Wards for Life*, (and afterwards to his heirs) and in the same year passed a patent for the lands of *Cleantefin*, in the county of Wexford.

And on May 23d, 1627, he received a grant of 60*l.* *Englsh* per ann. in *crown-lands*, to him and to his heirs, which lands had been formerly passed to Sir Henry <sup>c</sup> Harrington, Knight, in the 23d of Elizabeth.

On January 31, 1628, he was appointed to the offices of <sup>d</sup> *Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench*, *Chief Prothonotary* of the *Common-Pleas*, and *Keeper of the Writs, Rolls, and all other Records of that Court*, which were afterwards confirmed to him for life; and on the 9th of February following, obtained a grant of the *estate of Ulich Roche, Esq*; which had been forfeited to the crown.

<sup>e</sup> On July 18th, 1629, he empowered William Archbold to pass patent in his name for the *Hospital of St. John of Castledermot*, with divers lands of great value therein mentioned. And on the 25th of September, in the same year, was made joint *Customer and Collector* of the *Port of Dublin*, with Sir Edward Bagshawe, (whose name was only used in trust.)

In <sup>f</sup> 1630, he had a grant to him and his heirs of the manors of *Hassarstown, Herton, and Blackrath, &c.* in the counties of Cork and Tipperary, under the rent of 1*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* for all services, and a special exemption of all taxes or charges whatsoever, to be laid by parliament, or any other authority. And furthermore, on the 22d of March following, passed patent for the manor of *Corbally*, in the county of *Wexford*.

On June 18, 1634, he was appointed <sup>g</sup> *General-Feodary* of *Ireland*, and *Escheator* of *Munster*; and had a farther <sup>h</sup> grant, upon the 5th of March, in that year, of *Lismurtagh*, and other lands in the county of Tipperary, the forfeited estate of William Bret, of that place, *Esq*.

In <sup>i</sup> 1637, being appointed a Commissioner of Survey, to distinguish possessions and titles of lands in the counties of Cork and Tipperary, he obtained divers considerable grants from the crown; and under the commission for remedy of defective titles, on <sup>\*</sup> Oct: 16, 1637, had a confirmation of the manors of *Annagh*, and the castles, towns, and lands of *Annagh, Rochestown, Walshestown, Palmerstown, Marshallstown, Brownstown,*

<sup>a</sup> Family Collections, vol. vi. No. 941. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. <sup>d</sup> Ibid. <sup>e</sup> Ibid.

<sup>f</sup> In Officio Rotulor. Hiberniæ. <sup>g</sup> Family Collections, ut supra. <sup>h</sup> Ibid. <sup>i</sup> Ibid.

<sup>\*</sup> Ibid. vol. viii. No. 942. and in the Auditor General's office in Ireland.

*Dunbary*, with many others in the said two counties, which were all together erected into one honour, by the name of the manor of *Burton* (in regard to his manor and seat in England, of the same name, in the county of Somerset) with free warren and chace throughout the whole extent thereof, power to impark 1600 acres, and many other privileges; which royalty contains 15,347 acres, two roods, and seven perches of the best land in that kingdom.

Not long after he passed patent also for the castle, town, and manor of *Liscarrol*, contiguous to those of *Duhallow*, *Kanturck*, and *Burton*, beforementioned, containing 6254 acres, one rood, and six perches. And on May 20<sup>k</sup>, 1638, in conjunction with Sir James Ware, obtained the favour of a grant for the *sole licensing of ale and aqua-vitæ*, throughout the whole kingdom of Ireland.

In 1639, he inclosed the woods of *Gorthofinny*, parcel of his forest of *Loghort*; and in that and the year following, built the castle of *Ballynecloghy*, in the county of *Tipperary*.

He had likewise the honour to be admitted one of the *Privy-Council* to King Charles I. and before the breaking out of the war, procured divers other grants of lands and wardships, to a vast value, being possessed, when the great rebellion commenced in Ireland (exclusive of his English estate) of 78 knights fees and one half, making 101,000 statute acres, all leased either for years or lives; the reserved rents whereof amounted to 4000 l. per ann. besides the royalties, casualties and fines; and a stock in woods, houses, &c. valued at 60,000 l. together with employments for life of the value of 5400 l. per ann. besides others which he held upon a more uncertain tenure, of greater income. The profits of all which, with his whole personal estate, he lost in those troubles, together with the greatest part of his rents during that whole time; inasmuch, that in a schedule annexed to the petition of Sir John Perceval, his son, after the restoration, desiring favour from King Charles II. in settling the taxes and quit-rents upon his estate, the losses of this family, between the years 1641 and 1660, are set down minutely in particular items, article by article, amounting to the sum of two hundred and forty-eight thousand and four pounds nine shillings and one penny.

In the summer of 1641, having a strong presage of those evils then impending over both kingdoms, he laboured with great earnestness to make as speedy and secure settlement of his affairs, as the shortness of time could admit, providing a great number of arms and horses; which precaution (the rebellion

breaking out in Ireland on the 23d of October following) were of great service to that state.

He was then in Dublin, and contributed in no small degree to confirm the spirits of the Lords Justices on their first surprize; but finding the government remiss in the care of Munster, where much of his fortune lay, he applied the greatest part of his revenues in that county to defend the<sup>l</sup> state; repaired and fortified his castles of *Liscarrol*, *Annagh*, *Welfhestown*, *Ballinliny*, *Ballingule*, *Templeconnil*, *Bregoge*, and *Ballinegrab*, all situate on or near the course of the river Obeg, and upon the borders of a large morass, extending many miles between the mountains of Slewlogher and Ballyhowra, and forming a strong barrier on the frontiers of the county of Cork, which were much exposed to the attempts of the rebels, being a constant seat<sup>o</sup> of that<sup>m</sup> war. These, with the castles<sup>n</sup> of *Loghort*,<sup>r</sup> *Dundeedy*, and others, he garrisoned and maintained; two of which, viz. *Liscarrol* and *Annagh*, were of such importance, that the former sustained a siege of 30 days, against a regular army of 7000 foot, and 500 horse, under the command of the Lord Muskerry and General Barry, well provided with artillery, and did not surrender till Sept. 2, 1642; which gave time to Lord Inchiquin to come up with the English forces, the very next day, when the two armies engaged under the walls of that castle, and the Irish received a memorable defeat; and the latter (by its natural situation deemed impregnable) resisted an army of 5000 men for several days, who, after losing 300 of their best troops, took it at last by treachery, on Feb. 12, 1646; in which year Sir Philip lost all his strong holds, and above half his estate in Munster. By maintaining these garrisons, and by this generous conduct, he became a principal means of that kingdom's preservation; for when the confederate Catholics of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary first assembled, under the command of the Lords Mountgarret, Ikerin, Dunboyne, Brittas, and<sup>o</sup> Castleconnel, and advanced into the county of Cork (in the beginning of the year 1642) with a formidable army, as far as the mountains of Ballyhowra, being there obstructed by the difficulties they met with from his garrisons, and afterwards by their own divisions, their measures were utterly broken, and the army dispersed, without then making any further attempt in that county; which early check was of the utmost importance; for, without it, as the English were not at that time in a condition to form an army in those parts, the pro-

<sup>l</sup> Family Collections, vol. 9. No. 291.  
vol 5.    <sup>o</sup> Ibid,

<sup>m</sup> Ibid.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid. No. 685,



vince of Munster had probably been lost, and, if so, the kingdom must have fallen into the hands of the Irish, who were already so far masters of the rest.

During the first part of that winter, 1641-2, Sir Philip remained in Dublin, chiefly consulted how to stem the torrent of the rebellion; and that <sup>p</sup> city swarming with multitudes of despoiled Protestants, who flocked thither for shelter, he generously protected and maintained 300 of them for a year, taking care to provide for them during his absence, when the public affairs called him to England in December or January that year, to hasten the supplies from the parliament, which came over in very small proportions; in the execution of which charge he employed near three months, with such diligence, that he procured a considerable supply to be sent into Munster, which enabled the English, under Lord Inchiquin, to take the field on the latter end of the year 1642, and to defeat the enemy at the battle of Liscarol, beforementioned.

On the <sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of March, 1641-2, he was appointed *Commissary-General* of the army, by a vote of the English House of Commons, and his salary settled, with allowance for clerks at 3l. 7s. 6d. a day; and receiving his instructions from the Earl of Leicester, L. L. he arrived in Ireland on the 30th of April, 1642, when he was also appointed *Providore-General of the Horse*, with an additional salary; and having the command of a company of firelocks given him by the Earl of Ormond, L. General, and annexed to his office, he armed and supplied them at a great expence, when the state had no money to pay them; in all which different employments he exerted himself with great ability, integrity and zeal for the public service, expending for provisions only for the army above <sup>r</sup> 18,000l. of his own money, which (notwithstanding his accounts were regularly passed and allowed, and though all the officers of the army in Ireland, 1645, certified to the parliament, That he was the only instrument, under heaven, of their preservation) was never <sup>s</sup> repaid to him or his family. In 1643, having done every thing in his power to prevent it, by furnishing great supplies at his own expence, and by as much opposition as he could give to it in council, he was compelled to give way to the *cessation* then concluded with the Irish; for which, as contrary to the positive resolution of both Houses at Westminster, he underwent much trouble afterwards, being a handle taken against him by the army-faction.

<sup>p</sup> Vide Carte's Hist. of the Duke of Ormond. <sup>q</sup> Journal of the House of Commons, March 23, 1641. <sup>r</sup> Family Collections, No. 415. <sup>s</sup> Ibid.

In 1644, he was called over, and appointed by his Majesty's command, a Commissioner at the treaty to be held between the King at Oxford, and the deputies of the Irish confederates, who were then endeavouring to obtain, by a projected peace, unreasonable graces and favours; and repairing thither, the Lord Ormond (in his preparatory letter, relative to these affairs<sup>†</sup>, dated the 8th of March, 1643, to the Lord Digby, Secretary of State) refers him to be instructed in all that is necessary by Sir Philip Perceval, with the following mention of him and his services: "And now that I have mentioned  
" Sir Philip Perceval, I may not pass him by without a very  
" particular recommendation, as of a man exceedingly know-  
" ing in all the affairs of this kingdom; that hath been before  
" in the war, in the treaty, and since the cessation, extremely  
" industrious to advance the King's service; and particularly,  
" in providing with great dexterity, labour, and frequently  
" upon his own credit, provisions for the men, which at  
" several times were sent hence, who else could not have  
" gone so seasonable, or well furnished."

At this treaty the Commissioners exerted so much reason and resolution in exposing the demands of the Irish, which tended to throw the whole power of that state into their hands, that the court did not dare to venture at a compliance with them, as they then much desired to do (in order to bring over an army of 10,000 Irish against the parliament, which they stipulated) and actually did in the following year. But Sir Philip, as well for refusing to assist in that destructive project, as by bearing the principal part in those debates upon that measure, in which he had much the advantage of the opposite party, as well in method as matter, was looked upon at Oxford as a Roundhead (as " Lord Digby himself wrote to the Marquis of Ormond at that time) and having thus rendered himself too obnoxious either to remain there, or to return to Ireland with safety, he privately left Oxford, quitted the Royalists, to whom he till then had adhered, and accepting the offers before made him by *Pym*, his near relation, and renewed by *Holles*, his intimate friend, retired to the parliament at Westminster (on the 7th of August, 1644) where he was received with open arms, and prevailed on to represent the borough of *Newport*, in Cornwall, which had been long kept vacant on his account, before he would resolve to engage on that side.

In 1646, he was made choice of by the province of *Ulster*<sup>u</sup>, to manage their affairs and interests with the parliament in

<sup>†</sup> Carte's Hist. of Ormond, Appendix, No. 244.

<sup>u</sup> Family Collections, vol. 5. No. 804, 805.

<sup>u</sup> Carte's Hist. of Ormond.

England, in which he continued to act with great vigour, in prosecution of the true interests of both kingdoms; and incurred such displeasure from the Independent party, by his opposition to their dark designs (which he soon discovered) that they made several inveterate attacks upon him, both with regard to his share in the cessation, and conduct in his employments; all which he resisted with great spirit, and the utmost proof of his integrity.

On the \* 28th of May, 1647, the Protestant army in *Munster*, under the Lord Inchiquin, by an unanimous address of the council of war, dated at Cork, in terms of the highest respect and honour, entreated him to take upon him the sole conduct of their interests in the parliament of England; a commission, as things then stood, of great difficulty and hazard, but which he resolutely undertook. And being secretly engaged in endeavouring to bring over the Lord Inchiquin, and that army, to check the insolence of the Independents, and the English army, in defence of the liberties of the parliament, he grew so suspicious and dangerous to that party, that they revived their charge against him upon the score of the cessation with more rancour than ever; passing a vote about five weeks after, viz. on the 5th of July, 1647, (with a view to get him, if possible, out of the House, and meaning to affect him alone) *That no man, who consented to the cessation, should sit in parliament*: Which however had not the desired effect; for to this fresh attack he made a gallant defence, in two excellent speeches, manifesting his innocence, and shewing his great losses by the rebellion; the proof of which, joined to the general tenor of his conduct, clearing him from all reasonable imputation of being a favorer of that cause, the accusation was, with great honour to him, dismissed, and he maintained his seat.

Soon after this, the army faction finding it time to throw off the mask, impeached Mr. Hollis, Sir Philip Stapleton, and several other leading members, who obstructed their measures, whereupon they withdrew; but a brave remnant of that House, not intimidated by these violent measures, persevered in giving such obstructions to their designs, that they were obliged to advance the army by speedy marches towards London, to force them to a concurrence. In which time of imminent danger, when the city of London and the parliament expected daily to be sacked, Sir Philip Perceval persevered in his honest opposition, and, standing at the head of the few resolute remaining members, was *chairman* of those *committees* which were appointed to manage the defence of the city

\* Family Collections, vol. 5, No. 804, 805. y Whitelock's Memorials.



and parliament; to direct the disposition of the troops, and the militia raised for that end, and to draw up those declarations, letters, and public papers, which were issued on that occasion. Nor did he quit the cause he had undertaken, till the army actually possessed the city, and there was no possibility of resistance left; but then, justly dreading the effect of their first resentment, he retired into the country till the September following; when hearing that new matters of accusation were prepared against him, relating to the exercise of his place as Commissary-General, he returned to demand his trial, which was postponed, from the insufficiency of the charge; about which time, though standing in these perilous circumstances, and that the Independents were then absolute masters of the parliament, he had the courage to deliver to the House a strong remonstrance from Lord Inchiquin's army, against their measures. But this was the last public action of his life; for, overborne by the increasing malice of that party, and worn out with reflection upon the sad condition both of the public, and of his private affairs, which threatened his total and speedy ruin, he died after a few days illness, on the 10th of November<sup>2</sup>, 1647, in the 44th year of his age, so respected, notwithstanding the violence of the faction which sought his ruin, that he was buried three days after, by order and at the expence of the *parliament* (who voted 200l. to his widow, to defray the charge of his funeral) in the church of St. Martin in the Fields<sup>a</sup>, Westminster, Primate Usher preaching his funeral sermon.

He married, on the 16th of October, 1626, *Catharine*, granddaughter to Sir William Usher, Knt. Clerk of the Council, and daughter of his eldest son, Arthur Usher, Esq; by Judith, his wife, daughter to Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. and by her (who lived till the 2d of Jan. 1681, and was buried the 6th in St. Audoen's church) he had four daughters and five sons, viz.

1. Judith, born the 25th of Dec. 1627, married in Feb. 1653, to Randolph Clayton, of Mallow in the county of Cork, Esq; 2. Anne, born the 13th of Sept. 1635, and died unmarried. 3. Dorcas, born the 30th of Oct. 1636, was married to Jonas Wheeler, of Grenan in the county of Kilkenny, Esq; 4. Catharine, born in 1640, who died unmarried. 1. Sir John Perceval, Baronet. 2. Richard, who died on the 29th of May, 1638, without issue, and was buried in St. Audoen's. 3. William, born the 30th of May, 1633,

<sup>2</sup> Family Collections, No. 933.  
Westmonast.

<sup>a</sup> Ex Regist. Paroch, Sancti Martini,

who died the 11th of June following, and was buried also in St. Audoen's. 4. Arthur, born the 7th of Sept. 1634, who died at London in Jan. 1653, without issue. 5. George Perceval, Esq; the youngest son, born on the 15th of Sept. 1637, who was Register of the Prerogative Court, and by deed, dated on the 10th of Nov. 1660, obtained as his inheritance, from his brother Sir John Perceval, the castle, town, and lands of <sup>b</sup> *Ballynecloghy*, alias *Stone-town*, *Cloncross*, *Fannogh*, *Killmore*, *Ballinpharis*, and *Brownestown*, in the county of *Tipperary*, with other lands in the county of *Sligo*. Also, on the 12th of Nov. 1667, he had a grant from the crown made to him, and Mary, his wife, and to her heirs and assigns, of part of *Cloncor*, *Rancolovin*, &c. in the county of *Mayo*; and on the 14th of Sept. 1668, of divers lands in the county of *Limerick*, until the respective mortgages thereon were discharged. This George, in a voyage to England, was drowned near Holyhead, with the Earl of Meath, and other persons of distinction, on the 29th of March, 1675. He married Mary, daughter and heir to William Crofton, of Temple-house, in the county of *Sligo*, Esq; and by her had three sons, and two daughters, viz. 1. Philip, who inherited the estate of *Temple-house*, born on the 3d of August, 1670, (from whom the family now seated there descends.) 2. The Rev. William Perceval, born the 14th of Dec. 1671, (who the 30th of April, 1714, was appointed Dean of Emley, and left three sons, Kene, William, and Charles, and a daughter, Catharine.) 3. Charles, born on the 8th of Feb. 1674, (who, being Major of Wither's dragoons, in 1710, served in Portugal with great reputation, and gallantly defended the town of Denia, but was killed in a duel at Lisbon, on the 6th of May, 1713, N. S. leaving no issue.) Catharine, born on the 26th of Jan. 1668, (married to George Brereton, of Carigflany in the county of Carlow, Esq;) and Mary, baptised on the 25th of March, 1673, and buried at St. Mican's, on the 17th of Feb. 1674.

Sir JOHN Perceval, Bart. (Lord of Tickenham, Rolleston, and Burton, in the county of Somerset in England, and of Duhallow, Burton, Liscarrol, Kanturk, Lohort, &c. in the county of Cork, and Castlewarning, in com. Dublin, in Ireland) the eldest son of Sir Philip, was born in Dublin on the 7th of Nov. 1629, and educated in the University of Cambridge, where he was a student at the time of his father's death; and, succeeding to him, became nominally Lord of a great estate, in England and Ireland, but sequestered in both kingdoms, by the arbitrary government of that time: obnoxious to the rebel

<sup>b</sup> Vide the Will of Sir John Perceval, Bart. dated Nov. 14, 1675.

party in Ireland, from his father's service against them : odious to the Royalists, from his father's having quitted that cause ; and equally hateful to Cromwell and his adherents, from his father's late opposition to their measures ; yet, notwithstanding his youth, (being then but 18 years of age,) and the great difficulties of such a situation, he conducted himself with so much address, by cultivating the friendship of the Speaker Lenthall, and that of Henry Cromwell, (with whom he had contracted a great intimacy at Cambridge) that he soon acquired the esteem and good opinion of the Protector himself, by whom, after the intire reduction of Ireland, he was sent over, in 1653, with the Lord Deputy Fleetwood, to settle the important affair of transplanting the Papists from their respective habitations, into the province of Connaught, which he had advised, in opposition to other more violent measures, and with which he was chiefly entrusted. He was likewise employed in the union and division of parishes, and consulted upon all the weightiest business of the settlement of the kingdom. In which services he recommended himself so well, that, on the 6th of July, 1653, the Commissioners of the revenues of the sequestration, received orders to give him full possession of his estate, (the first favour of the kind done under that government) though it still continued to be loaded for some time with an assessment of 2400l. a year, to support the charge of the state ; but he was at length relieved from that burthen, on the 25th of March, 1655, and restored to the office of *Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas*, which had been enjoyed by his father.

After this, the new parliament having passed an act on Nov. 27, 1656, for the security of the Protector's person, and continuation of the nation in peace and safety, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the execution thereof ; but on the Protector's death, and the anarchy that ensued, he so effectually employed himself with *Richard Cromwell*, that to his instances was principally owing his quiet resignation of the power of his family ; which conduct was so well accepted afterwards, and his moderation and circumspection in his engagements and transactions with that government so fully known, that he was named by the *secluded members*, who then returned to parliament, one of the *four Counsellors* to the president of Munster, and on May 7, 1660, appointed by their Commissioners, *Clerk of the Crown, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and Keeper of the Public Accompts.*



Soon after the Restoration he was sworn of the Privy Council to King Charles II. and on Sept. 9, 1661, created a<sup>d</sup> Baronet, with a remarkable clause in the patent, that *the eldest son or grandson shall exist a Baronet, after the age of 21 years, at the same time with the father, or grandfather*; and being elected Knight of the shire for the county of<sup>e</sup> Cork, in the *Restoration parliament*, the great work of the act of settlement was principally conducted by the Earl of Orrery and him, whose superior knowledge of the interest of Ireland was universally confessed. On August 1, 1662, he was restored to the place of *Register of the Court of Wards*, an office of immense profit, but abolished by act of parliament not long after, having never been enjoyed by any but this family, in whose favour it had been erected, and at the same time appointed *Register* to the *Court of Claims*. On October 24, 1663, he obtained a grant of two markets, on Thursday and Saturday, and two fairs, on St. Andrew's day, and Thursday in Whitsun-week, at Wexhestown, in the county of Cork. And a *Council of Trade* being established in Ireland, he was constituted one of the first<sup>t</sup> members of it, on May 26, 1664; and the next year made *Register* to the Commissioners for executing the *act of explanation*; as likewise one of the *Trustees* for the *commissioned officers*, who had served in Ireland before the 5th of June, 1649.

On February 14, 1655, he married *Catharine*, daughter of *Robert Southwell*, of Kingsale, Esq; sister to Sir Robert Southwell, of Kings-Weston in the county of Gloucester, Knt. ancestor to the present Lord Clifford, (Secretary of State to King William III.) and dying on Nov. 1, 1665, at the age of 36, was buried on the 5th of the same month in St. Audoen's church; and she (who was born at Kingsale on Sept. 1, 1637) died, after having lived 14 years a widow, near that place, on the 17th of August, 1679, and lies buried under a noble monument there, erected by her son, Sir John, in 1682.

By this Lady he had issue four sons, and two daughters, viz.

1. Sir Philip, his successor. 2. Robert, born at Kingsale, Feb. 8, 1657, who was murdered by an unknown hand (never yet discovered) on June 5, 1677, in the Strand, London, and was buried under the chapel in Lincoln's-Inn.

3. Sir John, successor to his brother.

4. Charles, born in London, Nov. 4, 1661, and died at Kingsale, in July 1662.

<sup>d</sup> Ex Autograph. penes Comit. de Egmont.  
<sup>t</sup> Laurens's State of Ireland,

<sup>e</sup> Journals of Parliaments

1. Catherine, born in Dublin, March 19, 1662, first married, Oct. 19, 1683, to Sir William Moore, of Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork (from whom is descended Sir Charles Moore, Bart.) secondly, to Colonel Montgomery; and thirdly, to Brigadier-General George Freak; by the two last of whom she had no issue.

2. Helena, born at Kingsale, Feb. 17, 1665, married to Colonel Daniel Dering, who was son to Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden in Kent, Bart. and had a son, Daniel, one of the Commissioners of the wine-licences, and Auditor to his Royal Highness Frederick, late Prince of Wales, who married Mary Parker (only sister to the late Countess dowager of Egmont) and died at the Hague, 1730, leaving by her (who died at the Bath, on Jan. 24, 1731) an only daughter, Catharine, who died unmarried on the 19th of Feb. 1760.

Sir PHILIP Perceval, 2d Baronet, born at Kingsale, January 12, 1656, was educated at the university of Cambridge, after which he visited the courts of several foreign princes; but died on the 11th of Sept. 1680, and was buried at Burton, where his brother, in 1683, erected a monument to his memory.

Sir JOHN Perceval, 3d Baronet, his brother and heir, was born at Egmont, Aug. 22, 1663, and was educated in the university at Oxford.—On May 22, 1677, in consideration of the great services of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, in defence of the English cause in Ireland, and the loss of the offices of Register of the Court of Wards, and of the Court of Claims<sup>h</sup>, &c. he jointly with his brother Robert (their eldest brother, Sir Philip, then living) obtained a reversionary<sup>i</sup> grant of the office of *Clerk of the Crown, Prothonotary and Chief Clerk of the Common Pleas*, and *Keeper of the Writs and other Records of the Court of King's Bench*; and, upon his said brother Robert's death, obtained a sole grant thereof, August 21, of that year, for three lives. In 1680, he succeeded to the estate (being then 20 years of age), and in 1683 went over to Ireland. But three years after, in 1686, being present at the assizes in Cork, where the prisoners were infected with a contagious distemper, he and others were suddenly seized by the noisome smells that perspired from them, and died in a few days, on the 29th of April, of that year, at his seat at Burton, where he was buried; and an act of parliament being obtained by his son, the late Earl of Egmont, in 1712, for removing the scite of that church, his body, with that of his brother, was removed in

<sup>h</sup> Coffin plate.

<sup>h</sup> Ex Autograph, penes Comit. de Egmont.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid

## 198 *Perceval, Lord Lovel and Holland.*

1730, and now lies in a vault under the chancel of Bruhenny, otherwife Churchtown, near Burton.

In February, 1680, he married *Catharine*, daughter to *Sir Edward Dering*, of Surrenden in Kent, Bart. son to *Sir Edward Dering*, Bart. by *Anne*, daughter of *Sir John Ashburnham*, ancestor to the present Earl of that name. By this Lady (who remarried in August, 1690, with Colonel Butler, died on the 2d of February, 1691, and lies buried in the church of Chelsea<sup>k</sup>, Middlesex) he had three sons, and two daughters, viz.

1. *Sir Edward*, his successor.

2. *Sir John*, heir to his brother, created Earl of Egmont.

3. *Philip*, born at King's-Weſton, Nov. 13, 1686, who was appointed on Feb. 19, 1711, with *William Watſon*, Esq; Customer of the Port of Dublin, which he enjoyed to his death; and in Nov. 1713, was elected a Burgeſſ to ſerve in parliament for the borough of Aſkeyton. On the 12th of June, 1712, he married *Martha*, widow of *Nehemiah Donnelan*, Esq; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and daughter to *Chriſtopher Uſher*, of Dublin, Esq; grandſon to *Arthur Uſher*, (whoſe daughter, as already obſerved, was the wife of *Sir Philip Perceval*, the firſt of that name.) By her he had one only ſon, *Philip*, (baptiſed on the 14th of Aug. 1715, who died an infant) and he himſelf deceaſed in London, on the 26th of April, 1748, leaving no iſſue.

1. *Mary*, born at Burton in 1685, who died in Dec. 1686.

2. *Catharine*, born there alſo, who died an infant.

*Sir EDWARD Perceval*, 4th *Baronet*, was born at Burton, on July 30, 1682; and on the 15th of June, 1686, being not then four years old<sup>l</sup>, was removed to England, by his great uncle and guardian, *Sir Robert Southwell*, with whom he remained during the diſorders in Ireland, which enſued upon the Revolution. But the eſtate of this family ſuffered again, during the ſhort war that enſued, by deſtruction of houſes and woods, loſs of rent and ſtock, above<sup>m</sup> 40,000 l. The ſaid *Sir Robert Southwell*, his guardian, giving in the accounts to the Chancery of England, by which, in the ſingle article of rents alone, their loſs amounted to the ſum of twenty thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-eight pounds twelve ſhillings and five-pence halfpenny. This *Sir Edward* dying ſoon after in London, viz. on the 9th of Nov. 1691, was interred at Henbury, the burying-place of *Sir Robert Southwell*, near King's-Weſton, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

<sup>k</sup> Register in Chelsea church.  
Southwell's account of the guardianship of this family, in 4 folio MSS.  
Chart. Famil.

<sup>l</sup> Family Letters.

<sup>m</sup> Out of *Sir Rob.*

<sup>n</sup> Ex



\* Sir JOHN Perceval, 1st Earl of Egmont, who was born July 12, 1683, and educated in Magdalen-College, Oxford, which university he quitted in June, 1701, and having made the tour of England, upon the death of King William, and calling of a new parliament in Ireland, went over in 1704, with the Duke of Ormond, L. L. and, though then not of age, was elected Knight of the shire for the county of Cork, and in October appointed a Privy Counsellor, in which honourable station he continued to his death.

In July, 1705, he began the grand tour of Europe, which he finished in October, 1707; and going over a second time to Ireland, was, upon the summons of a new parliament in 1713, under the Duke of Shrewsbury, again returned for the county of Cork; and on the accession of King George I. advanced (by privy seal, dated at St. James's, on the 4th of March, 1714, and by patent at Dublin, on the 21st of April, 1715) to the title of *Baron Perceval of Burton*, with limitation of that honour to the heirs male of his father. On the 12th of November following, he took his seat in the House of Peers; and his Majesty being pleased to advance him further in the Peerage, he was created by the privy seal, dated at St. James's, on the 29th of Dec. and by patent on the 25th of Feb. 1722<sup>b</sup>, *Viscount Perceval of Kanturk*, with the annual fee of *twenty marks*, payable out of the Exchequer, in support of that honour.

In the parliament of 1727, he served for Harwich, in Essex, and was chosen, in June, 1728, Recorder of that borough, which office he resigned, in April, 1734. His Lordship reflecting with some other persons of distinction, that multitudes, incapable of finding business at home, might yet be rendered useful to Great Britain in the colonies abroad, jointly applied to the crown for the government of a tract of country in America, since called Georgia, then inhabited by Indians only; which province they proposed to people by the assistance of private contributions and parliamentary aids; and a charter being accordingly granted on the 9th of June, 1732, his Lordship was thereby appointed the first President; and created *Earl of Egmont*, by privy seal, dated at Hampton-Court, on the 4th of Sept. and by patent, on the 6th of Nov. 1733.

On the 20th of June, 1710, his Lordship married *Catharine*, eldest daughter of *Sir Philip Parker à Morley*, of Erwarton, in the county of Suffolk, Bart. and sister to *Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long*, Bart. who died on the 20th of Jan. 1740, and was the last heir male of this noble family of Parker<sup>a</sup>, of whose

<sup>a</sup> From the Journals of the late Earl of Egmont.  
Com. Egmont.

<sup>b</sup> Ex Autograph. penes  
Dugdales's Baronage, & Ex Stemmate Familiz.

descent we have as yet treated no farther than to the marriage of Sir William Parker, Knt. Lord Morley, Standard-bearer and Privy Councillor to Richard III. with Alice Lovel, sister and heir of Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, who died by a cannon-shot at Dixmude, in the 4th of Henry VII. without issue; which therefore we shall now resume and deduce in this place down to the present Earl of Egmont, as follows: The said Alice Lovel, and Sir William Parker, Knt. Lord Morley, left Henry Parker, *Lord Morley*, their son and heir, whose family standing in disgrace, as before observed, he was not admitted to his seat in the House of Lords till 1530, when he was restored to the place of his ancestors as a Baron of parliament, of the 28th of Edward I. In the following year he was one of the Peers who subscribed that declaration to Pope Clement VII. whereby intimation was given to his Holiness, that unless he complied with King Henry, in his divorce from Catharine of Arragon, his Queen, the farther acknowledgement of his supremacy would be in danger; and in the 25th of Henry VIII. upon a dispute in parliament, between him and the Lord Dacres, of Gilleland, for precedency, he had judgment given in his behalf.—He married Alice, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletshoe, Knt. by whom he became allied to King Henry VIII. himself; his Lady being grand-daughter to Sir Oliver St. John, Knt. by his wife, Margaret, the daughter and heir of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletso, Knt. which Lady Margaret being afterwards the wife of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, had by him an only daughter, who was mother to King Hen. VII. Yet notwithstanding this alliance, by reason of the marriage of his daughter, Jane Parker, to George, Lord Rochford, brother to Queen Anne Bullen, after the unfortunate execution of his son-in-law, and of that unfortunate Queen, he utterly lost the favour of King Henry VIII. again, so that he could by no means obtain the confirmation of his office of Marshal of Ireland, to which he had an indisputable title, and about this time made his claim. This Henry Parker, Lord Morley, died 82 years old, in 1556, and lies buried at Hallingbury, with his wife (who died in the 66th year of her age, four years before him) where both their epitaphs do now remain\*.

The

\* *Epitaph of ALICE, Wife of HENRY, Lord MORLEY.*

En ego Alicia, regio sanguine proghata, uxor fui quondam  
inclyti Henrici Parkar, Equitis Aurati, Morlei Domini, per  
lustrorum fere spacia duodecim & tandem hic requiesco.

Vixit Ann. 66. ob. Ann. Dom. 1552, mense Decembris,  
bene merenti posuit gratissimus maritus, Henricus Parkar,  
Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus,

*Epitaph*

† The issue of this Henry Parker, Lord Morley, and Alice, his wife, was one son, named *Henry*, and two daughters, Jane and Margaret, of which Jane (as already observed) was the wife of George, Lord Rochford (son and heir of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire) brother to Queen Anne Bullen, and Margaret was married to Sir John Shelton, Knt.

† Sir Henry Parker, only son and heir apparent of the said Henry, Lord Morley, and Alice, his wife, was a *Knight of the Bath*, but never attained the title, having died in the life-time of his father.—He rebuilt the mansion-house at Erwarton, as it now stands, and married two wives, the first, Grace, the daughter of John Newport, of Brent-Pelham, in the county of Hertford, by whom he left a son, Henry, Lord Morley, in whose descendants the title continued till the reign of William III. when the male line of that branch extinguished, since which the barony has lain dormant, or in suspension. His second wife was *Elizabeth*, the daughter and sole heir of Sir Philip Calthorpe, of Erwarton, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. (by his wife Amata Bullen, aunt to Queen Anne Bullen, the mother of Queen Elizabeth, and daughter to Sir William Bullen, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire (which earldoms were granted to descend to the heirs female as well as male, but were barred by the attainder of George, Lord Rochford, abovementioned) which said Sir William Bullen was son and heir to Sir Geoffry Bullen, by Anne, daughter and sole heir of Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings.) And the said Sir Philip Calthorpe was son and heir of Sir Philip Calthorpe (by Mary, sister and heir of Sir William Say) son and heir of Sir John Calthorpe (by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger, Lord Wentworth, of Net-

*Epitaph of HENRY PARKER, Lord MORLEY.*

Henricus, Auratus Eques, Morlei Dominus, veræ nobilitatis specimen qui semper in Deum optimum maximum, parentes ac sanguine convictos præstanti pietate fuit, marmoreum hoc monumentum commune sepulchrum suis esse voluit, æve namque atque aviæ & parentis utriusq; clarissimæq; feminae uxoris suæ ossa, ut sub hac mole conderentur effecit. Quo heroe vivente vere affirmare licet multo illustriorem fuisse Essexiam, erat enim in cætu nobilium gemma veluti preciosissima, bonarum literarum splendore omniq; virtutum genere refulgens. Cujus suavissimis manibus optabis hospes quietem pacidissimam.

Vixit Ann. 80. ob. Ann. Dom. 1556, mense Novembris, bene merenti posuit nepos & hæres Henricus Parkar, Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus.

† Dugdale's Baronage, & Ex Stemmate Familia.

† Ibid.

(closed)



tlested) son and heir of Sir William Calthorpe (by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Reginald, Lord Grey, of Ruthen, by his second wife, daughter of the Lord Astley) which Sir William was son and heir of another Sir William Calthorpe (by his wife, Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John With, who was likewise heir of the family of St. Omars) son and heir of another Sir William Calthorpe, (by Elianore, daughter and heir of Sir John Mautby) son and heir of Sir Oliver Calthorpe (by Isabel, his wife, sister and heir of Sir Bartholomew Bacon, and daughter and heir to Sir Robert Bacon, by his wife, the daughter and heir of Sir Bartholomew Davilers, Knt. Lord of the manor of Erwarton, at the Conquest, which was held by the tenure of leading the forces of Suffolk in time of war, and still continues the estate of this family to this day.)

\* Sir Philip Parker, Knt. Lord of Erwarton, son and heir of the last Sir Henry Parker, and Elizabeth Calthorpe, his wife, was High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, in 1578, and married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, Knt. by whom he left Sir Calthorpe Parker, Lord of Erwarton, his son and heir, knighted at the coronation of James I. who by his wife, Mercy, the daughter of Sir Stephen Soames, Knt. left Sir Philip Parker, Knt. his son and heir, Lord of Erwarton, who served in the long parliament, in 1640, as Knight of the shire for the county of Suffolk, and married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Gawdy, of Claxton, in the county of Norfolk, Knt. (by Winifred, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stivekey, in the county of Norfolk, Knt.) by which Lady he acquired a considerable estate, together with a right to the blood and arms of *Gawdy, Knightley, Pantulph, D'oily, Golover, Burgh, Chauncy, Paw, and Bacon, of Stivekey.* Sir Philip Parker (son and heir of the said Sir Philip and Dorothy) was Lord of Erwarton, and created a Baronet in the 13th of Charles II. He married Rebecca, daughter of Walter, and sister and heir of Sir Walter Long, of Whaddon, in the county of Wilts, Bart. who at length brought a very great estate to this family.

\* Sir Philip Parker, Bart. son and heir of the said Sir Philip and Rebecca Long, his wife, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Fortrey, of Byall-Fenn, in the county of Cambridge, Esq; by whom he left one only son, the late Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, Bart. and two daughters, *Catharine* and *Mary*, of whom Mary became the wife of the beforementioned Daniel Dering, Esq; Auditor of the dutchy of Cornwall, to Frederick, late Prince of Wales, and left an only daughter, Catharine

\* Ex Stemmate Familiae.

\* Ibid.

Dering, who died unmarried, Feb. 19, 1760. And Catharine was the wife of John, first Earl of Egmont, by whom she was mother of the late Earl.

The said Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, brother to the said Countess of Egmont, was *the last male heir* of this noble family, as already observed; and dying Jan. 20, 1740-1, left by Martha, daughter of William East, Esq; only two daughters, *Martha*, born March 23, 1715-16, and *Elizabeth*, born July 21, 1717; which Elizabeth married James Plunket, Esq; but died without issue; and Martha married John Thynne How, Lord Chedworth, who died May, 1762, leaving the said Martha, Lady Chedworth, his widow, without issue. Her Ladyship dying Nov. 30, 1775, the rights of this descent devolved upon the present Earl of Egmont.

John, the first Earl of Egmont, worn out by a paralytic decay, departed this life, on May 1, 1748, at London, and was buried at Erwarton, having had issue by the said Catharine Parker, his Countess (who died August 22, 1749, aged 60, and was buried with him, under a stone of black marble, on the left side of the great altar or communion-table there) three sons and four daughters, 1st, John, his successor, late Earl of Egmont; 2d, Philip-Clarke Perceval, born June 21, 1714, and died an infant; 3d, George, born January 28, 1721, and died July, 1726.—1st, Lady Catharine, born in Dublin, January 11, 1723, and married April 14, 1733, to Thomas Hanmer, of the Fenns, in the county of Flint, Esq; member of parliament for Castlerising, in Norfolk (who died without issue, on April 1, 1737) and she deceased at London, on February 16, 1747-8; 2d, Mary, born May 12, 1713, and died an infant; as did Mary, 3d daughter, who was born December 28, 1726; 4th, Lady Helena, born Feb. 14, 1717, married Nov. 3, 1741, to Sir John Rawdon, Bart. (now Earl of Moira) and died at Bristol, on June 11, 1746, by whom he left two daughters, Catharine and Helena.

JOHN, *the 2d and late Earl of Egmont* (Lord of Duhallow, Burton, Liscaul, Kanturk, Lohort, &c. in Ireland; and of Enmore, Anderfeld and Spaxton, Tuxwell and Radlet, Currypole and Charlinch, Asholt, Aley, Plainsfield, Overstowey and Friron, Quantoch, Weekfitzpaine and Windiates, the borough and honour of Stokecurcy, and the Hundreds of Anderfeld, Williton, and Freemanners, in the county of Somerset, in England) was born at Westminster, on February 24, 1711, and after a learned education at home, and a further improvement by visiting foreign countries, was chosen in 1731 (though

then under age) a Burgess for *Dingley*, and on Dec. 31, 1741, unanimously elected Representative for the city of *Westminster*; as he was in 1747, for *Weobly* in Herefordshire. In March, 1747, he was appointed one of the *Lords of the Bedchamber* to Frederick, late Prince of Wales, in which station he continued till the death of that Prince. On April 17, 1754, he was elected a Member at the choice of the parliament for the borough of *Bridgwater*, in the county of Somerset; and on January 9, 1755, being sworn one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council (in Great Britain) then took his place at that board accordingly. He was likewise appointed one of the Privy-Council upon the accession of his present Majesty to the throne: And was again elected to parliament on April, 1761, for the borough of *Ilchester*, in the county of Somerset, and likewise the next day re-chosen for the said borough of *Bridgwater*, for which place he made his election. On May 7, 1762, his Lordship was called up to the House of Peers in Great Britain, by the title of *Lord Lovel and Holland, Baron Lovel and Holland, of Enmore*, in the county of Somerset (two of those baronies, as before observed, which were forfeited by attainder of *Francis, Viscount Lovel*, in the 1st of Henry VII.) in regard to his relation (as well by consanguinity as descent, both by the male and female line, as above deduced, from that branch of this noble family) and took his seat in the House of Lords accordingly, on the 10th of May then next ensuing. On Nov. 27, 1762, the King was pleased to appoint him one of the *Postmasters-General*; resigning which employment on September 10, 1763, his Lordship was on the same day appointed first Commissioner for executing the office of *Lord High Admiral* of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, islands and territories thereto belonging; August 25, 1766, appointed Vice Admiral of the County of Somerset, which office he resigned also in Sept. 1766. On February 15, 1736-7, he married the Lady *Catharine Cecil*, 2d daughter to *James*, late *Earl of Salisbury* (by the Lady Anne Tufton, 2d daughter and coheir to Thomas, Earl of Thanet, by the Lady Catharine Cavendish, daughter and coheir to Henry, Duke of Newcastle). Her Ladyship died at Charlton, in Kent, on August 16, 1752, aged 33 years and 10 days, and was buried there, having had issue five sons and two daughters, viz.

- 1st, John James, the present Earl of Egmont.
- 2d, Cecil-Parker Perceval, born (in Pall-mall) October 19, 1739, who died at Eaton school, March 4, 1753.
- 3d, Philip-Tufton Perceval, born (in Pall-mall) March 10, 1741, 2, who having entered early into the sea service, served during



during all the late war abroad, was at the siege and surrender of Quebec, and at the taking of Martinique. On July 21, 1761, was appointed a Captain in the Royal Navy, and is now Captain of the *Fubbs*, one of his Majesty's yachts.

4th, Edward Perceval, born (in Pall-mall) April 19, 1744, being an Ensign in the first regiment of Guards, served as Aid-de-camp to General Hodgson, at the taking *Bellisle*; and was employed again abroad in the same station with the Earl of Albemarle, in his expedition to the West-Indies, at the siege of the *Havannah*. He was married 25 July, 1775, to ——— daughter of John Haworth, of Manchester, Esq; by whom he has a daughter, Margaret, born 1776, and two daughters, twins, born May, 1778.

5th, Frederick-Augustus Perceval, born Feb. 11, 1749-50, who died Jan. 21, 1757.

1st, Lady Catharine Perceval, born (in Pall-mall) Feb. 20, 1745-6, now living : married 1766, to Thomas Wynne, Esq; (son and heir apparent of Sir John Wynne, of Glynlivon, in com. Caernarvon, Bart.) created Baron Newborough of the kingdom of Ireland, July 14, 1776, by whom she has issue one son, born April 27, 1772.

2d, Lady Margaret Perceval, born (in Pall-mall) October 10, 1748, who died Jan. 23, 1749-50.

On January 26, 1756, his Lordship was married at Charlton, in Kent, to his second and present Lady, *Catharine Compton*, born June 4, 1731, daughter of Charles Compton, by his wife, Mary, sole daughter and heir of the late Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart. and sister to Charles (the late) and to Spencer (the present) Earl of Northampton; by which Lady, who on 19 May, 1770, was created a Peerefs of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title, of Lady Arden, Baroness Arden, of Lohart Castle in the County of Corke in Ireland, and of Baron Arden, &c. to her heirs male, he had the following issue :

1st, Charles-George Perceval, (1st son) born at Charlton, Oct. 1, 1756, now living.

2d, Lady Mary Perceval, born at Charlton, July 15, 1758, now living.

3d, Lady Anne Perceval, born in Pall-mall, Dec. 15, 1759, died 1 August, 1772, at Turnham-Green, Middlesex, buried at Charlton, in Kent.

4th, Lady Charlotte, born in St. James's-square, Jan. 31, 1761, who died on February 19, following.

5th, Spencer Perceval, 2d son, born in Audley-square, Nov. 1, 1762, now living.

6th, Lady Elizabeth Perceval, born in the Admiralty-house, Dec. 12, 1763, now living.

7th, Henry

206 *Perceval, Lord Lovel and Holland.*

7th, Henry Perceval, (3d son) born at his father's house, at Turnham-Green, in the parish of Chiswick, Middlesex, on Wednesday, June 26, 1765, died 27 July, 1772, at Turnham-Green, Middlesex, buried at Charlton, in Kent.

8th, Lady Frances Perceval, born in Pall-mall, Dec. 4, 1767, now living, 1778.

9th, Lady Margaret Perceval, born in Pall-mall, March 17, 1769, now living, 1778.

His Lordship departed this life at his house in Pall-mall, Dec. 4, 1770, and was buried at Charlton, in Kent, being succeeded in titles and estates, by his eldest son,

JOHN-JAMES Perceval, now *Lord Lovel and Holland* in England, *Earl of Egmont*, &c. in Ireland, Lord of Duhallow, Burton, &c. His Lordship was born in Pall-mall, Westminster, Jan. 23, 1737-8. His Lordship, in 1760, was appointed a Captain of dragoons in Lord Robert Sutton's regiment of Royal Foresters; and in April 1762, was promoted to a company, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in the first regiment of Guards, and served in the Allied Army, in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, during that campaign.—On May 4, 1762, his Lordship was chosen Member in parliament for *Bridgwater*, in the room of the Earl of Egmont, his father, when called up to the House of Peers, in England. And on Tuesday, June 4, 1765, his Lordship was married at his father's house, in the Admiralty, to the Hon. Miss *Isabella Powlet*, daughter and sole heir to the Right Honourable Lord Nassau Powlet, by whom he has issue, 1st, John, now Lord Viscount Perceval, born at High-House, near Purfleet, in com. Essex, August 13, 1767, now living, 1778; 2d. Lady Isabella Perceval, born in Portman-square, Marybone Parish, April 13, 1769, and died December 15, 1776. Which Lord Nassau Powlet was third son of Charles, Duke of Bolton, Baron St. John of Basing, &c. &c. who died January 21, 1722, by his wife the Lady Isabella Tufton, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas, late Earl of Thanet, Baron of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vesey (by the Lady Catharine Cavendish, daughter and coheir to Henry, Duke of Newcastle) son of John, Earl of Thanet, by the Lady Margaret Sackville, daughter and heir of Richard, Earl of Dorset (by Anne, daughter and sole heir of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.)—Of which baronies of *Clifford*, *Westmoreland*, and *Vesey* (being all baronies in fee) it may be proper to observe, that by the death of the said Thomas, Earl of Thanet, without male issue, they fell into abeyance between the five daughters and coheirs of the said Earl, viz. *Catharine*, who married Edward Lord Sondes, father to Lewis the late Earl of Rockingham.—*Anne*, who married  
James,

James, late Earl of Salisbury, and by whom she had Catharine, late Countess of Egmont, mother to John, the present Earl. *Margaret*, late Countess dowager of Leicester, (who obtained of the late King the barony of Clifford,) which by her Ladyship's death, without issue, descended to Edward Southwell, Esq; who received summons to parliament as Baron Clifford in 1776, as will more fully appear under that title.—*Mary*, who married the late Marquis of Harold, son and heir apparent of Henry, Duke of Kent (by whom she had no issue) and afterwards became the wife of John, late Earl Gower, whose widow she now remains.—And *Isabella*, mother, as before-mentioned, of *Isabella*, now *Lady Perceval*.—It is likewise not improper farther to observe, that in case of failure of issue in Henry, now Duke of Bolton, the said *Isabella*, Lady Perceval, will be entitled to the *barony of St. John of Basing, in fee*, together with the great estate, which is settled to descend for ever to the heir of that noble family, under a perpetual entail, by an act of parliament, 27 Henry VIII.

TITLES.] John-James Perceval, Earl of Egmont, Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, Baron Perceval, Baron Perceval of Burton, and Baronet; Lord Paramount of the signory, cantred, and barony of Duhallow, and of the territories of Poble ô Callaghan, and Poble ô Keefe, all in the kingdom of Ireland: Lord Lovel and Holland, Baron Lovel and Holland of Enmore, in the kingdom of Great Britain.

CREATIONS.] Lord of Duhallow, &c. in the county of Cork, the 16th of June, 1615, the 13th of James I. Baronet, the 19th of Sept. 1661, the 13th of Charles II. Baron Perceval of Burton, the 21st of April, 1715, the 1st of George I. Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, the 25th of Feb. 1722, the 9th of George I. and Earl of Egmont (all in the county of Cork, in Ireland) the 6th of Nov. 1733, the 7th of George II. Lord Lovel and Holland, Baron Lovel and Holland of Enmore, in the county of Somerset, in Great Britain, the 7th of May, 1762, the 2d of George III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1st, Argent, on a chief indented, Gules, three Crosses pattee of the field, for Perceval; 2d, Or, three Chevrons, Gules, for Yvery; 3d, Or, semee of Cross Crosetts, a Lion rampant, Azure, for Lovel of Kerry; 4th, Barry nebulee of six, Or and Gules, for Lovel of Tichmarsh.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Thistle, proper, Motto over it Yvery.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, an Antelope, Argent, attired, gorged with a Ducal Coronet, chained, tufted, and unguled, Or. On the sinister side, a Stag, Sable, furnished



208 *Perceval, Lord Lovel and Holland.*

as the dexter, each having in its mouth a Thistle, proper. Also the two Black Eagles, &c. the ancient supporters used by this family from the time of Edward I.

MOTTO.] SUB CRUCE CANDIDA.

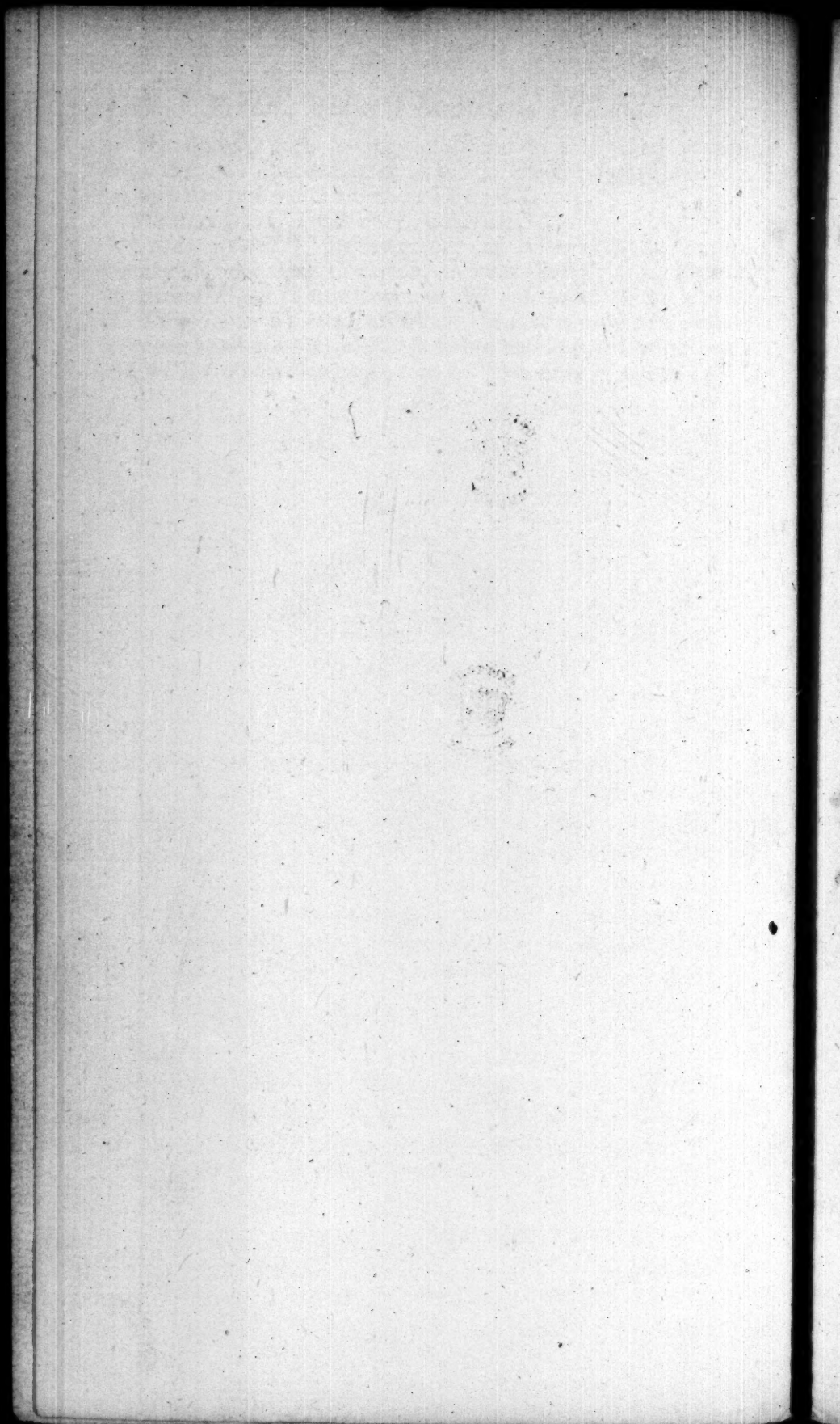
CHIEF SEATS.] In England, at *Enmore Castle*, in the county of Somerset, Erwarton, in com. Suffolk. In Ireland, at *Burton-House* (burnt down in the wars in 1688, by a party of King James's forces, of which the offices only now remain in repair) and *Kanturk-Castle* (a noble building, of which only the walls are now standing) both in the county of Cork.

DAMER,

r.  
ed

he  
d,  
ty  
in  
ly

E R,









*Damer, Lord Milton.*

**DAMER, Lord Milton**

**T**HIS noble family has been long seated in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, being called variously, in antient deeds, D'Amory, Delmare, or Dameer, and at length Damer.

**WILLIAM D'Amory**, (as appears by a pedigree drawn up by the late John Warburton, Somerset Herald) came into England with William the Conqueror, and his son **GILBERT D'Amory**, in 15 Hen. II. held lands in the county of Somerset: his son, another **GILBERT**, was in the expedition to Gascoigne, in 22 Edw. I. He had issue three sons; 1. **SIR ROGER**,<sup>a</sup> Constable of Knaresborough and Corfe castles, and in the wars against the Scots, temp. Edw. II. he was also governor of the castles of Gloucester and St. Briavels, and warden of the forest of Dean. He was summoned to parliament, as a Baron, in 11 and 14 Edw. II. he was also Baron Amory, in Ireland,<sup>a</sup> but after adhering to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and dying in rebellion, his lands were seized. He married Elizabeth, third sister and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and niece of Edward II. by whom he had two daughters, his coheirs; Elizabeth, married to John, Lord Bardolph<sup>a</sup> who had restitution of his father in law's lands, and Eleanor, to John de Raleigh; from whom descended the famous Sir Walter Raleigh. The said<sup>b</sup> Roger Lord D'Amory and his wife (who was foundress of Clare Hall in the university of Cambridge) were both buried at Ware in Hertfordshire, with this inscription, "Hic jacet Rogerus Domory, Baro tempore Edwardi secundi, et Elizabetha tertia filia Gilberti, Clare comitis Gloucestriae et Johanna uxoris ejus, filiae Edwardi primi, vocat. Johan de Acris."—2. **Nicholas**, who in 6 Edw. II. had lands in the counties of Oxon and Bucks, and had issue a daughter, Margaret, who died 28 Edw. III. and Sir Richard, his heir, who in 6 Edw. II. was Steward of the household, and in 20 Edw. III. was summoned to parliament, as a Baron. He had a son, Richard, who served in several expeditions under that Prince, and died in the 49th of his reign, without issue; and three daughters; Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Chandos, Knight of the Garter, at the first institution of that order; Eleanor, of Roger Colling, and Margaret. 3. **SIR RICHARD**, continuator of the line, who held the ma-

<sup>a</sup> Extinct Peerage, vol. 2. p. 271, and Hutchins's Dorset, vol. I. p. 80.

<sup>b</sup> Weaver's Funeral Mon, p. 544.



nor of Hedington, and hundred of Belyndon and Nethyate, alias Northgate, in Oxfordshire, for life, in fee-farm, at 81 l. per annum. He died in the year 1376, and was buried (as were many others of this family) in the priory of Bicester, in Oxfordshire; being succeeded by his son, ROBERT, father of ROGER, whose son ROBERT had lands in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and was father of JOHN D'Amory, of South-Moulton, in Devonshire, who married the daughter of — Eyre, of Atherington, and had three sons. 1. George; 2. Robert, who married the relict of John Pollard, of Comb-Merton; and 3. Anthony. GEORGE, the eldest, had three sons, John, his heir; William, who married the daughter of — Leigh; and Anthony, of whom hereafter. JOHN, was seated at Chappel, in the parish of Bishops-Nemet, in Devonshire, by marriage with Emett, daughter and heir of John Thomas, of that place. He had one son, JOHN, and four daughters; Jane, wife of Hugh Elliott, of the county of Somerset; Joanna, of Samuel Butler, of Tiverton, Devon; Alice and Helen. John, their brother, married Prudence, daughter and coheir, of Richard Roberts, of Comb-Merton, Devon, and had a son, JOHN, aged 5, in 1620, and Prudence, aged two years.

ANTHONY, third son of George D'Amory, was a clergyman, and had issue Joseph D'Amory, or Damer, of Chappel, who in 1570, married Jane, daughter of William St. Loe, of the county of Dorset, Esq; by whom he had issue two sons; Robert, his heir, born in 1571, and Ambrose, born in 1572. ROBERT, the eldest, married in 1600, Mary, daughter of Edward Colmer, Esq; and had issue, John, his heir, born in 1602, and Elizabeth, born in 1615.

JOHN Damer, the son, resided at Godmanston, in the county of Dorset, and in 1628, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Maber, by whom he had issue six sons, and one daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1641, and married to John Trevillian, of Mildehay, in Somersetshire, Esq. The sons were, 1. Joseph, born in 1630. 2. Edward, born in 1633, rector of Wyke-Regis, in Dorsetshire, and chaplain to the garrison in the Isle of Jersey, under the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, but was deprived of both at the Restoration. 3. Jonathan, born in 1635. 4. Benjamin, born in 1637, who taking to the profession of arms, was a lieutenant of foot; and going over to Ireland, with his regiment, he was drowned at Cork, by the sinking of a boat, in which he was disembarking. 5. Na-

thaniel, born in 1638; which three last died without issue.  
6. George, born in 1644, of whom hereafter.

JOSEPH, the eldest son, early embarked in the service of the parliament, and was by Cromwell advanced to the command of a troop of horse, who highly favoured and greatly confided in him. He was twice sent by him, when Protector, upon secret negotiations, to Cardinal Mazarine. Upon the Protector's death he went to France to his friend Lockhart, the English Ambassador at that court, and was present with him at the marriage of Lewis XIV; but not thinking it safe, as he had been in so much favour and trust with Cromwell, to reside in England, after the Restoration, he sold some of his lands in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and collecting large sums of money from thence, went into Ireland, and taking advantage of the cheapness of lands there, from the want of inhabitants and cultivation, purchased large estates in that kingdom, which are still in the family. He was a man of great abilities and resolution, and of so extremely happy a constitution, that he never felt any sickness, till three days before his death, which happened on July 6, 1720, at the great age of ninety-one years; and dying a bachelor, he left his estates in Ireland to John, the eldest son of his brother George; and the estates which still remained in Dorsetshire, to Joseph, the youngest son. We now return to the said,

GEORGE Damer, 6th and youngest son of John Damer, and Elizabeth Maber aforesaid, who married Sarah, daughter of Richard Fowler, Esq; he had issue, John, born in 1674; Joseph, born in 1676; Elizabeth, born in 1684, and married on <sup>p</sup> Jan. 29, 1717-18, to Edward Clavell, of Smedmore, in the Isle of Purbeck, and county of Dorset, Esq. John Damer, Esq; the eldest son, who resided in Ireland, ever since his uncle left him his estate there, married, in 1724, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Roe, of Roesborough, in the county of Tipperary, Esq; but died August 13, 1768, and was buried at Shrone-hill, without issue.

JOSEPH Damer, (his brother,) of Came, in Dorsetshire, Esq; married on Dec. 9. 1714, Mary, daughter of John Churchill, of Henbury, in the said county, Esq; member of parliament for Dorchester in 1708, for which borough he was himself chosen representative in 1722, and died on March 1, 1736-7. He had issue by her, 1. Joseph, of whom presently. 2. John Damer, of Came, Esq; where he has built a very elegant house; he was born Oct. 27, 1720, and married Martha,

daughter of Samuel Rush, of Benhall, in Suffolk, Esq; he is member for Dorchester, and LL.D. 3. George Damer, Esq; born Aug. 28, 1727, member for Dorchester in 1750-1, and died March 14, 1752, unmarried, and was buried at Came. 4. Mary, born on Sept. 1, 1715, and married Oct. 13, 1737, to William-Henry Dawson, of Dawson's-Court, in the Queen's County, Esq; now Viscount Carlow, of the kingdom of Ireland. 5. Martha, born April 23, 1719, and married on June 17, 1741, to Sir Edward Crofton, of the Moat, in the county of Roscommon, in the kingdom of Ireland, Bart.

JOSEPH Damer, now Lord Milton, the eldest son, was born March 12, 1717-18, and baptised in the parish of the Holy Trinity, in Dorchester; he succeeded his father on March 1, 1736-7, and was chosen at the general election in 1741, member of parliament for the boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis; in 1747, for Bramber, and in 1754, for Dorchester. On May 30, 1753, his late Majesty was graciously pleased to advance him to the Peerage of Ireland, by the stile and title of Baron Milton, of Shrone-hill, in the county of Tipperary; and he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. And his present Majesty dignified him with the Peerage of Great Britain, in the second year of his reign, by the title of Baron Milton, of Milton-Abbey, in the county of Dorset.

His Lordship married, on July 27, 1742, Lady Caroline, only surviving daughter of Lionel, Duke of Dorset; and by her Ladyship, who died March 24, 1775, and was buried in the family vault at Milton-Abbey, he had issue, the Hon. John Damer, born June 25, 1744; who on June 14, 1767, was married to Miss Ann-Seymour Conway, only daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, and niece of the Earl of Hertford; and died August 15, 1776, without Issue. George, born March 28, 1746; Lionel, born Sept. 16, 1748; married April 16, 1778, to Williamsa, daughter of the late William Janffen, Esq; brother to Sir Stephen Theodore Janffen, Baronet; Caroline, born April 23, 1752.

TITLES.] Joseph Damer, Lord Milton, of Milton-Abbey, in Dorsetshire; also Lord Milton, of Shrone-hill, in the kingdom of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baron Milton, of Milton-Abbey, in the county of Dorset, May 1, 1762, 2 Geo. III. Baron Milton, of Shrone-hill, in the county of Tipperary, in the kingdom of Ireland, May 30, 1753, 26 Geo. II.

ARMS.]



is  
q;  
nd  
ne.  
7,  
he  
g-  
nd  
he  
of

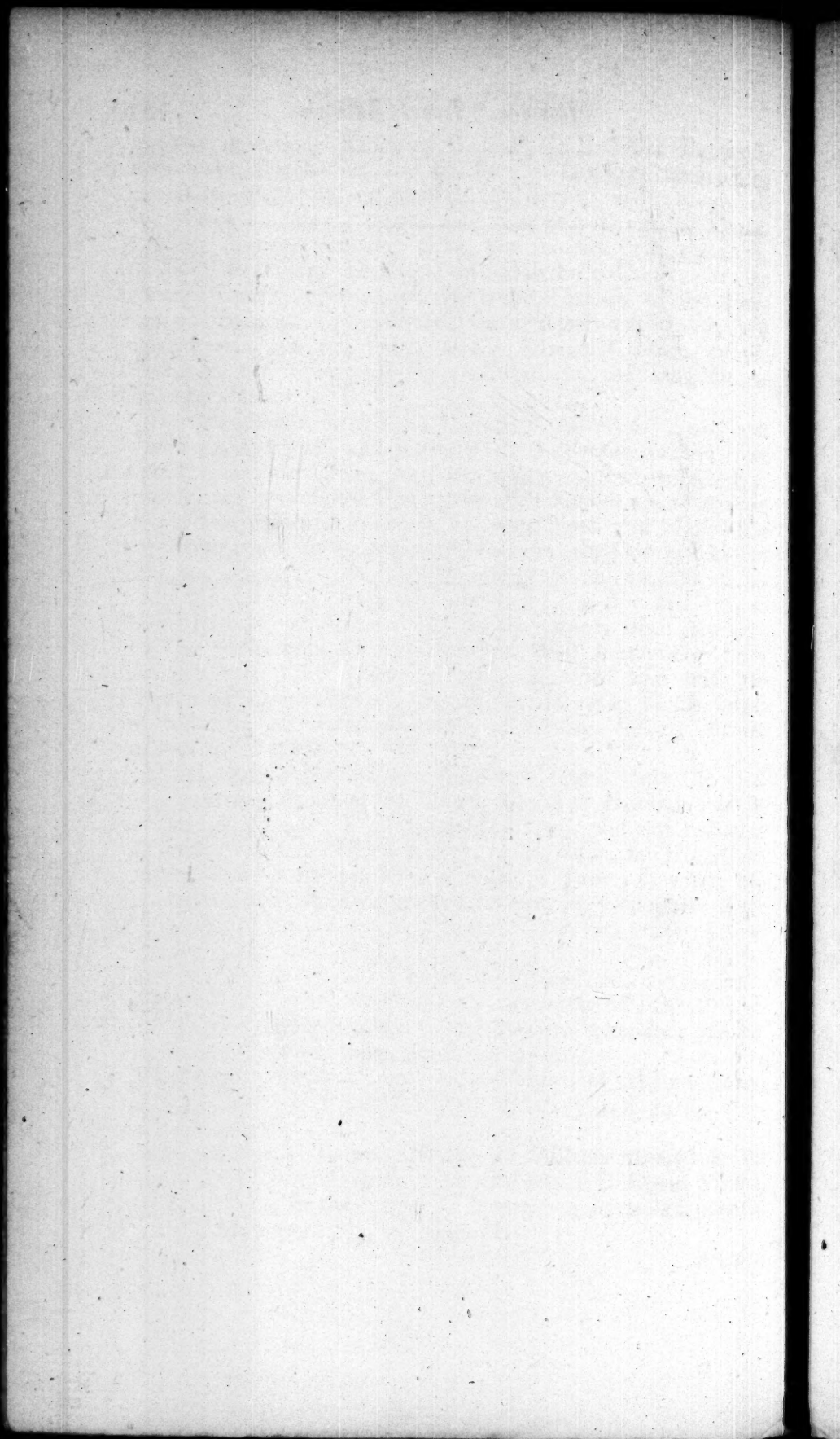
rn  
ly  
i,  
er  
e-  
On  
d-  
of  
;  
vy  
he  
n;  
ne

e,  
py  
in  
nn  
as  
ne  
of  
e;  
r-  
l-  
n;

y,  
g-

ie  
n;  
of

.]



ARMS.] Barry nebule of six, Argent and Gules, a bend ingrailed, Azure.\*

CREST.] Out of a mural Crown, Or, a Talbot's head, Azure, eared of the first.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Talbot, Azure, murally gorged and eared, Or; on the sinister, a Talbot, Argent, murally gorged and eared, Azure.\*

MOTTO.] TU NE CEDE MALIS.

CHIEF SEAT.] Milton-Abbey, in the county of Dorset.

\* N.B. These Arms were confirmed, and the Crest added, 1592, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, to Giles De Amorey, of Cotherington in Gloucestershire.



P 3

MONTAGU



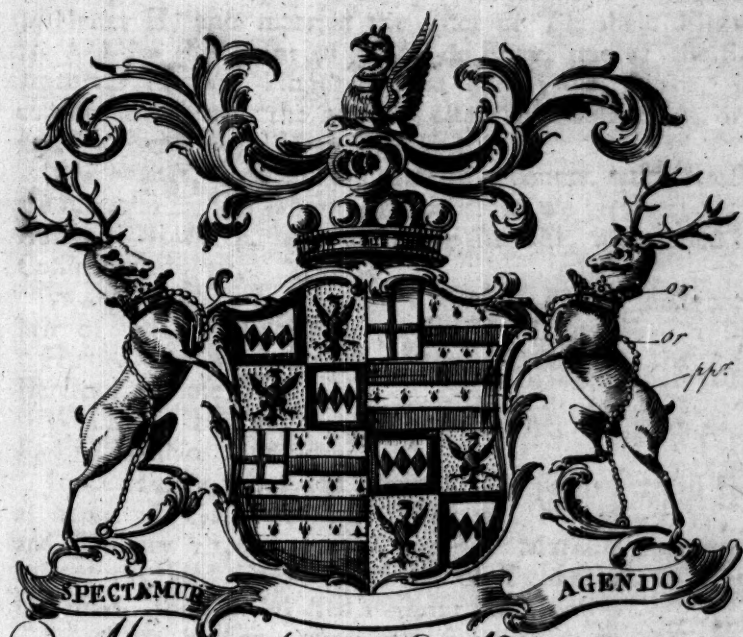
## MONTAGU, Lord Beaulieu.

WE shall begin our account of this antient family with SIR HUGH Hufley, who went from England in 1316, and settled in Ireland. The intermediate ancestors between this Sir Hugh, and Rollo, first duke of Normandy, are by no means ascertained to general satisfaction, although it is universally allowed that, in the female line, this extraction has been sufficiently authenticated. We shall however insert the account which Mr. Collins gives of this house; and also the pedigree which Mr. Edmondson published from the authority of Segar's manuscripts. The latter stands thus:

Hubert de Hufley, temp. Will. Conq. married Helen, daughter of Richard, third duke of Normandy, and had issue two sons, Henry Hoese, or Hufley, and William de Hufley. From Henry, the eldest son, was descended Walter de Hoese, or Hufley, a witness to the charter of Osmond, Bishop of Salisbury, anno 1091. His son, Henry de Hoese, held lands at Stapleford, in Wiltshire. Henry de Hoese, his son, was lord of Harting, and married Clementia, daughter of John de Port, by whom he was father to William de Hoese, who paid scutage for his lands in com. Bucks, 11 Johan. He was succeeded by his son, Henry de Hoese, who held lands of Geoffrey de Hoese, in Ficheldon and Stapleford, and died 19 Hen. III. Matthew de Hoese, his son and heir, was lord of Harting, and died 39 Hen. III. Henry de Hoese, his son and heir, was seised of Harting, Standon, Huse, and Trodworth, in Wiltshire, and lands in Kent; he married Joan, daughter of Alexander Fleming, by whom he had Henry de Hoese, summoned to parliament 22 Edward I. 1294, and died 6 Edw. III. 1392. and from him the Hufeys of Gloucestershire, Kent, &c. derive their descent. Sir Hugh Hufley, who went into Ireland 13 Ed. II. 1316, is also supposed to be the son of the said Henry de Hoese and Joan Fleming.

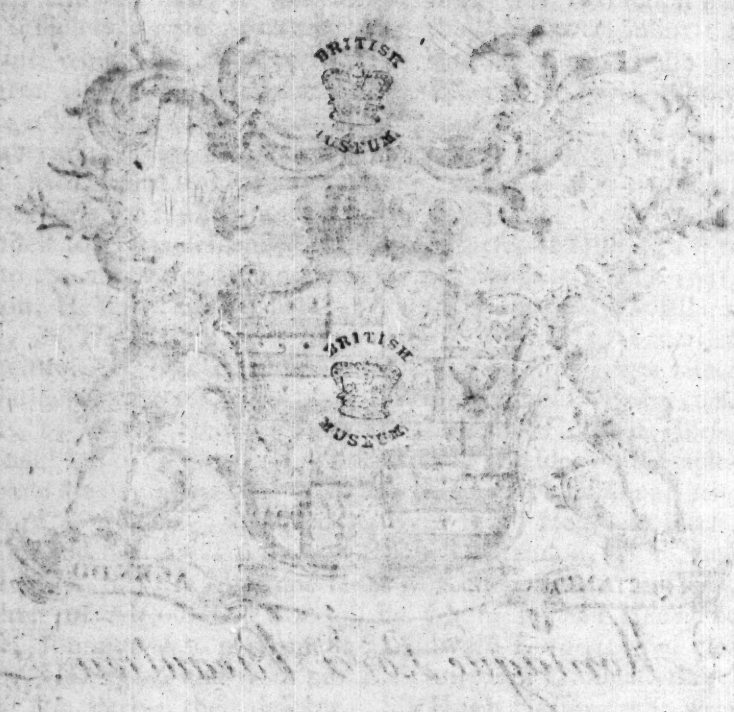
The following is Mr. Collins's account:

This ancient family is of Norman extraction. Rollo, who obtained of Charles the Simple that dutchy, was the first Duke, as all the records of the French nation declare, and having obtained that establishment and married Giselle, Charles's daughter, had issue, William, the father of Richard, the father of Richard, who was the father of Richard, duke of Normandy, and of Robert and Helen, who was created countess of Hufley. Richard died without issue, and Robert, the eldest son, was father of William the Conqueror, by Arletta, daughter of a citizen of Falaise. Helen (or Roxana) above-mentioned, was the wife of — Baron Hufley, of Col-



Montague Lord Beaulieu.

177



*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



farisbury, in Normandy, who had issue by her, Hubert, who came with William I. into England, as constable of his army; he had issue, William, the father of William, the father of a third William, father of Godfrey, or Geoffrey, who lived in the reign of king Stephen, and at the commencement of that of Henry II. This Godfrey had issue, Matthew, and William, the good Monk of Glastonbury; also Henry, and James, Knight of Rhodes, *et inter alia*; Hubert Husley, King of the Danes, Sir Hugh de Hufe, or Husley, who migrated into Ireland in 17 Henry II. and married the sister of Theobald Fitzwalter. He had by the grant of Hugh de Lacy, one of the first adventurers in that kingdom, the barony of Deace, in the county of Meath, the ancient estate of Melaghten, or Malshushlin, with other large possessions.

The reader, from such different accounts, will directly see the uncertainty we labour under before we arrive at Sir Hugh Husley. However, he had issue by his wife, mentioned in Mr. Collins's pedigree,

WALTER Husley, who by his wife, Agnes, daughter and heir of Hugh de Lacy, senior, Earl of Ulster, had a son,

HUGH Husley, who married —, daughter of Adam de Hereford, whose son,

WILLIAM Husley, marrying Catherine, daughter of —, Earl of Kildare, had issue,

JOHN Husley, who was summoned to parliament in Ireland, as baron of Galtrim, March 25, and November 22, 1374, and January 27, 1377, and married Marian, daughter and heir of the lord Simon Genavile, of Culmoline, by whom he had issue, John, who died without issue, and

EDMUND Husley, who was summoned to parliament in Ireland, September 11, 1380, and April 29, 1382. He died January 24, 1384-5, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter of — Butler, Earl of Ormond, two sons:

1. Paul Husley, who died without issue.

2. Peter Husley. Which

PETER Husley, Baron of Galtrim, married first, Anne, daughter of John Cusick, of Lismullen, Esq; and secondly, —, daughter of —, earl of Kildare, by which last he had issue one son,

MATTHEW Husley, who was in possession of the manors of Galtrim, Mulhusley, and other lands, in 1403; and in 1406, made a settlement of the estate of Mulhusley, &c. and dying 1418, left issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of — Pertid, of Rath-Kenny, Esq; two sons, Thomas, who deceased without issue, and

NICHOLAS Husley, who was living 1441, and by his wife, — daughter of — Eustace, had one son,

JOHN Hussey, baron of Galtrim, who married a daughter of Plunket, lord Dunsaney, and had issue,

PATRICK Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, who married Ann, daughter of Delehyde, and was by her father of

NICHOLAS Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, who married Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Barnwall, of Crichstown, Knt. by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Fleming, of Stone. Their son,

SIR PATRICK Hussey, lived in the reigns of queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, and by Catherine, his wife, daughter of John Barnwell, the third Baron of Trimleston, had issue two daughters; Mary, married to George Aylmer, of Cloncurry, Esq; and Ruth, married to ——— Tuth, of Ballybreggan; and two sons, Nicholas, who died without issue, and

JAMES Hussey, who died 1603, having married Mary, daughter of Richard Aylmer, of the Lyons, in the county of Kildare, who bore to him two sons, Patrick and Peter.

PATRICK Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, marrying Margaret, daughter of Robert Rochfort, of Killbridge, Esq; ancestor of the Viscounts Bellfield, about the year 1600, was ancestor of the Husseys, Barons of Galtrim. His brother,

PETER Hussey, Esq; by his wife, Mary, only daughter and heir of Bartholomew Bellew, of Westown, in the county of Dublin, Esq; had issue,

LUKE Hussey, Esq; who had issue,

EDWARD Hussey, Esq; who married Mabel, daughter of ——— Barnwall, by his wife, the Countess Dowager of Fingal, and were both buried at Westown. They had issue four sons and two daughters, viz.

1. James Hussey, of whom hereafter.

2. George Hussey,

3. Luke Hussey,

4. Nicholas Hussey,

} died unmarried.

5. Mabel, married to Matthias Barnwall, of Castletown, in the county of Meath, Esq;

6. Catharine, married to Sir Andrew Aylmer, of Mount-Aylmer, in the county of Meath, Baronet.

JAMES Hussey, Esq; the eldest son, of Westown, in the county of Dublin, and of Courtown, in Kildare, Esq; who died in 1759, married Catharine, daughter of Richard Parsons, Viscount Ross, which Lady deceased on March 1, 1766, and was buried by her husband at Westown, by whom he had issue,

1. Edward Hussey, now Lord Beaulieu, of whom presently.

2. Richard Hussey. 3. James Hussey. And four daughters;

1. Frances. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Mabel. 4. Mary, wife of James Hussey, of Galtrim, Esq;

(Present

ter

n,

a-

n,

g,

ry

of

wo

ry,

n;

ry,

of

et,

of

of

and

of

of

gal,

ons

wn,

nt-

the

who

ons,

and

Tue,

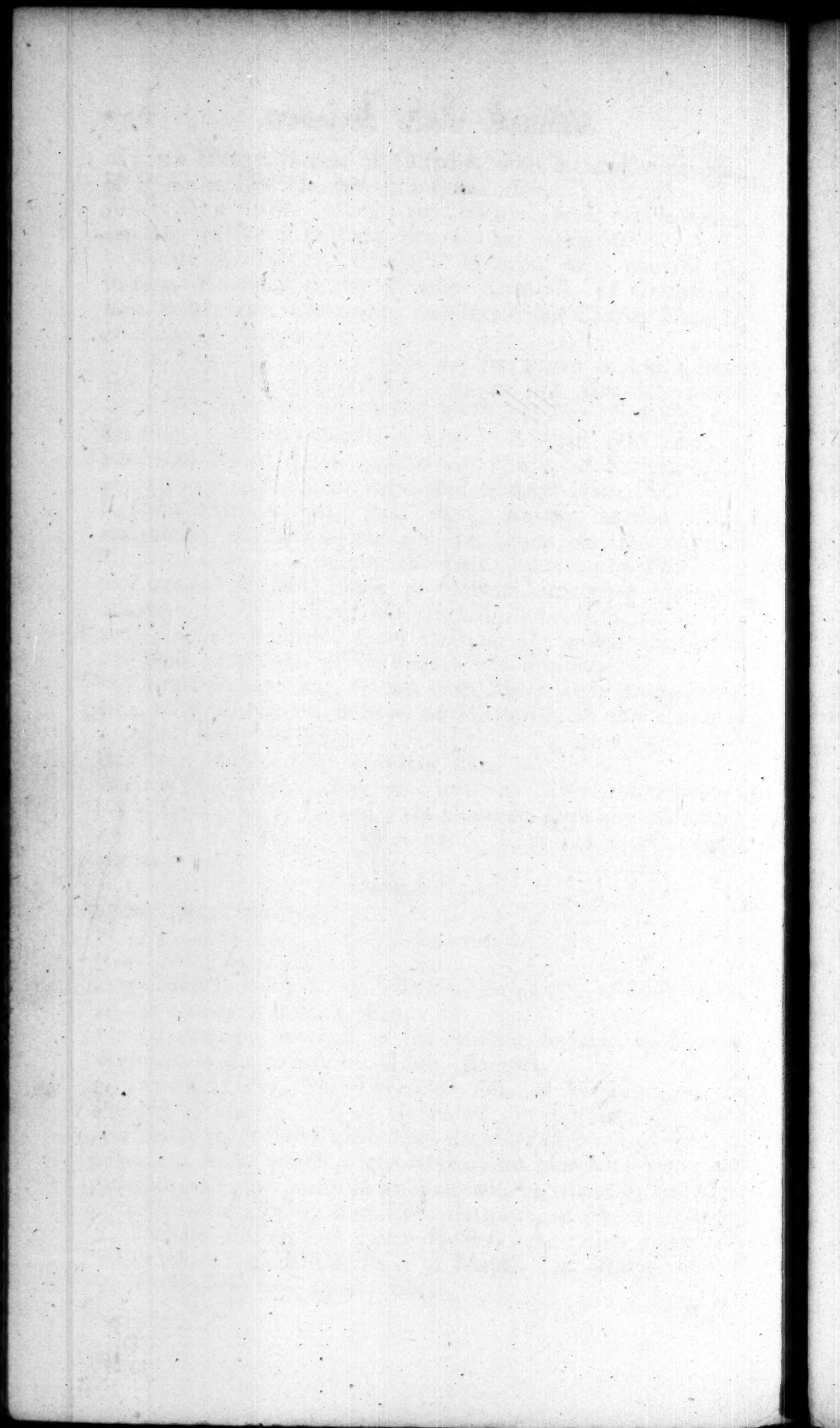
itly.

ers;

of

esent





(Present Lord) EDWARD Husley, Esq; the eldest son, in 1743, married Isabella, eldest daughter and coheir of John Montagu, Duke of Montagu, and relict of William Montagu, Duke of Manchester, and on the death of his father-in-law, took the name and arms of Montagu, pursuant to an act of parliament. On Dec. 27, 1753, he was installed a Knight of the Bath, and on May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III. was advanced to the dignity of the peerage of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Beaulieu, Baron Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, in the county of Hants, to him and his heirs male, by his said wife Isabella, Duchess Dowager of Manchester. His Lordship represented the borough of Tiverton, in Dorsetshire, in the 11th and 12th parliaments of Great Britain, till he was raised to the Peerage. His Lordship had issue, by her said Grace, the Hon. John Montagu, his son and heir, born on Jan. 18, 1747, and Isabella Montagu, born on Aug. 27, 1750, and died, unmarried, Sept. 3, 1772.

Note. This account of the ancient family of Husley, was drawn from a pedigree, copied from one in the hands of the Right Hon. Edward, Lord Beaulieu, in vellum, which is thus signed: "I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a genealogy of the Husleys, as entered in the Herald's office; in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of mine office of arms, this 9th day of November, 1764."

JOHN WINSTANLEY, Deputy Ulster."

It is remarkable that his Lordship now possesses the lands granted to his own and his Lady's ancestors, by William the Conqueror.

TITLES.] Edward Montagu, Lord Beaulieu, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

CREATION.] Lord Beaulieu, Baron Beaulieu, in the county of Hants, May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Montague and Monthermer, quartered, viz. Argent, within a Bordure, Sable, three Lozenges, in Fefs, Gules, for Montagu; second, Or, an Eagle displayed, Vert, for Monthermer; third, as the second; fourth, as the first. Second and third, Ermine, three Bars, Gules; on a Canton, Argent, a Cross of St. George, for Husley.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Gryphon's Head, couped, Or, beaked and winged, Sable.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side a Stag, proper; collared with a ducal Coronet and Chain, the latter reflexing on their Backs, Or.

MOTTO.] SPECTEMUR AGENDO.

CHIEF SEATS.] Ditton-park, Bucks; Beaulieu, Hants.

VERNON.

**VERNON, Lord Vernon.**

**T**HIS noble family is descended from the Lords of Vernon, in the duchy of Normandy. Their common ancestor, WILLIAM de Vernon, assumed his surname from the town and district of Vernon, whereof he was sole proprietor, anno 1052; he founded and richly endowed the collegiate and parochial church of St. Mary in Vernon, for a Dean and Secular Canons, and lies interred there, under an altar monument, whereon is his effigies: he had two sons, Richard and Walter, who both came into England with William the Conqueror; the younger obtained the Lordships of Winfleton, Nefse, Ledsam, and Preston in Cheshire; Hertwell, Adestock, and Plaet-Merton, in Bucks; and had a share of his father's possessions in Normandy; but, dying without issue, they descended to his elder brother RICHARD de Vernon, Lord of Vernon, who was one of the Barons created by Hugh Lupus, to whom William the Conqueror, his uncle, in the 20th year of his reign, granted the county-palatine of Chester. It appears from Domesday-book, that this Richard de Vernon, first Baron of Shipbroke, held the lands and manors of Aston, Picton, Shipbroke, Crew, Hetune, Cocheshall, Wice, Malatune, Wanetune, Devenham, Dovestock, Adeline, Boetbury, and others. He was a benefactor, with Hugh Lupus, to the abbey of St. Werburgh, in Chester, and in *temp.* Will. II. gave tithes of Easton and Picton, to that abbey. He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, WILLIAM de Vernon, whose son, HUGH de Vernon, living in 1119, was also Lord of Northwyk, and with Richard, Earl of Chester, likewise a great benefactor to the abbey of St. Werburgh. He married the daughter and heir of Reginald de Baillôt, (or Badgioll) Lord of Erdewick and Helgrave; by whom he had issue, *inter alia*, WARINE de Vernon, fourth Baron of Shipbroke, living *temp.* Hen. III. whose eldest son, RICHARD de Vernon, in 37 Hen. III. had a grant of the custody of the castle and manor of the Pecke, and dying before his father, left issue, four sons; whereof William, the third, was Chief Justice of Chester, of whom presently; and WARINE, the eldest, married Auda, third daughter, and one of the co-heirs of William Malbank, Baron of Wich-Malbank, now Namprwich, in the county of Chester (descended from William Malbank, Baron of Wich-Malbank, in 20 William I.) with whom he acquired a great number of manors in that county, and was father of

Warine





*Vernon Lord Vernon*



*Manuscript text, likely a title or description, written in cursive script.*

W  
h  
M  
vi  
W  
h  
of  
the  
b  
b  
h  
h  
S  
&  
g  
H  
2  
w  
V  
d  
h  
h  
K  
a  
R  
d  
a  
g  
V  
m  
d  
o  
S  
d  
d  
fo  
M  
co  
I  
w  
d

Warine de Vernon, Baron of Shipbroke; and Ralph, of whom hereafter.

WARINE (the last-mentioned Baron of Shipbroke) married Margaret, or Margery, daughter and heir of Ralph de Andeville, relict of Hugh de Altaribus, by whom he had a son, Warine, who died without issue, and three daughters, his co-heirs; Margery, the wife of Richard de Wilbraham; Edith, of Sir William Stafford, Knight; and Rohesia, of John Littlebury. Whereupon

RALPH, their father's brother, succeeded to the barony; but after a long suit with the co-heirs, it was agreed the barony should be divided, they and their husbands to have one half, with the salt-works at Namptwich, called the Juggarhouse; and that Ralph should have the other half, including the manor of Minchal Vernon, and the capital manor of Shipbroke. This Ralph levied a fine of his lands in Shipbroke, &c. in 19 Edw. II. His Son RALPH de Vernon, lived to the great age of 150, and on that account was stiled *the old liver*. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Ralph, Lord Dacres, and 2dly, Matilda, daughter of Robert, Lord Grosvenor, of Budworth; by the first he had issue, Sir Ralph, and Thomas Vernon, of Lofstock, of whom presently.

Sir RALPH (by some called Sir Robert) married Margaret, daughter of Urian de Sancto Petro, and died before his father; his issue terminating, after two descents, in a daughter and heir, Margaret, who was married to Sir Hamon L'Estrange, Knight, Lord of Hurdleston, living in 3 Edw. III.

THOMAS, of Lofstock, second son, married Joan, daughter and coheir of Richard Lofstock, by whom he was father of RICHARD Vernon, living 42 Edw. III. who married Avice, daughter of Thomas Leigh, of Bradley, and was father of another RICHARD Vernon, of Lofstock, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux; their son, JAMES Vernon of Haslington, Esq; married a daughter of Thomas Minshull, and was father of RICHARD, who, by Jane, daughter of Richard Torbock, of Lancashire; was father of JOHN, who married Mabel, daughter of Henry Gifford, of Staffordshire, and had issue RALPH, who first married Joan, daughter of Robert Fowlhurst, of Crew; secondly, Mary, daughter of John Dutton (widow of Thomas Aston): by the former he had issue RICHARD Vernon, who, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Laurence Rape, of Stapley, in the county of Chester, Knight, had issue, RALPH, who marrying Isabella, daughter of Thomas Leverage, of Wheelock, Esq; was father of ROBERT Vernon, Esq; who marrying Cecilia, daughter of Robert Fowlhurst, of Crew, in the county of Chester,



Chester, Esq; had a son, Sir THOMAS Vernon, of Hasting-ton, Knight, who died in 1615, and by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of William Egerton, of Betley, Esq; had issue, Sir GEORGE Vernon, Knt. and Judge of the Common-pleas; who, by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir George Corbett, of Morton-Corbett, in the county of Salop, Esq; had issue, MURIEL, his daughter and heir, married to HENRY Vernon, of Sudbury, in the county of Derby, Esq; (as hereafter mentioned.)

I now return to Sir WILLIAM Vernon, Knt. before mentioned, Chief Justice of Chester, in the reign of King Edw. III. who marrying Alice, daughter and coheir of William de Avenall, of Haddon near the Wye, in Derbyshire, had issue RICHARD de Vernon, Lord of Haddon (in right of his mother): he married Mary, or Margaret, daughter of Robert, Baron of Stockport, and had with her, the manor of Appleby-Parva, and the advowson of Appleby-Magna, in the county of Leicester. He had issue by her, Sir RICHARD Vernon, of Haddon, Knt. who was Lord of Haddon, Mount-Meland, Goriz, Anvers, Rovistrat, &c. in Normandy, and, by Isabel his wife, daughter of Geoffrey de Gernons, had another RICHARD, who succeeded him as Lord of Haddon, &c. and marrying Margaret, daughter of ——— Vipont, had a son, RICHARD de Vernon, who, by Felicia, daughter of ——— Vassley, had a son, Sir RICHARD de Vernon, who died about the third or fourth of Edw. III. leaving, by his wife, Matilda, daughter and coheir of William Camville, Lord of Aston, WILLIAM Vernon, of Harlifton, who was living in 1330, and married Jenetta, or Juliana, daughter of Sir Rice Griffiths, Knt. cousin and heir of Sir Richard Stackpole, and by her, who died 41 Edw. III. had issue, Sir RICHARD Vernon, who was sometimes called Sir Richard Pembruge, from his having married Benedicla, sister and heir to Sir Fulk Pembruge, of Tonge in Shropshire, Knt. He was Speaker of the Parliament held at Leicester 4 Hen. VI. and by patent, dated May 4th, 23 Hen. VI. was constituted Treasurer of Calais, which office he resigned in 1451, and departed this life the year following. He had issue three daughters, Ann, married to Sir John Bradbury, of Housh; Isabel, to Sir John Stanley, Knt. and Agnes, to John Cokayne, of Ashburne, in Derbyshire, Esq; also two sons; 1. William; 2. Edmund, who married, first, Benedicla, daughter and co-heir of Robert Pye, of Spernore, 2dly, Joan, daughter and heir of William Handsacre, of Handsacre, in com. Staff; by the former he had a daughter and co-heir, Ann, married to Edward Leech, of Chatsworth, in Derbyshire; by the latter, another daughter and co-heir, Agnes, married to Nicholas,

Nicholas, son of Thomas Westcote, who took the name of Littleton.

Sir WILLIAM Vernon, the eldest son, was Treasurer of Calais, and Constable of England for life; being the last who held that great dignity in that manner, it being looked upon as too important for a subject; and ever after it was held *pro hac vice*. He died on June 30, 1467, and was buried at Tonge, in Salop.

He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Pype, Knt. (who was buried at Tonge, near her husband, where the monument erected to their memory still remains) by whom he had issue, four daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, Bennet, and Alice; and four sons, 1. William; 2. Richard, seated at Haselbeach and Sheley (now called Netherseale) in the county of Leicester, but left no legitimate issue; 3. William, and 4. Ralph. The eldest son, Sir WILLIAM, succeeded his father, as Lord of Haddon and Spernore, and on the death of his brother, succeeded to the Lordships of Haselbeach and Sheley; he married Margaret, daughter of ——— Lord Ferrers, and by her had an only son,

Sir HENRY Vernon, who became Lord of Haddon, Harleston, Haselbeach, Netherseale and Spernore, and was Governor and Treasurer to Prince Arthur, eldest son and heir apparent of Hen. VII. (at whose creation he was made a Knight of the Bath :) as also his Counsellor for the management of Wales, and 15th Hen. VII. signed the marriage-articles between that Prince and the Princess Catherine of Spain. The tradition is, that the Prince frequently lived with Sir Henry, at Haddon, in com. Derby, where was an apartment called *the Prince's Chamber*, with his arms cut in several places therein. He married Lady Anne Talbot, daughter of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, and by her, who died May 17, 1494, and was buried at Tonge, had issue six sons, viz.

1st, Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, Knt. who marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dymoke, Knt. died in the year 1516, and was buried at Tonge, leaving issue by her, Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, aforesaid, in the Peak, in the county of Derby, who died in 1565, seised of thirty manors, and was buried at Bakewell, leaving no issue by his 2d wife, Matilda, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, Knt. but by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of George Lord Talboys, he had two daughters, his co-heirs; Dorothy, wife of Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas, Earl of Rutland, ancestor,

in a direct line, by his said wife, Dorothy, of the present Duke; and Margaret, to Thomas Stanley<sup>c</sup>, second son of Edward Earl of Derby. "This Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, (says Camden) was the last male of that branch; whose chief seat was at Haddon, by the river Wye, in Derbyshire, the seat for many years of the Vernons, who as they were ancient, so they were no less renowned in these parts; insomuch as this Sir George Vernon, who lived in our time, for his magnificent port, and hospitality, was called by the multitude *petty King of the Peak*. He died seised of thirty manors, and left two daughters, one married to Manners, of the Duke of Rutland's family, by which Haddon came to them; in honourable remembrance of which, there is wrote over the entrance into the house, *God save the Vernons*; and the Vernon's crest, being a boar's head, used to be served up, with a song, every Christmas. The other daughter married to Stanley, second son of the Earl of Derby, by which he had Tonge in Shropshire, where he lieth interred, and where there are many fine monuments of the Vernons and Stanleys, and a chapel founded by Sir Henry Vernon, who married Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, curiously painted, gilt, and adorned with the matches of the Vernons<sup>d</sup>.

2d, Thomas Vernon, of Stocksey, living in 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, who married Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Ludlow, and Elizabeth Gray his wife, daughter and sole heir of Richard, Lord Powis, and had issue, a daughter, Alianora, wife of Francis Curzon, of Kedleston, in Derbyshire, Esq; and was heir to her nephew, Henry Vernon; also a son, Thomas Vernon, of Stocksey, Esq; who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis Lovel, Knt. and dying March 5, 1561, left a son, Henry Vernon, Esq; who stiled himself Lord Powis; and died without issue, 1607.

3d, Humphry Vernon, of whom presently.

4th, Sir John Vernon, of Sudbury, in com. Derby, Knt. was of the King's Council for Wales, and Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire, and Sheriff of that county and Nottinghamshire, in 19 Hen. VIII. and by his wife, Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Montgomery, of Copley, in com. Derby, Knt. had issue, Henry Vernon of Sudbury, Esq; and died in 3 Edw. VI.

The said Henry Vernon, his son, married, March 3, 1547; Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Humphry Swinnerton, of Swinnerton and Hilton, in com. Staff. Knt. which

<sup>c</sup> Visit. of London, A<sup>o</sup> 1634.

<sup>d</sup> Camden's Brit. p. 557.



last estate he had with her, (who died in 1591) and by her (who was heir at law to the claims of her family, and was descended from Roger de Swinherton, summoned to parliament as a Baron, 11 Edw. III.) he had issue,

John Vernon, of Sudbury, Esq; who married Mary, relict of Walter Vernon, of Houhill, Esq; hereafter mentioned; but died in 1600, aged 61, without surviving issue: and Henry Vernon, of Hilton and Edington, com. Staff. Esq; (who died in 1592) having married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Anthony Heveningham, Knt. by whom he had issue, an only daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Sir Edward Vernon, hereafter mentioned.

5th, Christopher Vernon.

6th, Arthur Vernon, Rector of Whitchurch, in Shropshire. They had likewise three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to Robert Corbet, of Morton Corbet, Shropshire, Esq; 2. Mary, to Sir Edward Aston, of Tixall, in Staffordshire, Knt. She died in 1525, and was buried at Onelip, in Lancashire. 3. Anne, married to Sir Ralph Shirley, Knt. 4. Beatrix, to Sir Henry Foljamb, of Walton, Derbyshire, Knt. and 5. Margaret, to Sir John Saville.

The said Sir Henry Vernon, their father, gave the great bell to Tonge, of forty-eight hundred weight, and six yards round, and a rent out of his manor of Norton, in that parish, for the tolling of it, when any Vernon comes to town. On it is the following inscription: "Henricus Vernon, miles, istam campanam fieri fecit anno 1518, ad laudem Dei omnipotentis, beatæ Mariæ, et Sti. Bartholomei." It is plain it was not cast, however, till after his death, because he died on April 3, 1515, and his Lady deceasing before him, May 17, 1494; they were both buried at Tonge, where a fine monument was erected to their memory, and that of their youngest son, Arthur, who died Aug. 15, 1517. Over-against the monument, upon the east-side of the wall of the chapel, is the following inscription:

"Pray for the soul of Sir Henry Vernon, Knt. and Dame Anne, his wife, which said Henry, in the year of our Lord 1515, made and founded this chapel and chauntry, and the said Sir Henry departed this life the 3d day of April, in the year ——— Of your charity, pray for the soul of Sir Arthur Vernon, priest, son of the said Sir Henry, on whose souls Jesus have mercy."

We now return to HUMPHREY, the third son of Sir Henry Vernon, and Lady Ann Talbot; he was seated at Hodnet, which estate he purchased in 1514. He died 1542, and was buried at Tonge, having married, before 9 Hen. VII. Alice, daughter and coheir of John Ludlow, Esq; by his wife, Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Richard Lord Powis; by whom he had four daughters, Benedicte, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Catherine, married to John Pole, of Redburne, in Derbyshire, Esq; also three sons, 1. George, of whom presently; 2. Thomas, ancestor to the present Peer; 3. Henry, who died without issue.

The eldest son, GEORGE Vernon, of Hodnet, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Piggot, of Chetwyn, in com. Salop, Esq; by whom he had two sons, Richard, who died young, in 1560, and John, seated at Hodnet, and died 1591, having had issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Devereux (and sister to Walter Devereux, the first Earl of Essex of that family) five sons and seven daughters, who all died young, or unmarried, except one son and four daughters; Ann, married to George Barlow; Elizabeth, to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; Susanna, to George Carey, of Cockington, in Devonshire, Esq; and Frances, to Sir Arthur Shirley, Knt.

Sir ROBERT Vernon, Knt. the only surviving son, married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Needham, of Shenton, in Shropshire, and by her had issue, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, in Cheshire, Esq; and two sons, Henry, and Robert.

HENRY, the eldest son, was created a Baronet, July 23, 1660, and dying 1676, was buried at Hodnet; he left issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard White, of the Friars, in Anglesey, Knt. an only son, Sir THOMAS Vernon, Bart. who died Feb. 15, 1684, leaving issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of George Kirke, Esq; two daughters, Diana and Harriot, and an only son, Sir Richard Vernon, Bart. who all died unmarried.

THOMAS Vernon, the second son of Humphrey Vernon, and Alice Ludlow, before-mentioned, died in 1556, having had issue by his wife, Hellena, daughter of Ralph Shirley (which Lady was secondly married to Nicholas Brown, and died 1563) one son,

WALTER Vernon, of Houndshill, who dying 1592, was buried at Marchington; and had issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of Edward Lyttleton, of Pillaton, in com. Staff. (which Lady was secondly married to John Vernon, and died 1622) three daughters, viz.

Grace, married to John Merrick, brother to Sir Henry Merrick; Mary, married to the said Sir Henry Merrick, of Bowton, in Derbyshire; and Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Morley, of Barton, in the same county; also three sons, 1. Edward; 2. Sir Thomas; 3. Walter; which last two died without issue.

Sir EDWARD Vernon, of Houndshill, Knt. the eldest son, was born Dec. 14, 1584, and died June 15, 1657. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Henry Vernon (mentioned page 223) and by this Lady, with whom two branches of the family became united, and who died January 3, 1656, he had issue six daughters; Ann, married to George Harper, of Twyford, in Derbyshire; Mary, Catherine; Grace, Mary, and Elizabeth, which last five died young.

Also four sons,

1. Henry, great grandfather to the present Lord Vernon.

2. Edward, } died without issue.

3. Walter, }

4. John, baptised May 22, 1632, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Fulk Walwyn, of Much Martle, in com. Heref. Esq; and by her had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, who died without issue; and one son, Edward, who married Lettice, daughter of John Banks, of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, Esq, and had issue two sons, John, and Edward who was Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, and died unmarried, 1765; John, his brother, married Dorothy Grann, an Hanoverian Lady, by whom he had a daughter, Charlotte, married to Thomas Wright, of Houghton, in Derbyshire.

HENRY Vernon, the eldest son, above-mentioned, was born in July 1616, and married Muriel, daughter and heir of Sir George Vernon, of Haslington, Judge of the Common-pleas, (before noticed) and dying March 9, 1658, left issue, four sons, viz. George, of whom hereafter; Edward, born in June, 1636; Henry, of Hilton, born in June 1637, and died April 10, 1711; and John.

Henry, the third son, married Margaret, daughter of William Ladkins, of Helledon, in the county of Northampton, (who died in 1699) by whom he had, 1st, Henry Vernon, of Hilton, Esq; who married Penelope, second daughter and co-heir of Robert Phillips, of Newton in the Thistles, com. Warw. (who died Jan. 25, 1726, and had sepulture with her husband, at Sharshil) by whom he had issue, Henry, born Sept. 13, 1718, (who married Harriet, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and by her had issue, five daughters; Harriot,



married to Richard, the present Lord Grosvenor; Ann, Lucy, Caroline, and Jane; also three sons, Henry, William, and Leveson) Thomas Phillips, born Nov. 20, 1719; John, born Jan. 20, 1720, died without issue; Penelope, born June 6, 1722, married Sir William Duckenfield Daniel, of Over-Tabley, in Cheshire, Bart. Edward, born Oct. 30, 1723; Elizabeth, Jan. 17, 1724, died young; Richard, born June 18, 1725, and married Evelyn, daughter of John Leveson, Earl Gower, and widow of John Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory; 2d, Edward, Merchant in London; 3d, George, killed abroad; 4th, Thomas, Merchant in London, who died April 4, 1742, unmarried, aged 70.

GEORGE Vernon, of Sudbury, Esq; the eldest son, was born in the year 1635, and married three wives, viz. 1. Margaret, daughter of Edwin Onely, of Catesby, in the county of Northampton, Esq; by whom he had issue one son, — Onely, who died in France, without issue, and five daughters; Margaret, wife of Godfrey Meynel, Esq; Muriel, wife, first, of — Boothby, Esq; and secondly, of the Rev. Dr. Vernon; Catherine, wife of — Drake; Mary, of — Drake, merchant; and <sup>c</sup> Henrietta, to Sir William Poole, of Worrall, in Cheshire, Knt. 2. Dorothy Shirley, sister of Robert, Earl Ferrers, by whom he had issue, Dorothy, who married George Vernon, merchant in London, son of Sir Thomas Vernon, without issue; and another daughter, Margaret: 3. Catherine, daughter of the said Sir Thomas Vernon, of London, merchant; by whom he had issue two daughters, Anna-Catherina; and Matilda, wife of Richard Lockwood, merchant in London; and one son, Henry. The said George Vernon, Esq; died <sup>f</sup> July 13, 1702, and his widow on October 21, 1710, and are both buried at Sudbury.

HENRY Vernon of Sudbury, Esq; only surviving son of George, was born in April 1686, and represented the county of Stafford, in the 4th parliament of Great Britain, and married Anne, only daughter and heir of Thomas Pigot, Esq; by Mary his wife, sister of Peter Venables, the last Baron of Kinderton, (descended from Sir Thomas Venables, Baron of Kinderton, living in 20 Hen. VII. 1505. Peter, the last Baron, his great-grandson, had two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Katherine, wife of Robert Shirley, son and heir of Sir Robert Shirley, Bart. and first Earl Ferrers of that family; and Anne, married September 22, 1687, to Montague Bertie, Lord Norreys, afterwards Earl of Abingdon, but no issue remaining from his said

<sup>c</sup> Le Neve's Mon. Ang. Vol. III. p. 43, 44.

<sup>f</sup> Ib. Vol. V. p. 261.

daughters: according to his will, his estate would have devolved on Anne, daughter of his sister, Mary Pigot, and wife of Henry Vernon of Sudbury, Esq; all before-mentioned; but Lady Abingdon surviving her, upon her decease the estate came to the son of the said Mary, George-Venables Vernon, Esq; the present Lord Vernon, of Kinderton by whom he had issue, George-Venables Vernon, and Anna-Catherina, married in 1749, to Richard Lockwood, Esq; eldest son of Richard Lockwood, and his aunt Matilda, above-mentioned.

GEORGE-VENABLES VERNON, *the present Lord Vernon*, born Feb. 9, 1709, was, previous to his advancement to the Peerage, denominated of Sudbury; he represented the city of Litchfield, in the 7th, 8th, and 9th parliaments of Great Britain, and the borough of Derby in the 10th and 11th. On May 1, 1762, his present Majesty, considering his antient and illustrious descent, was graciously pleased to raise him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, in the county of Chester.

His Lordship married, first, in July, 1734, Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Lord Howard of Effingham, and by her (who died in 1740) had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.

1. George-Venables Vernon, born May 9, 1735, member in the present parliament for Glamorganshire, who married Louisa Barberina, daughter and sole heir of Busby, Lord Mansel, by whom he has issue one daughter, Louisa; 2. Henry. 3. Howard; 4. Mary, who all died young; and 5. Mary, married Jan. 5, 1763, to George Adams, of Oxgrave in Staffordshire, Esq.

His Lordship married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, Bart. but by her, who died Sept. 22, 1742, had no issue.

His third Lady, to whom he was married on April 10, 1744, is Martha, sister of Simon, late Earl Harcourt, by whom he had issue three sons, and four daughters, viz. Henry, born April 7, 1747; William, who died young; Edward, born October 10, 1757; Elizabeth, born Jan. 21, 1746, married 26 October, 1765, to George, the present Earl Harcourt; Catharine, born August 31, 1749; Martha, born December 25, 1751; and Ann, born March 2, 1754.

TITLE.] George-Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton.

CREATION.] Baron of Kinderton, May 1, 1762, 2 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, two Bars, Argent; second, Argent, a Fret, Sable; third, Or, on a Fess, Azure, three Garbs of the Field.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Boar's head, erased, Sable, ducally gorged, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Lion, Gules, collared and chained, Or; on the sinister, a Boar, Sable, ducally collared and chained, Or.

MOTTO.] VERNON SEMPER VIRET.

CHIEF SEAT.] Sudbury, in Derbyshire.













*Morton Lord Ducie*

REYNOLDS-MORTON, *Lord Ducie*.

**T**HE late Lord, was paternally descended from the Mortons, of Morton in Staffordshire, denominated of that place in the reign of King Edward I. the said lordship and other manors being granted by that King to his ancestor, for his good services in Scotland ; and devolved on the present Lord Ducie.

The Ducies were descended from a family in Normandy, as Sir Robert Atkins, in his History of Gloucestershire, attests : one of which, having raised there a regiment, brought it over to the assistance of Queen Isabel (consort to King Edward II.) against the Spencers ; and for his services had a grant of lands in Staffordshire, which his descendants enjoyed for many ages, till about the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIII. when the greatest part was sold by JAMES Ducie, Esq;<sup>z</sup> (son of HENRY Ducie, of Willenhall, in the county of Stafford,) who had to wife, first, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Sheffield, of Butterwicke, who was son of Robert Sheffield, Recorder of the city of London, and sister to Edmund Lord Sheffield ; and secondly, Alice, daughter of Richard Pipe, of Bilston, in Derbyshire, sister to Sir Richard Pipe, of Belston, Knt. who was Lord Mayor of London. By the former he had only two daughters, and by the last he had two sons, Richard, his heir, who married the daughter of Richard Beilston, and HENRY, second son, who married Mary, daughter and (after the death of her brother) heir of Robert Hardy, of London, Esq; by whom he had issue four sons, 1. Sir Robert Ducie, his heir ; 2. John ; 3. Henry, who died President of the Council at Sarrat, in the East-Indies ; 4. James, who was slain in Virginia, which last three died without issue : also four daughters ; ——— married to William Gelthorpe, of London, Merchant Taylor ; ——— married first to ——— Scudamore ; secondly, to ——— Davis ; Jane, wife of John Bott ; and Ellen, wedded to William Rawlins.

Which Sir ROBERT Ducie was free of the company of merchants in London (commonly called merchant-taylors) and in 1620, 18 Jac. I. was one of the Sheriffs of that city, whereupon he was knighted : and, being one of the Aldermen of the city of London<sup>h</sup>, was, in the fifth year of King Charles I. advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, by letters patent, bearing date Nov. 28, 1629. He was Lord-Mayor of the city of

<sup>z</sup> Ex Stemmate.<sup>h</sup> Pat. 5 Car. I.

London in 1631, 7 Car. I. and, being immensely rich, was made banker to King Charles; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, lost 80,000*l.* owing to him by his Majesty. Nevertheless, he is said to leave at the time of his death, to the value of 400,000*l.* in land, money, &c. to his four sons, who were Sir Richard Ducie, Bart. Sir William Ducie, Bart. Henry, and Robert Ducie, Esqrs, to which last he gave Little Aston in Staffordshire.

Sir RICHARD Ducie, Bart. the eldest son, was a great sufferer in the time of the rebellion against King Charles I. and, being taken prisoner by Waller, remained for some time under confinement. He died 1656, unmarried, and was succeeded in his dignity and estate by his brother, Sir William Ducie, Bart.

Which Sir WILLIAM Ducie, Bart. was made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of King Charles II. He had his principal residence at Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, where he lies buried; but died at Charlton in Kent, in the 65th year of his age, on September 9, 1697; having been created, by King Charles II. Viscount Down, of the kingdom of Ireland. He married Frances, daughter of Francis Lord Seymour of Troubridge, grandfather of Charles the 6th Duke of Somerset; but leaving no issue, his estate descended to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Ducie, Esq; his brother.

Which ELIZABETH was married to Edward Morton, of Morton, and Engleton, in the county of Stafford, Esq; and left issue,

MATTHEW DUCIE MORTON, her son and heir, created *Lord Ducie.*

He served under King William during the war in Flanders, till the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, A. D. 1697. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was twice chosen one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Gloucester; and was also returned for the same to the first parliament called by George I. who, in 1717, constituted him Vice-treasurer and Pay-master of Ireland, whereupon he was rechosen for the said county. Also, on June 9, 1720, he was advanced to the dignity of a Peer of this realm, by the stile and title of Lord Ducie, Baron of Morton in Staffordshire.

His Lordship married Arabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Prestwich, of Holm, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Bart. by which Lady, who died on March 14, 1750, and was buried at Totworth, he had issue three sons and four daughters; 1. Matthew Ducie Morton, his successor; 2. Rowland Lewis Ducie Morton, who was Colonel of a company in the foot-guards, and, in November 1739, was appointed Colonel of a regiment of marines, but died unmarried; 3. Charles



Ducie Morton, Esq; who married Anne, daughter to ——— Wyat, of Windsor in Berkshire, Esq; and had issue by her a son named, Benjamin, who died young. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was married, first, to Richard Symms, of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, Esq; and secondly, on February 5, 1729-30, to Francis Reynolds, only son and heir of Thomas Reynolds, Esq; formerly a South-sea director, and by him, who died at his house in Clifford-street, St. James's, on August 8, 1773, she had two sons, Thomas Reynolds, the present Lord Ducie, and Francis Reynolds, Esq; born March 28, 1739, who is a Captain in the Navy, and married October 10, 1774, to ——— daughter of ——— Provis, Esq. to whom, and their heirs male, respectively, the title of Lord Ducie, of Tortworth in Gloucestershire, was limited; also two daughters; Mary, married June 4, 1758, to Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, in Gloucestershire, Esq; and Arabella, married December 21, 1775, to John Bettlesworth, of East Hyde, in Bedfordshire, Esq. The other daughters of his Lordship were, Mary, Arabella, and Penelope, who all died unmarried.

The said Matthew Lord Ducie, departing this life at his house in Jermyn-street, on May 2, 1735, was buried at Tortworth, being succeeded by his eldest son and heir.

MATTHEW, *second Lord Ducie*, in the life-time of his father, was elected for the boroughs of Calne and Cricklade, in Wiltshire, in the last parliament of Geo. I. and was a Member for Tregony in Cornwall in the first parliament of George II. On February 14, 1754, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of and in the City of Gloucester and Bristol; and of the city of Gloucester and county of the same; also Custos Rotulorum of Gloucestershire. He had also a grant of the Offices of Constable of St. Briavels, and Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the said Forest, and was likewise appointed Vice Admiral of Gloucestershire; all which places and offices his Lordship resigned in Nov. 1758. His Lordship considering that upon failure of issue male of his own body, and the decease of his brothers without such issue, the title of Lord Ducie would become extinct, obtained a new patent on April 23, 1763, granting to himself and his heirs male, and on default of such issue, then to Thomas Reynolds, Esq; his Lordship's nephew, and to his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to Francis Reynolds, Esq; brother to the said Thomas Reynolds, and also nephew to his Lordship, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Ducie, Baron Ducie of Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester.

His Lordship dying unmarried on Dec. 27, 1770, was succeeded in the title of Lord Ducie of Tortworth, agreeable to the above-mentioned limitation, by his said nephew,

THOMAS REYNOLDS, *the present Lord Ducie*, born October 26, 1733, and married Feb. 11, 1774, to ——— daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, of Byrom, in Yorkshire, Bart.

His Lordship is Clerk of the Crown in the county palatine of Lancaster, and in pursuance of the will of the late Lord, his uncle, has assumed the name and bears the arms of Morton.

TITLES.] Thomas Reynolds Morton, Lord Ducie, Baron Ducie of Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester.

CREATION.] Lord Ducie, Baron Ducie of Tortworth, April 23, 1763.

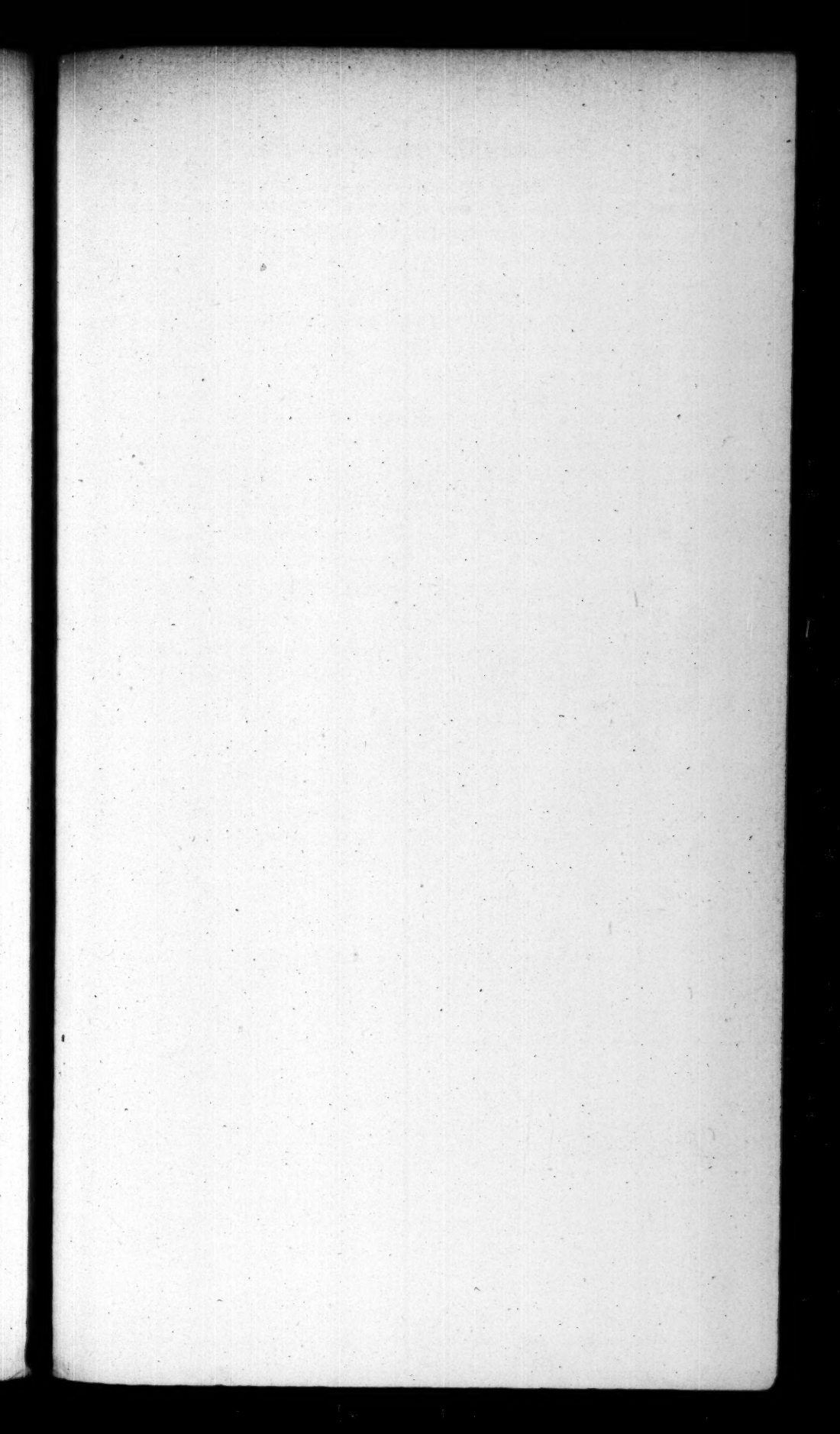
ARMS.] Argent, a Chevron, Gules, between three square Buckles, Sable.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a demi Moor-cock displayed, proper.

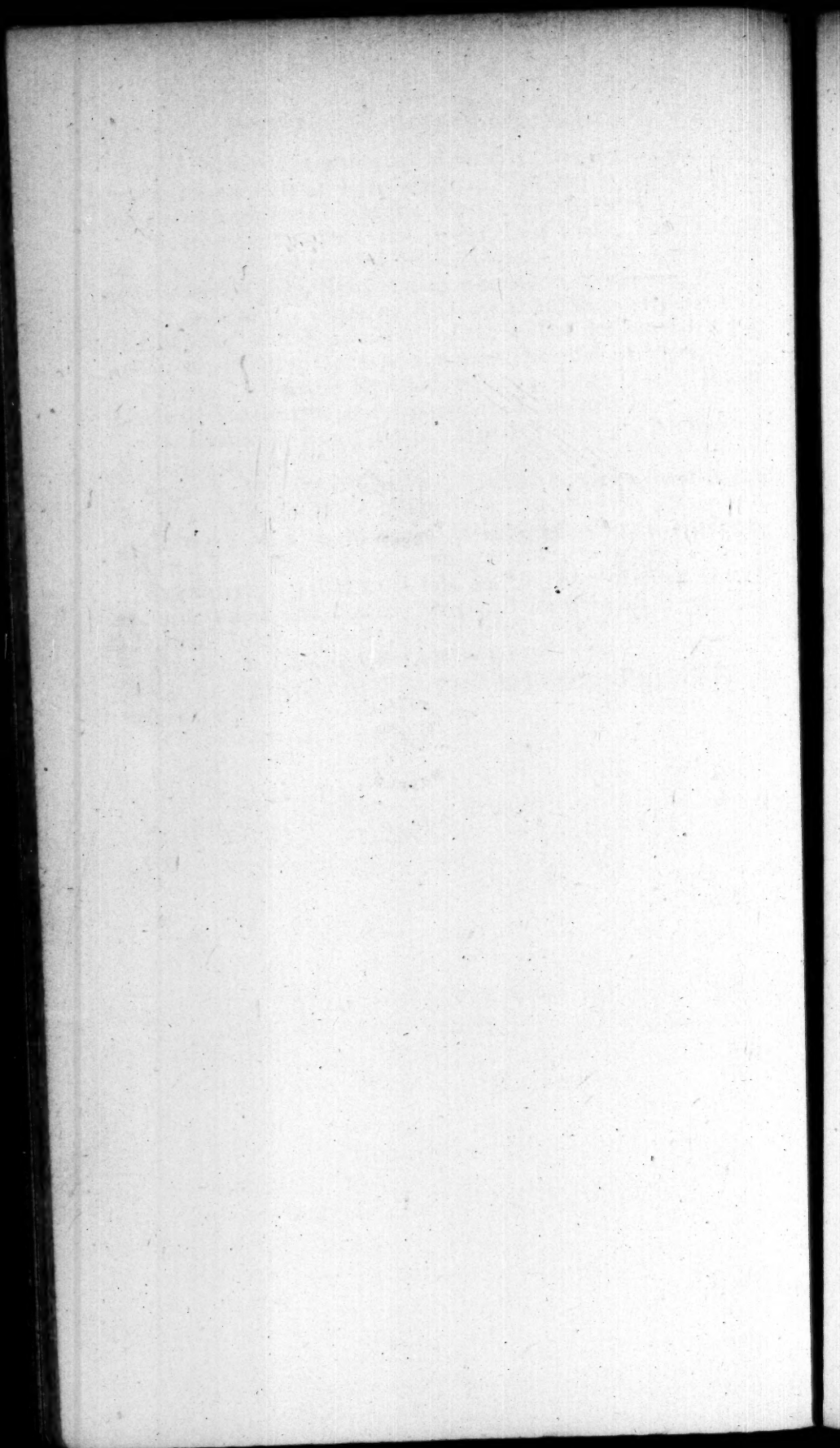
SUPPORTERS.] On each side an Unicorn, Argent, armed, mained, tufted and hoofed, Or; and ducally gorged per pale, Or, and Gules.

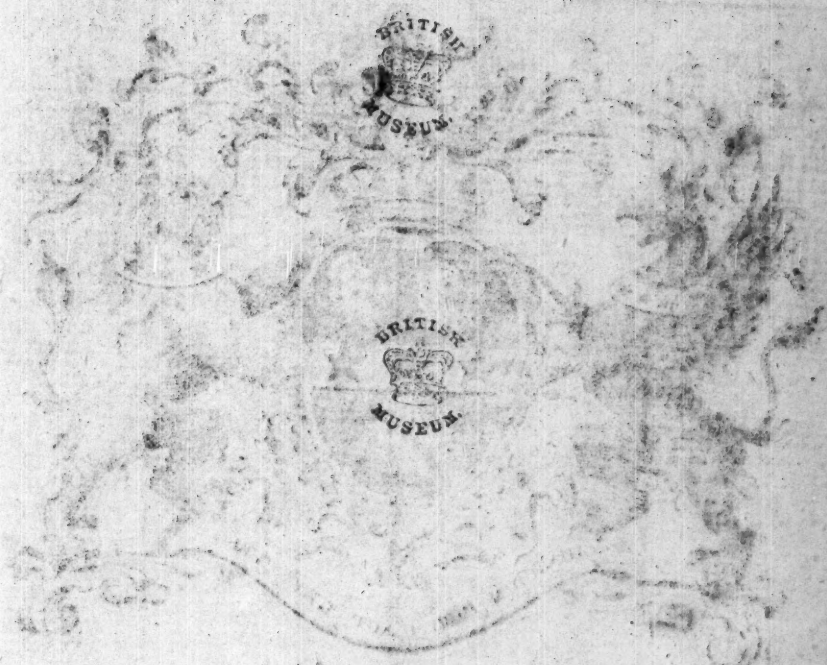
MOTTO.] PERSEVERANDO.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Tortworth and Spring-Park, in Gloucestershire.











*Pratt, Lord Camden.*

180



*P R A T T, Lord Camden.*

**O**F the name of Pratt there have been families of consideration from <sup>a</sup> early times, in different parts of England, as also in Ireland; some of them of Knightly degree, and those of Berkshire, were Baronets.

The family we are now treating of were, as soon at least as the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, settled at Carewell priory, near Collumpton in Devonshire, which house and estate were sold by RICHARD Pratt (who, according to tradition, was ruined in the Civil Wars) to the ancestor of the present Mr. Sydenham, whose seat it now is.

Which Richard, was the grandfather of the late Lord Chief Justice Sir JOHN Pratt, who, in his youth, was a Student at the University of Oxford, and afterwards Fellow of Wadham College there, and applying himself to the study of the laws, was called to the Bar, about the end of King Charles the second's reign: on October 1, 1700, he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law. He represented the borough of Midhurst, in the county of Sussex, in the 3d and 4th parliaments of Great Britain, but vacated his seat on his appointment to be one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, on October 26, 1714.

On April 15, 1718, he, with Mr. Justice Tracy, and Sir James Montague, were appointed Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal, on the resignation of the Lord Chancellor Cowper, and on the nineteenth of the succeeding month, he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Lord Parker (afterwards Earl of Macclesfield) who was promoted to the office of Lord High Chancellor of England. He was sworn of the Privy Council, October 9, 1718.

He first married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the Reverend Henry Gregory, Rector of Middleton Stoney, in the county of Oxford, third son of Francis Gregory, of Hordley, in the same county, Esq; and, after her decease, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend Hugh Wilson, Rector of Llandinam, Vicar of Trefegwyls, and Canon of Bangor, (who was a younger son of John Wilson, of Fynant,

<sup>a</sup> A family of this name were possessed of the manor of Knaretsdale, in the county of Northumberland, in the times of Hen. III. and Edw. I. See the account of the family of Swynburn, in Wotton's English Baronetage, vol. p.

in the parish of Trefegwlys, in Montgomeryshire, Esq; and of his wife, daughter of Lewis Price, of Perthoyrin, in Montgomeryshire, Esq; which last Lady died July 20, 1728.

By the former he had issue four daughters,

1. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.
2. Grace, married to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, afterwards created Lord Fortescue, in the kingdom of Ireland.
3. Ann, married Edward Gee, Esq; of the Six Clerks Office, she died in 1761.
4. Jane, married Thomas Taylor, Esq; Major in the first regiment of Horse Guards, son and heir of Thomas Taylor, of Popes, in Hertfordshire, Esq.

Also five sons,

1. Francis Pratt,
  2. ——— Pratt,
  3. ——— Pratt,
- } died young.
4. John Pratt, of Wilderness, in Kent, Esq; who succeeded to that estate upon the death of his father, February 24, 1724. He represented the port of Sandwich, in Kent, in the 9th parliament of Great Britain; and died in the year 1770, having married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Jeffreys, of Brecknock priory, in the county of Brecknock, Knt. by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, John Pratt, of Bayham Abbey, in the county of Suffex, Esq; who married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Sir Joseph Eyles, of Luxborough, in the county of Essex. The father, after the death of his first Lady, married, secondly, April 10, 1725, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Tracy, of Coscomb in Gloucestershire (younger son of Robert Viscount Tracy in Ireland) one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and by her, who died in childbed, 23d March, 1726, had issue one son, Robert Pratt, seated at Coscomb aforesaid; appointed one of the Masters in the High Court of Chancery in 1767, returned Member of Parliament for the borough of Horsham in Suffex, in 1768, and died in July, 1775, without issue by his wife Mary, sister of John Richardson, Esq; of Somerset, in the county of Derry, in Ireland.

5. Edward Pratt, formerly in the service of the East-India Company.

Sir John Pratt had issue, by his second Lady, Elizabeth Wilton, four daughters:

1. Caroline, married to Herbert, Baron de Munster, in Westphalia, Knight of the Teutonic Order, and Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal American regiment during the last war.

2. Jane,

2. Jane, married Dec. 1738, to Nicholas Hardinge, of Canbury, near Kingston in Surry, Esq; grandson of Sir Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, in the county of Derby, Knt. Secretary of the Treasury in the last reign.

3. Anna-Maria, married to the Right Honourable Thomas Barret-Lennard, the present Lord Dacre.

4. Frances, who died unmarried.

Also four sons;

1. Thomas Pratt, appointed in October, 1765, one of the Clerks of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Papers and Records of the Treasury, and is now one of the Three Chief Clerks of the Treasury.

2. William Pratt, who was an officer in the service of the South-Sea Company, but was cast away at Sea.

3. Charles Pratt, the present Lord Camden.

4. Robert Pratt, who was Captain in the Earl of Albemarle's regiment of horse, and died in Germany.

The third son,

CHARLES PRATT, the present Lord Camden, after a learned education, applied himself to the study of the law, and with such success, that he became one of the most eminent and successful pleaders at the bar. He represented the borough of Downton, in Wiltshire, in parliament, being chosen after the general election in 1754, upon a vacancy for that place. In 1759, he was chosen Recorder of Bath, and the same year was made his Majesty's Attorney-General. In Dec. 1761, he was constituted Chief-Justice of the Court of Common-pleas, and received the honour of knighthood, and in 1762, was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law.

His Lordship presided in that court, with a dignity, weight, and impartiality, never exceeded by any of his predecessors; and when John Wilkes, Esq; was seized and committed to the Tower, upon an illegal general warrant, his Lordship, with the integrity of a British magistrate, and the becoming fortitude of an Englishman, granted him an *Habeas Corpus*, and he being brought before the Court of Common-pleas, discharged him from his confinement in the Tower, on May 6, 1763, after stating the case, in a speech, which did him great honour. His wife and spirited behaviour upon this remarkable occasion, so interesting to every true-born Briton, and in the consequent judicial proceedings, between the printers of the North-Briton, and the messengers, and others, was so acceptable to the nation, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of the city of London, presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box, and desired him to sit



fit for his picture, which was put up in the Guildhall, with the following inscription at the bottom of the frame :

*Hanc Iconem CAROLI PRATT, Eq; summi judicis C. B. in honorem tanti viri Anglicæ libertatis lege assertoris fidi. S. P. Q. L. In curia municipali poni jusserunt nono. kal. Mart. A. D. 1764. Gulielmo Bridgen, Arm. Præ. Urb.*

The Guild of Merchants of the city of Dublin, voted him the freedom of their Guild, in a gold box ; the Corporation of Barber-Surgeons of that city voted him his freedom thereof, and the Sheriffs and Commons of Dublin, presented him their thanks “ for the distinguished zeal and loyalty which he has shewn in asserting and maintaining the rights and liberties of the subject, in the high station which he now fills, with remarkable dignity ; and for his particular services to this kingdom, in the office of Attorney-General.”

At a chamber held in the city of Exeter, on Feb. 27, 1764, it was resolved by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, “ That the Right Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief-Justice of his Majesty’s Court of Common-Pleas, be presented with the freedom of this city ; and that he be most respectfully requested to accept thereof, as an expression of our profound veneration for his consummate abilities, and as a testimony of that gratitude which he has merited at the hands of every Englishman, by the unshaken courage and inflexible integrity, which he hath so signally displayed in the public administration of justice, and in maintaining and vindicating the private liberty and property of the subject, which make so essential a part of the legal and constitutional rights of this free people.

Ordered, That the admission to the said freedom be presented to his Lordship in a gold box.

Ordered, That the Town-clerk do transmit to his Lordship a fair copy of the above resolutions, with the respectful compliments of this body.”

A copy of the said resolutions being transmitted by the Town-clerk, to his Lordship, he returned the following answer :

S I R,

I received the favour of yours this post, importing the unanimous resolution of the Chamber of Exeter to present me with the freedom of that ancient and respectable city ; for which I beg you will be pleased to return my most respectful thanks, and to inform the Chamber, that I feel an uncommon pleasure in this testimony of good will from the city of Exeter,

as it is the capital of that county where my father, and all his ancestors took their birth, and where I myself heretofore received an encouragement in my practice far beyond my merits.

If I have deserved in any part of my conduct the approbation of my countrymen, as an honest and impartial judge, I shall not be ashamed to confess, that I take a pride in that applause that flows from an opinion of my integrity, leaving the praise of capacity to others whom God has endued with more shining parts and superior abilities.

I can make no other return, (and I know the Chamber of Exeter expect no other) for this valuable compliment, than a promise to persevere in an upright and impartial execution of my office; and I hope this promise will obtain some degree of credit, when it is considered, that by deviating from this path, I shall not only forfeit the esteem of your city, which I am now so honourably possessed of, but I shall likewise disgrace my Royal Master's nomination, and break my oath.

I am, Sir,

With all due respect to yourself,

As well as the Chamber,

Your most obedient faithful servant,

C. P R A T T.

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields,

March 1, 1764.

The Common-Council of Norwich, also agreed to present the freedom of their Corporation to his Lordship, in a gold box.

On Oct. 26, 1764, the Corporation of Bath, of which city his Lordship was Recorder, voted him their acknowledgments "for his upright and steady conduct," and desired him to sit for his picture, "as a perpetual memorial of what ought never to be forgot by them or their posterity, whilst the spirit of law and liberty remains in any part of this free and independent kingdom." To which his Lordship returned a polite and grateful answer.

On July 16, 1765, his Majesty was graciously pleased to advance this upright Magistrate to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Camden, Baron of Camden, in the county of Kent: and on July 30, 1766, his Majesty, upon the resignation of Robert, Earl of Northington, delivered the Great Seal to his Lordship, as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; in which high office his Lordship most deservedly obtained the love and esteem of all parties; but when the taxation of the Americans was in agitation, declaring himself against it, and strongly opposing it, was removed from the office of Lord High Chancellor, in the year 1770.

His

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq; son and heir of Sir Geoffry Jeffreys, of Brecknock priory, aforesaid, Knt. by whom he has issue one son,

John Jeffreys Pratt, born, 1759.

And four daughters,

1. Frances, married June 7, 1775, to Robert Stewart, of Mount Stewart, in the county of Down, in Ireland, Esq; and Member of Parliament for the said county.

2. Elizabeth,

x 3. Sarah.

4. Jane.

**TITLES.]** Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, of Camden-place, in Kent.

**CREATION.]** Baron Camden, July 16, 1765, 5 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Sable, on a Fess, between three Elephants heads, erased, Argent, as many Mulletts of the first.

**CREST.]** On a Wreath an Elephant's head, erased, Argent.

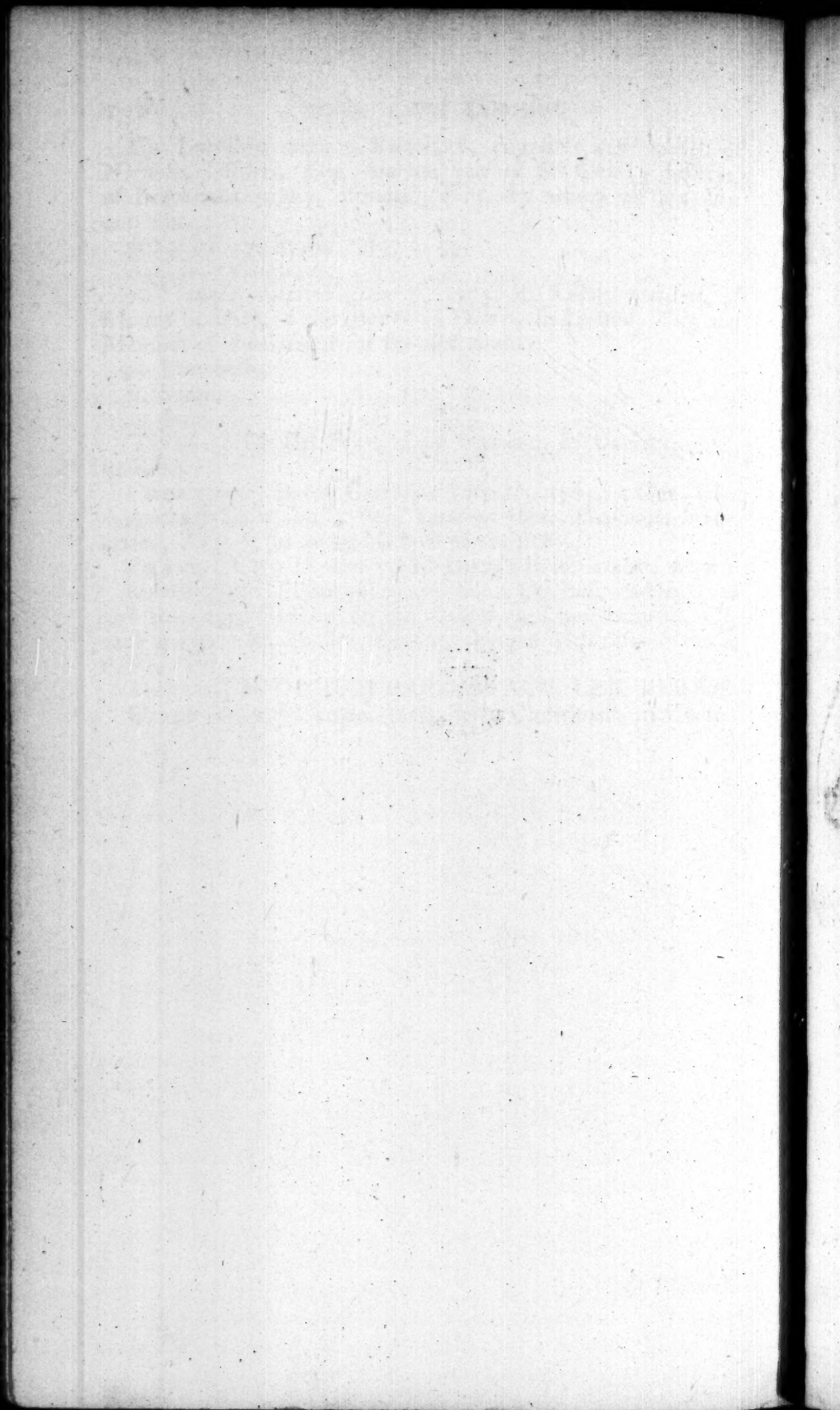
**SUPPORTERS.]** On the dexter side a Griffon, Sable, beak and fore-legs, Gules; on the sinister, a Lion rampant, Or, each gorged with a collar, Argent, charged with three Mulletts, Sable.

**MOTTO.]** JUDICIUM PARIUM AUT LEX TERRÆ.

**CHIEF SEAT.]** Camden-place, near Chislehurst, in Kent.







BRITISH  
MUSEUM

BRITISH  
MUSEUM

Charles Smith Esq





*Digby Lord Digby.*

D I G B Y, *Lord Digby.*

**T**HE surname of this ancient and honourable family is said to be originally Tilton, assumed from their residence at <sup>a</sup> Tilton in the county of Leicester, where they possessed a fair estate in the reign of Henry II. in whose time lived Sir John Tilton, who gave certain parcels of land in Billersdon and Kirby-Bellers, in that county, to the lepers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, which the King confirmed to the infirm brethren of Burton-Lazars.—In 1256, 40 Hen. III. the family removing from Tilton, to <sup>b</sup> Digby, in the county of Lincoln, received a name from that place, which hath ever since been retained; and of this line we read of JOHN Digby, who <sup>c</sup> in the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 32d, and 33d years of Edward I. was a Commissioner for the goal-delivery at Warwick, and served that King in his wars. He lies buried at Tilton, under a tomb, adorned with his effigies at full length, and cross-legged, holding a shield of his arms of the Fleur de lis, with the sun and moon thereon, and this line,

Jehan de Digby, gift icy, praiez pour luy.

To him succeeded ROBERT de Diggeby, to whom, in the Reign of Henry III. William Francis conveyed certain lands in Billefdon, in Leicefterfhire; and by Catharine, daughter and coheir of Simon Pakeman, he was father of SIMON, otherwife EVERARD Digby, Efq; who marrying Agnes, daughter of John Clarke, and widow of Richard Seddale, had iffue <sup>d</sup> EVERARD Digby, of Tilton, and three other fons, who all in 1440, 1 Edw. IV. loft their lives at Towton-Field, in the county of York, fighting againft that king, on the part of his unfortunate predeceffor Henry VI.

EVERARD Digby, of Tilton, Esq; (for he was not a Knight as some make him) was also possessed of the lordship of Digby, and the manor of Stoke-Dry, or Drystoke in the county of Rutland, the latter whereof descended to him from Richard Digby, who was interred in the church there, with Agnes his

■ Lib. rub. f. 99. b. —  
 fisd. Ann. in d. d E  
 Rutland.

b Rot. f. 40. Hen. III. m. 7.—

Pat. de

d Ex vet. Membr. —

c Wright's Antiquities of

wife, who only survived him a few days, under an alabaster gravestone, with this circumscription :

Hic jacent Ricardus Digbi et Agnes Uxor  
Ejus, qui quidem Ricardus obiit xvii<sup>o</sup>. die  
Mensis Octobris, et Agnes obiit penultimo  
die Mensis Octobris, Anno Domini M. CCC.  
Septuagesimo nono, quorum Animabus  
Propitietur Deus. Amen.

In 1434, 12 Hen. VI. the King's Commissioners returned the said Everard one of the Gentry of the county of Huntingdon, in which reign he was Sheriff and Member of Parliament for the county of Rutland; but being killed in the said battle of Towton, he left issue by <sup>f</sup> Jaqueta, daughter and coheir to Sir John Ellys, of Devonshire, seven sons and a daughter Baringold, married to Robert Hunt, of Lydnen, in Rutlandshire, living 20 Hen. VII.—This Jaqueta <sup>g</sup> lies buried in the church of Stoke-Dry, under an alabaster tomb, adjoining to the south wall, with this memorial round the verge;

Hic jacet Jaqueta Digbi, quondam Uxor Eve:  
rardi Digbi Armigeri, quæ quidem obiit vi:  
cessimo nono die Mensis Junii, Anno Domini  
M<sup>o</sup>. CCCC. LXXXXVI. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus.

The <sup>h</sup> seven sons, not forgetting the Lancastrian cause, fought resolutely at Bosworth against King Richard III, and were,

1. Sir Everard, of whom presently.
2. Simon, of Coles-Hill, in the county of Warwick, ancestor to the Lord Digby.
3. Sir John, of Eye-Kettleby, in the county of Leicester, who <sup>i</sup> was knighted by King Henry VII. for his services at the field of Bosworth; appointed Knight-Mareschal of his household; Steward to the priory of Lewes in Suffex; Sheriff in 1515 for the counties of Warwick and Leicester, and for *that* of Rutland, in the years 1491, 1517, and 1523.—On the 18th of July, 1511, he accompanied Sir Edward Poynings, Captain of 1500 archers, in aid of Margaret, Dutchess of Savoy, daughter to Maximilian the Emperor, Governess of Flanders and the Low-Countries appertaining to Charles, the young Prince of Castile, against the Duke of

<sup>f</sup> Visit. com. Leicest. Anno 1634.    <sup>g</sup> Wright's Antiq. of Rutland.    <sup>h</sup> Dugd.  
Warw. fo. 270.    <sup>i</sup> Ibid.



Gueelders, when they performed their commission, by restoring peace to that country.—In 1513, he attended King Henry VIII. to Calais, and fought valiantly in the battle of *Therouenne*, but died 25. Hen. VIII. having a monument erected to his memory at 'Frisby, and another at Melton, where he lies buried, both adorned with his coat-armour, and this epitaph on the latter.

Of your Devotion and Charity,

Say a *Pater-noster* and an *Ave*.

That God to his Grace and Light

Receive the Soul of Sir John Digby, Knight,

And of Dame Catharine and Dame Anne his Wives.

Which Sir John Digby died Anno Do<sup>i</sup>. 1533.

By his first wife, Catharine, daughter to Sir Nicholas Griffin of Braybrook, in the county of Northampton, Knight of the Bath, he had two sons, William, who left no issue; Simon; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Humphry Hercy, of Grove, in Nottinghamshire, Esq; whose son, Sir John Hercy, left no issue.

SIMON Digby, Esq; was pensioner to King Henry VIII. and Sheriff of the county of Rutland, in 1548 and 1555; married Catharine, daughter to ——— Clapham, of Beamley in Yorkshire; and deceasing in 1561, was buried under a monument on the south side of North-Luffenham church, leaving ROGER Digby, Esq; who settled at Luffenham, being possessed of a moiety of that manor. He married Mary, daughter to John Cheney of Agmondisham in the county of Bucks, Esq; died in 1582, and was buried under a monument, by his father, leaving JAMES, his heir, who, by his first wife, Catharine, daughter to Kenelm Digby, of Stoke-Dry, had a daughter, Ursula, married to George Clifford, of Brackenburgh, in the county of Lincoln, Esq; and a son, JOHN Digby, of North-Luffenham, Esq; who married Mary, only daughter to Richard Martin, of Long-Melford in Suffolk, Esq; (who died March 8, 1624), by his second wife, Barbara, daughter to Thomas Daniel, of Acton, in that county, Esq;) and had JAMES, his successor, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter to James Ravenscroft, Esq; had five sons, and four daughters; James, who died unmarried; John, ancestor to the Luffenham branch; George, Joseph, Simon; Mary, married to Maurice Rich, merchant; Elizabeth, Catharine, and Magdalen.

t Burton's Leicestershire, p. 109.

4. Libæus, also seated at Luffenham, who married —, daughter of — Hunt; their son Thomas Digby, of Coates, Esq; had an only daughter, Anne, who carried a good estate to her husband, John Burton, of Stockerston, in the county of Leicester, Esq, by whom she was mother of Sir Thomas Burton, created a Baronet, July the 22d, 1622.

5. Rowland, of Welby, in the county of Leicester, who became possessed thereof in the reign of Henry VII. by marriage with Agnes, daughter and heir of John Sheldon, and left it to his son John, whose posterity continued here untill the time of James I. when it was sold to a citizen of London.

6. Sir Thomas Digby, seated at Oulney in the county of Bucks, and honoured with knighthood by King Henry VII. on his victory at Bosworth, who also made him a Gentleman-usher of his Chamber, and conferred on him the Bailiwick of Oulney, with the custody of the Park there; and his daughter Catharine was first married to Simon Wheeler, of Kenilworth; and, secondly, to John Fisher, of Packington-Magna, Esqrs. in which church she lies buried by him, under a monument, with their arms impaled.

7. Benjamin, of Bathley, in the county of Norfolk.

Sir EVERARD, the eldest son of Everard Digby, Lord of Tilton, and Drystoke, was progenitor to the families of Drystoke, in the county of Rutland, and Sandon, in the county of Stafford. He was Sheriff of the former county in 1459, 1486, and 1499; and from the 25th to the 38th years of Henry VI. inclusive, its representative in parliament. He died in 1509<sup>u</sup>, and was buried under a tomb in the church of Tilton, leaving Sir EVERARD his heir, who also served the office of Sheriff for the said county in 1513, 1518, 1528 and 1532, and for Leicester and Warwick, in 1521. He deceased in 1540, and was buried in a chapel on the south side of the chancel of Drystoke church, under a handsome tomb, supporting the figure of an armed knight, with this circumscription;

Hic jacet Everardus Digby, Miles qui obiit  
Undecimo die Aprilis, Anno Domini CCCCC.

XL. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

\* This Sir Everard is omitted in some pedigrees, as he is by Mr. Wright, in his History of Rutlandshire, and other copiers from him; but their mistake (occasioned by the name occurring thrice in succession) is evident, if it be considered that (supposing him to be omitted) there is the space of 100 years between the deaths of father and son, viz. Everard, killed at Towton, 1440, and Sir Everard, who died in 1540.

He

He married Mary, Daughter to Sir John Heydon, and had KENELM Digby, of Drystoke, Esq; (by some falsely made a Knight) also Sheriff of the county of Rutland for the years 1541, 1549, 1554, 1561, 1567 and 1585, and representative thereof in parliament from 1 Edw. VI. to 14 Eliz. inclusive. He married Anne, daughter to Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, in the county of Oxford, Knt. Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Catharine, wife of Henry VIII. and deceasing in 1590, was buried in the chancel of Stoke-Dry, adjoining to the partition wall of the chapel, where his father lay, under a tomb, with this memorial on the verge;

Here lye the Bodies of Kenelm Digby, Esq;  
Which Kenelme deceased the 21. of April 1590;  
And of Anne his Wyfe, which Anne deceased  
The—————

And under their arms, impaled, this motto,

Nul que Ung.

None but One.

Their issue were three sons and one daughter: Everard; Anthony of Aston, who died childless; John of Seaton, both in Rutlandshire; and Anne, married in April, 1567, to Sir Edward Watson, of Rockingham-castle, in the county of Northampton; and she deceasing February the 17th, 1611, was mother of Lewis, created Lord Rockingham.

EVERARD, the eldest son, being educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, took the degree of A. M. and was Fellow of that House; a person of learning, and publisher of several books. He died at Drystoke, in, or about the year 1592, having issue, by Mary, daughter and coheir to Francis Nele, of Prestwold, and widow of Sampson Erdeswick, of Sandon, in Staffordshire, Esqrs. three sons and two daughters; Sir Everard, his heir; George; John; Mary, married to Sir Robert Wright, otherwise Reeve, of Thwaite, in the aforesaid county; and Elizabeth.—George, the second son, was seated at Sandon, and his only surviving child, Jane, was first married to Charles, the fourth Lord Gerard, of Gerard's-Bromley, and had an only son, Digby, the fifth Lord; and 2dly, to Sir Edward Hungerford, and died in November, 1603\*.

Sir

\* This accomplished Lady (says Dr. Plot, in his natural history of Staffordshire) by her most exquisite sagacity, and perspicacious insight into the most hidden recesses of nature, first discovered the restorative virtues of the well in Willoughbridge Park (where no less than threescore springs lie within the space



SIR EVERARD Digby, the eldest son, born in 1581, was knighted by King James I. was one of the most beautiful men of his time, and by the accomplishments of his mind, reputed one of the finest gentlemen in England; but being drawn (as Cambden says) into the Powder-Plot, was much pitied, for that it was his ill fate to suffer for it, by being convicted the 27th, and executed the 30th of January, 1605, at the west end of St. Paul's church, aged 24 years.—He married Mary, daughter and heir to William Mulsho, of Gothurst, in the county of Bucks, Esq; with whom he had a great fortune, and left two sons, Sir Kenelm, and Sir John Digby, Knights, the latter of whom very readily served King Charles I. in whose army he was a Colonel, and a Major-General in the western parts of England, and was killed in his Majesty's service.

SIR KENELM Digby, the elder son, was seated at Gothurst, his mother's inheritance, where he was born June 11, 1603, and about the year 1618, (says Ant. a' Wood) was sent to Gloucester-Hall, in Oxford, after he had been trained up in the Protestant religion, under the direction of Archbishop Laud, then Dean of Gloucester (which, in 1636, he left for *that* of Rome) and committed to the care of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the most learned men of those times, who, discerning the natural strength of his faculties, directed him in the right method of applying his wonderful capacity, which he frequently compared to *that* of the celebrated wit of Italy, Picus de Mirandula, by saying, that *he was the Mirandula of his age*. He continued there a Gentleman-Commoner above two years, and then travelling for a time in France, Spain, and Italy, received the honour of knighthood at his return, October 28, 1623, from the King, at Hinchingbroke.

In the beginning of King Charles's reign, he was made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber; was a Commissioner of the Navy; and some disputes having happened with the Venetians, in the Mediterranean, by which the English trade suffered, as

of ten yards square) and, at her charitable expence, inclosed several of the springs with squared stone, to preserve them pure and fit, both for bathing and drinking; and divers apartments were built for lodging the poorer sort of diseased impotent people; so that 'tis hard to determine whether the world stands more indebted to her Ladyship's philosophical or theological virtues; whether to her knowledge as first finder, or her piety as founder of those sanative wells.

y Religion was the only motive of Sir Everard's engagement in the Gunpowder-plot, as he acknowledged at his trial, to introduce which he resolved to hazard his life and estate; protesting, that if he had thought there had been the least sin in the plot, he would not have been of it for all the world; and the reason why he kept it secret was, because they, who were best able to judge of the lawfulness of it, had been acquainted with it, and given way unto it; and therefore, afterwards, he calls it the best cause.

well as by the depredations of the Algerines, he was appointed, in 1628, commander of a small squadron, destined to the Levant (at which time he was stiled, *à secretori Conclavi ad Carolum I. et in Rebus Maritimis Administrator præcipuus*) and acquired great honour by his gallant behaviour at Algier, in taking several armed vessels, redeeming many English slaves, and, (June 16,) by bearing up so bravely, in the resolute attack of the Venetian fleet, with a very inferior force, in the Bay of Scanderoun, whereby he brought the Venetians also to reason.

When the civil wars broke out, he shewed himself active for the King, and in 1639, with the Abbot Walter Montagu, was employed by the Queen, to prevail with the Roman Catholics for a liberal contribution to raise forces against the Scots; for which, and other services, he was imprisoned by the Parliament, in Winchester-House, London, until released August 3, 1643, upon certain conditions, at the intercession of the Queen-Dowager of France, who wrote a letter, with her own hand, in his favour, whereupon he retired to that kingdom; but returning afterwards to England, in order to compound for his estate, he was (notwithstanding his composition) voted by the Parliament, to depart the Commonwealth, and not return, without leave, under pain of death, and confiscation of his estate; and during his exile, being Chancellor to Henrietta-Maria, the Queen-Mother of England, she sent him her Envoy from France, to Pope Innocent the Xth; after which he is said to temporise with Cromwell, and promote his interests.

This Magazine of all Arts, or (as Edward Leigh, in his Treatise of Religion and Learning, page 180, called him) *the Ornament of England*, wrote several learned books; was a great benefactor to the Bodleian library, by presenting to it, in 1633, a large collection of MSS; recovered the reputation of his family, and rendered it famous through the Christian world.—He returned to England, in 1661; was appointed one of the Council on the first settlement of the Royal Society; and died, at his house in Covent-Garden, on his birth-day, June 11, 1665, æt. 62, and was buried in a vault, built at his own charge, under the east End of the South isle of Christ-Church, within Newgate, London, with his wife Venetia, daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Stanley (Grandson to Edward, Earl of Derby) of Tongue-Castle, in Shropshire, Knight of the Bath; by his wife the Lady Lucy Percy, daughter and coheir to Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, to whose memory he had erected a stately altar-monument of black marble, with her bust, of copper, gilt, fixed thereto, thus inscribed,

Infig. præclariss. Dominae D. Venetiae Digby &  
 Familia Stanleyorum, Com. Darbiae ex parte  
 Patris, et Perciorum, Com. Northumbriae  
 Materno jure, aliisque quamplurimis Christian.  
 Orbis Principibus oriundae.

The year after his burial, the monument was defaced, when the church itself was burnt in the dismal conflagration, which then happened in London; and the following lines were composed, by way of epitaph, for him;

Under this Tomb the matchless DIGBY lies,  
 DIGBY the great, the Valiant, and the Wife;  
 This Age's wonder for his noble Parts,  
 Skill'd in six Tongues, and learn'd in all the Arts;  
 Born on the Day he died, th' Eleventh of June,  
 And that Day bravely fought at Scanderoon;  
 It's rare that one and the same Day should be  
 His Day of Birth, of Death, of Victory. R. Ferrar.

By her, (who was found dead in bed, leaning her head on her hand) Sir Kenelm had two sons, Kenelm; John; and a daughter, Margery, married to Edward Dudley, of Clopton, in the county of Northampton, Esq.

KENELM, the elder son, a young Gentleman of great hopes, appeared for the King, July 7, 1648, with the Duke of Buckingham, and others, under the Earl of Holland, near Kingston in Surry, but being attacked before they could well form, they were obliged to retreat; and being surprised at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, by Colonel Adrian Scrope's regiment of horse, were, after a gallant defence, totally routed, and he was killed on the spot.

JOHN Digby, Esq; his brother, succeeded at Gothurst, and married, first, Catharine, eldest surviving daughter to Henry, Earl of Arundel, Norfolk and Surry, sister of Thomas Howard, restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk; and 2dly, Margaret, fourth daughter to Sir Edward Longueville, of Wolverton, in Bucks, by Margaret, daughter to Sir Thomas Temple, of Stow, Baronets, and, by her, he had two daughters, coheirs.

1. Margaretta-Maria, first wife to Sir John Conway, of Bodrythan in Flintshire, Bart. by whom she had one son, Henry, (who died before his father, leaving an only child, Honora, married to Sir John Glynne, of Hawarden-Castle, in the same county, Bart.) and one daughter, Margaretta; married to Sir



Thomas Longueville, of Eastclusham, in the county of Denbigh, Bart.

2. Charlotta-Theophila, born in 1671, was married in 1687, to Richard Mostyn, of Penbeddw, youngest son of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart. died March 17, 1693, and was buried, under a marble monument, in the church of Nannerch, Flintshire, having one son, Richard, and three daughters; Penelope, who died, a nun, abroad; Bridget, married to Lytton Lytton, of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire, Esq; who died without issue; and Charlotta, to Richard, third and youngest son of Sir William Williams, of Llandvorda, in Shropshire, and brother to the late Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Bart.

I now proceed with Sir SIMON Digby, second son of Sir Everard, who was killed at Towton-Field, ancestor to the Lord Digby.—Which Simon, seeing the House of York prevail, behaved so obsequiously to King Edward IV. that in 1477, he received from him the honour of *Knighthood*, with the annuity of ten pounds, issuing out of Retford-Mills, in the county of Nottingham, as a recompence of his faithful services; and within two years after, *pro bono et commodifera Servitio, quod idem Simon multimodis laboribus et expensis nobis perantea et multipliciter impendit* (as the King expresseth himself) had the forestership of Thorne-woods, in the southern part of Shirewood-Forest, conferred on him for life, with the fee of four-pence a day: yet, no sooner did the Earl of Richmond appear in England, though but with slender forces, than he and his six valiant brothers joined him, and stoutly fought for him, at Bosworth, against King Richard III. when that Usurper being slain, and the Earl crowned in the field, by the name of Henry VII. he rewarded the faithful services of the Digbys, as before related, and considering Sir Simon as a principal actor in that decisive battle, he made him, in the first year of his reign (1485) Steward of the Lordships of Uppingham, Preston, Barroughdon, Esenden, and Gretham, in the county of Rutland, with all the lands in that shire, which had belonged to George, Duke of Clarence, to hold for life; and also Steward, and Receiver of the manor of Bedale, in Yorkshire.

The next year, he was a Commander for the King, at the battle of Stoke, against the famous impostor Lambert Simnel, who was entirely routed; in consideration of which, and other services, the King, in 1487, gave to him, and his heirs male, the manor of Ravysbury, in Surry; appointing him also, the next year, Comptroller of the Petty Customs in the port of London, and confirming him in the forestership of Thorne-

woods.—By patent, dated at Westminster, December 23, 1495, (11 Hen. VII.) the King granted to him, and his heirs male, the Lordship of Coles-Hill, in the county of Warwick, upon the confiscation of Sir Simon Montfort, the preceding year, which hath ever since continued the principal residence of his family; he being, at that time, Deputy to John, Earl of Oxford, Constable of the Tower of London.—In 1496, he was commissioned to exercise martial law in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, against divers malefactors; and in 1506, was the first in Commission for the Peace in the county of Warwick, as the next year he was for the Gaol-Delivery at Warwick; and by his Majesty's grants of these several offices and estates, his posterity grew considerable, and much in favour with succeeding Princes.

In 1509 and 1517, he was Sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick; and by his last will, bearing date August 22, 1517, ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of Coles-Hill church, under the tomb, made by himself, which still remains, and deceasing February 27, 1519; was there buried, by his Lady, with this memorial;

Hic jacent Corpora Symonis Digby Armigeri,  
et Alicie Uxoris ejus, qui quidem Symon obiit  
xxvii die Februarii Anno Dom. Mill<sup>o</sup>. CCCCCXIX.  
Et Dicta Alicia obiit—die—Anno Dom. M.CCCCC.—

She was daughter and heir to John Walleys, of East-Raddon, in Devonshire, Esq; and their issue were two sons, and three daughters; viz. Reginald, his heir; Thomas, of Mansfield-Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, whose descendant, John Digby, Esq; was Member of Parliament for East-Retford, in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. and left a son, John, who died without issue; and two daughters, who became coheirs to their brother; Frances, married in 1726, to Sir Thomas Legard, of Ganton, in Yorkshire, Bart. (father of Sir Digby Legard;) and Philadelphia, May 31, 1730, to Sir George Cayley, of Brompton, in the said county, Bart.

The three daughters, were Catharine, married to Anthony Worth, of Worth, Esq; Agnes, to William Tracy, of Todington, Esq; and Alice, to Robert Clifton, Esq; and lies buried under a flat marble, in the chancel, at Coles-Hill, with her effigies engraven thereon, in the dress of the times, and this circumscription:

Of your Charity, pray for the Soul of Alice Clifton, late the Wyffe of Robert Clifton, Esq; and Daughter of Simon Digby, Esq; Which Alice Died the Year of our Lord God M.CCC.CC.XL. On whose Soule Jhu have Mercy. Amen.

REGINALD Digby, of Coles-Hill, Essex, the elder son, was Sheriff of the county of Leicester, for the 26th and 36th years of Henry VIII; married Anne, daughter and coheir to John Danvers, of Calthorpe in Oxfordshire, Esq; and lies buried at the entrance into the chancel, at Coles-Hill, on the right hand, under a cross tomb, with the portraitures of him and his wife, one son, and four daughters, and this inscription;

<sup>z</sup> Under here lieth the Bodies of Reginald Digby, Esq; And Anne his Wyfe, the which Reginald died the xxv<sup>th</sup>. Day of April, in the Year of our Lord M.D.XLIX. And the said Anne died the---Day of---whose Souls Jhu pardon. Amen.

Of the daughters, Anne was married to Ralph Brome of Wodlow, in Warwickshire, Esq; whose son, Reginald, married Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Skeffington, of Skeffington, Esq; And the son,

JOHN Digby, Esq; succeeding at Coles-Hill, married Anne, eldest daughter to Sir George Throgmorton, of Coughton, in the county of Warwick, Knt. by his wife Catharine, daughter to Nicholas, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and they lie buried in the north side of the said chancel, with this memorial on their tomb;

<sup>a</sup> Here lyeth the bodies of John Diggeby of Coleshill, Esq; And Anne his Wyfe, one of the Daughters of George Throgmorton, Knt.. Which John deceased the xv<sup>th</sup> of Nov. and the said Anne the xxix<sup>th</sup>. of Dec. in the Year of our Lord God M.D.LVIII. Upon whose Soules Jhū have Mercy. Amen.

Sir GEORGE Digby, their son, received the honour of knighthood, 28 Eliz. from Robert, Earl of Leicester, for the service he performed at the siege of Zutphen in Flanders<sup>b</sup>,

<sup>z</sup> Dugdale's Warw. vol. 2. fol. 1017.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid.

<sup>b</sup> He died seized in fee of the manor of Coles-Hill, &c. and also of Sheldon, in the county of Warwick, which he had purchased from Henry Grey, Esq; leaving them to his son Robert, then above twelve years of age; who, for the corroboration of his title, obtained a patent, dated November 15, 1605, confirming the premises to him and his heirs, since when his posterity hath enjoyed them.



and married Abigail, daughter to Sir Arthur Heveningham (vulgo Henningham) of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, Knight-Banneret, (who re-married with Edward Cordell, Esq; and they also lie buried at Coles-Hill, under a tomb, in the south-east corner of the chancel, thus inscribed ;

“ Here lieth interred Sir George Digby, who died the 4th of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1586. He married Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Henningham, Knight Banneret, by whom He had issue George, who died young, Sir Robert Digby, who succeeded his father; Philip his Third Son, John his fourth son, created Earl of Bristol by King James. Eliz. married to Sir Baldwin Wake, Knight-Baronet.

Sir Robert, the second son, was ancestor to the Lord Digby. JOHN, the youngest, *created Earl of Bristol*, was born at Coles-Hill, in February 1580; and admitted, for his education, into Magdalen-College, Oxford, in 1595; after which, travelling into France and Italy, he became so singularly qualified, that when he was sent to Court by the Lord Harrington, to intimate to the King the designed insurrection of the Gunpowder-Conspirators, on Dunsmore-Heath, to seize the Princess Elizabeth, that Prince, discerning his abilities and fidelity, admitted him a Gentleman of his Privy Chamber, and one of his Carvers, in 1605, having been created A. M. the 30th of August, in that year, when his Majesty visited Oxford.—On the 15th of March ensuing, he was knighted, and in April, 1611, sent Ambassador into Spain, as he was again in 1614, and so continued until Sir Francis Cottington was sent thither, January the 3d, 1615, to call him home, where he arrived about the middle of March, and was appointed, April 3, 1616, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and was sworn of the Privy-Council.—On April 16, 1617, he was commissioned to treat of a marriage between Prince Charles and the *Infanta Maria*, daughter to Philip III. King of Spain, which was entrusted to him, as the words of the commission express, “ Pro  
“ ea fide et fiducia, quam semper in Prudentia, Industria, et  
“ Experientia fidelis et dilecti nostri Johannis Digby Militis,  
“ nostrique apud dictum Hispaniarum Regem nuper Legati  
“ ordinarii habuimus, ipsum nostrum verum et indubitatum  
“ Commissarium, Oratorem, Procuratorem, et Deputatum ad  
“ prædicta facimus.” He repaired to Spain in July, and upon his return the next year, was created, the 25th of November,

Baron Digby, of Shireburn, in the county of Dorset, the castle and manor of which the King had before granted to him, and the monastery and parsonage he purchased about the year 1620; in which year he was sent Ambassador to the archduke Albert, and May 18, the year after, to the Emperor Ferdinand, to press a positive answer, whether the Palatinate might be recovered by peace, before the King proceeded to actual war; as also to the Duke of Bavaria; whence returning in November, 1621, he was, a fourth time, by commission, dated March 13, 1622, sent Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain, to treat with Philip IV. (son of the deceased King Philip III.) touching a treaty of friendship and alliance; and to conclude the aforesaid marriage, jointly with Sir Walter Aston, who resided there as Ambassador in Ordinary, which took no effect; having been created Earl of Bristol, September 15, 1622, in recompence of his services in his frequent embassies abroad.

After his return from Spain, in 1624, the Duke of Buckingham and his Lordship impeached each other in articles, equally laboured to render their religion and loyalty suspected, when the Earl shewed himself right able to appear before the Parliament; and though, February 6, 1626, he was committed to the Tower, yet (says *Anthony à Wood*) he worsted the greatest minion of any King since the conquest, the Commons resolving to put an end to the Duke's power and grandeur. However, the Prince having contracted a prejudice against him, during his Highness's being in Spain, he could never recover any admission to Court, but lived in the country in ease, plenty, and great reputation with all, who had not an implicit reverence for the Court, until the beginning of the troubles; when, in September, 1640, he was one of the Commissioners to treat with the Scots, in order to compose the differences of the two nations; and, in the beginning of the long Parliament, appeared at the head of all the discontented party; but being found guilty of counselling (some say, promoting) a petition of the Gentry and Ministers of Kent, he and Thomas Mallet were committed to the Tower, March 28, 1642; whence being released in two or three days, and perceiving the destructive courses which the parliament pursued, he left them; and hastening to the King, at York (who had before restored him to his place in the council and bedchamber) attended him at Edgehill, and thence to Oxford; and at the end of the war, retiring into France, suffered the loss of his estate, and died at Paris, on January 21, 1652, having burial in a cabbage-garden, which Sir Richard Browne, Clerk of the Council, had a little before purchased to bury the bodies of Protestants.

He married Beatrix, daughter to Charles Walcott, of Walcott, in Shropshire, Esq; widow of Sir John Dive, of Bromham, in the county of Bedford, Knt. She is buried under a flat marble, within the rails of the altar of the parish church of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, with this inscription;

Isto sub marmore positæ sunt exuvie illustrissimæ herionæ, et dominæ [Beatricis] comitis Bristol, utriusquæ fortunæ, torique consortis fidelissimæ, 1658: carne placide exutâ immortalitatem induit, cujus animæ miserere Deus maxime optime, et speratam gloriam dedisse piè speramus.

Quo Deus ex pura virgine factus homo;  
Vagiit inter oves hostia veras pias.

They had issue two sons and two daughters;

1. George, his successor;

2. John, born in 1618, was entered a nobleman in Magdalen-College, Oxford, anno 1634; sided with the King in the beginning of the civil-war, and being esteemed a valiant and good man, was made a General of the Horse in the army of Ralph, Lord Hopton, and fought bravely in many encounters. When the King's cause declined, he retired into France, and some time followed the court of Charles II. but at length retired to Pontoise, entered himself among the religious there, became a secular Priest, said mass daily to the English nuns, and died there after the Restoration.

Lady Mary, eldest daughter, was married to Arthur, Earl of Donegal.

Lady Abigail, second daughter, married to George, son and heir of John Freke, of Shrowton, in Dorsetshire, Esq; and grandson of Sir Thomas Freke, Knt. She died, 1640, and was buried at Sherborne.

GEORGE, *the second Earl of Bristol*, born at Madrid, in October, 1612, was educated in Magdalen College, and took the degree of A. M. August 13, 1636, being then esteemed of good parts, and in hopes to do the state service.—On April 13, 1640, being returned Member of Parliament for the county of Dorset, he became one of the darlings of the people, as a person discontented; but November 11, that year, being appointed one of the Committee to prepare a charge against Thomas, Earl of Strafford, and one of the managers of the evidence, he became his advocate, upon a discovery of the unjust practices against him; and April 21, 1641, when the bill of attainder was debating in the House, he argued strongly against it, and concluded his speech, “I do before God, dis-  
“ charge



“ charge myself to the uttermost of my power, and do  
“ with a clear conscience wash my hands of this man's blood,  
“ by this solemn protestation, that my vote goes not for the  
“ taking of the Earl of Strafford's life.” This declaration  
lost him the esteem he had, both with the Commons and the  
Faction, being expelled the House on the 10th of June; but  
that very day (having been summoned the preceding one, to  
the House of Peers by writ) he took his place in the Upper  
House. However, the Commons, to testify their resentment,  
July 13, ordered his speech to be burnt the Friday after, at  
ten o'clock, by the common hangman, one part in the Palace-  
Yard, at Westminster, another in Cheapside, and the rest in  
Smithfield, and his name was posted up in the head of those,  
called STRAFFORDIANS.

From this time he became the declared enemy of the leading  
party, who let slip no occasion to despise and prejudice him;  
proclaimed him Traitor and banished him; but the King soon  
after leaving the Parliament, he adhered to his Majesty, and  
was therefore excepted by the Parliament, in a treaty of peace  
with the King at Oxford, in 1642. The next year he was  
made one of the Secretaries of State; chosen High Steward of  
the University of Oxford, in the place of William, Lord Say,  
who adhered to the Parliament; and in 1645, constituted  
Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces, north of Trent,  
for his services, in which station he was excepted from pardon,  
October 24, 1648, by the Parliament; and, retiring beyond  
sea, suffered much by the loss of his estate; to which he was  
restored after the King's return, and to his post of High Steward  
of the University, but by changing his religion, whilst abroad,  
in compliance with Don John of Austria, he incapacitated  
himself from being restored to the Secretary's office.—After his  
father's death, he was chosen a Knight of the Garter, and in-  
stalled in April 1661; became a frequent Speaker in parliament;  
wrote several letters, speeches, &c. and having lived to the  
age of 64 years, died at Chelsea, March 20, 1676, and was  
buried there.

He married the Lady Anne Russell, 2d daughter to Francis,  
Earl of Bedford, and had by her Ladyship (who died January  
26, 1696, and was buried at Cheneys, in Buckinghamshire)  
two sons and two daughters; John, his heir; Colonel Francis  
Digby, who lost his life in the great sea-fight with the Dutch,  
May 28, 1672, leaving no issue, and his body was deposited in  
the vault of his mother's family, at Cheneys in Buckingham-  
shire, in an open coffin, and is yet entire, except the loss of  
some teeth and toe-nails, which have been stolen. Lady Diana,  
was

was married to the Baron of Moll, in Flanders; and Lady Anne, to Robert, Earl of Sunderland, died April 15, 1715, and was buried at Althorpe, Northamptonshire, being grandmother to Charles, Duke of Marlborough.

JOHN, *the third Earl of Bristol*, was L. L. and C. Rot. of the County of Dorset, in the reign of King James II. and King William; and married, first, Alice, daughter and heir to Robert Bourne, of Black-Hall, in Essex, Esq; and 2dly, Rachel, daughter and coheir to Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Silton, in Dorsetshire, Knt. Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas; but having no issue by either, the honours ceased on his death, September 18, 1698, and he lies buried at Sherborne, under a sumptuous monument, in the south cross isle of the church, said to have cost 1500*l*. It is composed of various kinds of marble, and executed by that ingenious artist, J. Nost; on it is the statue of an Earl, standing, in his parliamentary robes, holding a coronet in his right hand; on his left, stands the figure of his first Lady, holding in her left hand a burning lamp; on his right, his second Lady, holding in her right hand a flaming heart. On the pedestals of these statues, are their names, and the dates of their births and burials; at the sides are two weeping cupids. A vein in the marble of the left leg, which is naked, represents the mortification near his knee, which occasioned the Earl's death; over the whole is a noble semicircular pediment, supported by two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, on which are two urns, and between them the arms and crest of Digby, and this motto, *Nul qu'un*. Supporters, Two Man-Tygers, sable, collared with Earls Coronets, Or. On one side, argent, three Chevronels between three Lions passant, sable, for Bourne; on the other side, azure, three Lions Heads erased, Or, for Wyndham. Underneath is a pedestal, with proper compartments, containing this inscription, composed by Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester:

JOHN, Lord Digby, Baron Digby of Sherborne, and Earl of Bristol; titles to which the merits of his grandfather first gave lustre, and which he himself laid down unsullied. He was naturally inclined to avoid the hurry of a public life, yet careful to keep up the post of his quality; was willing to be at ease, but scorned obscurity; and therefore never made his retirement a pretence to draw himself within a narrower compass, or to shun such expence as charity, hospitality, and his honour called for. His religion was that which by law is established, and the conduct of his life shewed the power of it in his heart.

His

His distinction from others never made him forget himself or them. He was kind and obliging to his neighbours, generous and condescending to his inferiors, and just to all mankind.

Nor had the temptations of honour and pleasure in this world, strength enough to withdraw his eyes from that great object of his hope, which we reasonably assure ourselves he now enjoys.

We now return to Sir ROBERT Digby, of Coles-Hill, immediate ancestor of the Lord Digby. In 1596, he was knighted at Dublin, by Robert Earl of Essex, and having his education in the university of Oxford, took the degree of A. M. July 10, 1598.—In 1613, he was returned to parliament, with Walter Weldon, Esq; for the borough of Athy; was called into the Privy Council by King James I. and appointed, May 20, 1615, of the Council for the province of Munster.—He married Lettice<sup>d</sup>, daughter and heir of Gerald, Lord Offaley, who died

<sup>d</sup> She was created Baroness of Offaley, for life, and brought into this family the barony, lordship, manor, and territory of Geashill, in the King's County, with the monastery of Killeigh, the rectory and prebend of Geashill, and all the hereditaments within the said barony, which were the inheritance of her grandfather Gerald, Earl of Kildare, the same being confirmed to her and her heirs, by the award of King James I. bearing date July 11, 1619. After which, some persons, under the pretence of concealments, and some defect or omission in the patents granted to her ancestors, endeavouring to defeat her of divers parcels of the said barony, and to pass patent secretly for the same, the King was pleased, by privy-seal, from Greenwich, June 26, 1620, to order a new grant and confirmation, to hold the same for ever, by such rents, tenures and services, as were reserved by the patents of Queen Elizabeth, granted in the 11th and 20th years of her reign to the said Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and that the premises should be erected into the manor of Geashill, with the privileges of courts, free warren, liberty to make a park, to hold a Tuesday's market, and two fairs, on June 1, and October 5, at Killeigh, with the advowson of the church; and she passed patent accordingly, on the 4th of September, that year.

Her Ladyship living in the time of the rebellion, the Irish, in that part of the country, robbed and despoiled many Protestants, committed divers outrages and acts of cruelty; and at several times assaulted and besieged her in her castle of Geashill, which she defended with great resolution.—In the first attempt, Henry Densie, brother to the Lord Clanmalier, and others, subscribed and sent her the following summons.

We, his Majesty's loyal subjects, at the present employed in his Highness's service, for the sacking of this your castle, you are therefore to deliver unto us the free possession of your said castle, promising faithfully, that your Ladyship, together with the rest within your said castle *resiant*, shall have a reasonable composition; otherwise, upon the non-yielding of the castle, we do assure you that we will burn the whole town, kill all the Protestants, and spare neither man, woman, nor child, upon taking the castle by compulsion. Consider, Madam, of this our offer, and impute not the blame of your own folly unto us. Think not that here we brag. Your Ladyship, upon submission, shall have a safe convey



died before his father Gerald, the eleventh Earl of Kildare, and departing this life, May 24, 1618, lies buried at Coles-Hill, with

voy to secure you from the hands of your enemies, and to lead you whither you please. A speedy reply is desired with all expedition, and thus we surcease.

Henry Dempfie. Charles Dempfie. Andrew  
Fitz-Patrick. Conn. Dempfie. Phelim Dempfie.  
Ja. Mac-Dannell. John Vickers.

To this summons she returned this answer. I received your letter, wherein you threaten to sack this my Castle, by his Majesty's authority. I have ever been a loyal subject, and a good neighbour among you, and therefore cannot but wonder at such an assault. I thank you for your offer of a convoy, wherein I hold little safety; and therefore my resolution is, that being free from offending his Majesty, or doing wrong to any of you, I will live and die innocently, and will do my best to defend my own, leaving the issue to God. And though I have been, and still am desirous to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, yet, being provoked, your threats shall no whit dismay me.

After two months, the Lord Viscount Clanmalier brought a great piece of ordnance (to the making of which, as it was credibly reported, there went seven-score pots and pans, which was cast three times, by an Irishman, from Athboy, before they brought it to that perfection, in which it was at Geashill) and sent another summons to her Ladyship, in these words,

Noble Madam, It was never my intention to offer you any injury, before you were pleased to begin with me, for it is well known, if I were so disposed, you had not been, by this time, at Geashill; so as I find you are not sensible of the courtesies I always expressed unto you, since the beginning of this commotion: However, I did not thirst after revenge, but out of my loving and wanted respects still towards you, I am pleased and desirous to give you fair quarter, if you please to accept thereof, both for yourself, children, and grand-children, and likewise for your goods. And I will undertake to send a safe convoy with you and them, either to Dublin, or to any other of the next adjoining garrisons, either of which to be at your own election. And if you be not pleased to accept of this offer, I hope you will not impute the blame unto me, if you be not fairly dealt withal, for I expect to have the command of your house before I stir from hence. And if you please to send any of your Gentlemen of your house to me, I am desirous to confer thereof at large. And so, expecting your speedy answer, I rest your loving Cousin,

Lewis Glanmaleroe.

P. S. Madam, There are other Gentlemen now in this town, whose names are hereunto subscribed, who do join and unite themselves in this mine offer unto you.

Lewis Glanmaleroe. Art. O.  
Molloy. Henry Dempfie. Edw.  
Connor. Cha. Connor. Daniel  
Doyne. John Mac-William.

To this letter Lady Offaley sent the following answer.

My Lord,

I little expected such a salute from a kinsman, whom I have ever respected, you being not ignorant of the great damages I have received from your followers of Glanmaleroe; so as you can't but know, in your own conscience, that I am innocent of doing you any injury, unless you count it an injury for my people to bring back a small quantity of mine own goods where they found them, and with them, some others of such men, as have done me all the injury they can devise, as may appear by their own letter. I was offered a convoy by those that formerly besieged

with this inscription, on a half pillar, fixed to the north wall of the Chancel :

To the Memorie  
of  
Sir Robert Digby, Kt.  
who wedded the Lady Lettice,  
Baroness Offaly, Heir General  
to that Ancient Family of the  
Earles of Kildare in Ireland ;  
and departing this Life 24<sup>th</sup> May  
A°. 1618. Lyeth interred here  
amongst his Ancestors ;

Leaving

besieged me, and I hope you have more honour than to follow their example, by seeking her ruin that never wronged you. However, I am still of the same mind, and can think no place safer than my own house, wherein if I perish by your means, the guilt will light on you, and, I doubt not, but I shall receive a crown of martyrdom, dying innocently. God, I trust, will take a poor widow into his protection from all those, which, without cause, are risen up against me.

Your poor Kinswoman,

Lettice Offaley.

P.S. If the conference you desire, do but concern the contents of this letter, I think this answer will give you full satisfaction, and I hope you will withdraw your hand, and shew your power in more noble actions.

After his Lordship had received this answer, he discharged his piece of ordnance against the Castle, which at the first shot (as God had appointed) broke, and flew in pieces ; but his men continued, with their muskets and other arms, to fire until the evening, when they took away the broken ordnance, and marched off in the night : but before their departure, his Lordship sent the following letter, thus directed,

To my noble Cousin, the Lady  
Lettice, Baroness of Offaley.

Madam,

I received your letter, and am still tender of your good and welfare, though you give no credit thereunto. And whereas, you do understand by relation, that my piece of ordnance did not prosper ; I believe you will be sensible of the hazard and loss you are like to sustain thereby, unless you be better advised to accept the kind offer, which I mentioned in my letter unto you in the morning ; if not, expect no further favour at my hands, and so I rest your Ladyship's loving cousin,

Lewis Glanmaleroe.

To which my Lady returned answer by one of her own men, who was kept prisoner.

My Lord,

Your second summons I have received, and should be glad to find you tender of my good: for your piece of ordnance I never disputed how it prospered, presuming you would rather make use of it for your own defence, or against enemies, than to try your strength against a poor widow of your own blood: but since you have bent it against me, let the blood which shall be shed, be required at their hands that seek it; for my part, my conscience tells me, that I am innocent, and wishing you so too, I rest your Cousin,

Lettice Offaley.

Leaving issue seven Sons, viz. Rob. created Lord Digby of Geathill in Ireland, George, Gerard, John, Simon, Essex and Philip; and three Daughters viz. Lettice married to Sir Roger Langford Kt. Mabel to Gerald Fitz-Gerald Lord of the Decies in Ireland; and Abigail, who died a child.

Which Robert, Lord Digby, espoused the Lady Sara, daughter to Richard, Earl of Corke: by whom he had issue one son, viz. Kildare, now Lord Digby, and four daughters, viz. Catharine, Mary, Lettice, and Catharine; and departing this world the 6th of June, anno 1642, lieth buried with his said Lady, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick in Ireland; of his said younger sonnes, only Essex hath issue by Thomafine, daughter to Sir William Gilbert, Knt. sometime Governor of the Fort at Lexæ in Ireland.

On a shield, Digby empaling, argent, a Saltire, Gules.

Arms on the middle shield on John Digby's tomb: 1st. Digby. 2d. Gules a Fess, ermine. 3d. Argent on a Bend, Gules, three

She was further menaced by Charles Dempfie, who wrote the following letter, with a design of sending it to her that afternoon; but, being beaten out of the town, he was prevented, and it was found in one of the houses.

Madam,

I do admire that a Lady of your worth and honour, as you conceive yourself to be, should, in so regardless a sort, instead of matters of conscience in your letters, use frivolous and scandalous words, expressly nominating us your enemies, *Glanmaleroe Kearnes*, and that, in that letter, written this very day unto Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald, desiring his assistance to the number of 50 men, which should quash and cashire us hereence, he being your enemy no less than we, secluding kindred, not prophane of religion. Nay, your Ladyship was not formerly abashed to write to William Parsons, naming us in that letter unto him, a mixt multitude. Remember yourself, Madam, consisting of more women and boys than men. All these letters before your Ladyship shortly shall be produced. Both the Messengers we have intercepted, together with your letters, and do detain them as yet prisoners, until such time as thereof we do certify your Ladyship, which at the present to do we thought expedient. They are therefore censured to death, and this day is prefixed to their execution. Your Ladyship, by your letters, desires novelties. Hear then; Chidley Coote (correspondently to the intent of your letters to Parsons, coming to your aid) being intercepted in the way, was deadly wounded, ten taken prisoners, his ensigns taken away, one *Alman Hamnett's* man, if he comes safe with his message (as I hope he will not) will confirm this news. Had the character of these letters of yours been either Lloyd's or Hamnett's, that politick engineer, and the deviser of quilllets (by him that bought me) no other satisfaction should be taken, but their heads; though, as the case stands, *Hamnett* lives in no small danger for manifold reasons.

Charles Dempfie,

But notwithstanding all these menaces and attacks, she held out with great spirit, until fetch'd off safe by Sir Richard Grenville, in October 1642, after which she retired to Coles Hill.

Martlets,



Martlets, Or. 4th. Argent on a Fess, sable, three Mulletts of the first, between three Ducks of the second. 5th. Ermine on a Bend, Gules, three Cheverons, Or, empaling Throckmorton with six Quarterings. And upon a flat marble stone on the floor is engraven,

Here lye the Bodyes of St. ROBERT DIGBY, K<sup>t</sup>.  
And the Lady LETTICE, Baroness of OFFALEY  
His Wife. She died the first day of December  
M. D. CLVIII.

Their issue were seven sons and three daughters; 1. Robert, created Lord Digby; 2. George, 3. Gerald, 4. John, 5. Simon, member of parliament, in 1639, for Philipstown; 6. Essex, of whom presently; 7. Philip, who married Margaret, daughter of ——— Forth, and widow of Sir Thomas Moore, of Croghan, ancestor to the Lord Tullamoore; Lettice, married to Sir Roger Langford, Knt. Mabel, first to Gerald Fitzgerald, of Dromana, in the county of Waterford, Esq; 2dly, to Donogh O'Brien Arragh; and Abigail, who died a child.

Essex, the sixth son, was born at Coles-Hill, and educated in the University of Dublin, where whilst he was a student, being presented, December 15, 1630, to the Rectory of Geashill, a clause was inserted in the presentation, containing the King's Grace or Faculty, to hold the same, notwithstanding his being out of orders; but that he should continue his study, until he came to riper years to take orders upon him. — On June 7, 1637, he was presented to the rectory of Ballycommam, in the diocese of Kildare, where fixing his residence, he was robbed and deprived of his goods, stock, cattle, &c. to the value of 1570l. in the very beginning of the rebellion, and had his house burnt by the Dempsies, Duncas, and Connors. After the reduction of Ireland, by the Parliament, he was their established minister at Belfast, with the allowance of 120l. a year; and upon the restoration of King Charles, was made Dean of Cashel, February 6, 1661, commenced D. D. and the same day, 1670, was promoted to the See of Dromore. — He married Thomasine, daughter to Sir William Gilbert, of Kilmainchy, in the Queen's County, Knt. Governor of the fort of Leix, (who was buried at St. John's Dublin, June 8, 1654) and deceasing May 12, 1683, was buried in his cathedral, having issue three sons, 1. Robert, who married the daughter of ——— Spencer. 2. William, of Newtown, in the King's County, who, by Anne, daughter to Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. and widow of ——— Tynte, Esq; had a daughter, Lettice. 3. Simon; and two daughters, the elder married, first, to John

Giffard, and, secondly, to Thomas Loftus, of Killyan, Esqrs. and the younger to Sir Henry Warrington, of Cloghstoken, in the county of Galway, Knt.

Simon, his youngest son, being bred also to the church, became as eminent in station as his father. He was born at Kilminchy; educated in the College of Dublin; incorporated A. M. at Oxford, July 11, 1676, and D. D. by diploma, December 12, 1677. He was presented to the Rectory of Dunshaghtlin, in the diocese of Meath, March 22, 1668; Prebendary of Geashill, and Rector of Ballycommam, in the diocese of Kildare, February 22, 1670, of which cathedral church he was Dean, and incumbent of the parish of St. Michan, Dublin, whence he was advanced to the united Sees of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, March 19, 1678, with which he held the Rectories and Vicarages of Ballyfax, Ballyscurloge, Pymachoe, and Cloncurry, in the diocese of Kildare, being thereto presented the 30th of the same month; and January 12, 1690, he was translated to the See of Elphin; to the poor of which town, and those of Mount-Talbot, Abbert, Lackan, and Tralee, he bequeathed 100 l. by his will.—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Warner, and sister to Henry Westenra, of Dublin, Esqrs. and departing this life, April 7, 1720, at his house of Lackan, in the county of Roscomon, had issue by her (who died there the 15th of the same month, and were interred together the 20th, in the church of Tosfaragh) nine sons, and eight daughters, viz. Robert, Simon, Henry, John, Westenra, William, Essex, Gilbert, Benjamin, Thomasine, Elizabeth, Lettice, Margaret, Abigail, Mary, Jane, and Rebecca; of whom six sons, and three daughters, died young, or unmarried, and the survivors were,

John Digby, of Landanstown, Esq.

Rev'd. William Digby, of Lackan, presented September 5, 1730, to the Rectory of Ahaskera, in the diocese of Elphin; married Olivia, daughter to John French, of French-Park, in the county of Roscomon, Esq; and hath one son and one daughter, Simon and Anne.

Rev'd. Benjamin Digby, made Prebendary and Vicar of Geashill, February 23, 1743, married, September 26, 1734, Mary, daughter to Lewis Jones, of Osbertstown, in the county of Kildare, Esq; and hath issue, Simon, Lewis Jones, John, and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, was the second wife of the Reverend Doctor Jeremy Marsh, Dean of Kilmore, and Treasurer of St. Patrick's (son of Francis, Archbishop of Dublin) and by him, who died June 3, 1734, æt. 67; she had one son, Jeremy, who married Jane, daughter to Patrick French, of Money, in

the county of Galway, Esq; and one daughter, Arabella Frances, married February 20, 1732, to Revd. William French, of Abby-Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

Abigail, married May 5, 1721, to Revd. Joseph Graves, of Ballycoman and Gleab, in the King's County, Rector of Geashill, and Vicar-General of the diocese of Kildare, and had issue three sons and two daughters, Simon, William, Joseph, Abigail, and Mary.

Mary, to Edward Birtles, of Ardnegrath, in Westmeath, Esq; and hath one surviving daughter, Mary-Anne.

Jane, to the aforesaid Patrick French, of Monevy, Esq; Member of Parliament for Blesinton, and by him, who died June 3. 1744, had two sons and four daughters, Robert, Digby, Elizabeth, Jane, married to Jeremy Marsh, as above, Mary, and Lettice.

Rebecca, married May 5, 1721, to John King, of Charlestown, in the county of Roscommon, Esq; to whom she was second wife, and had a son, John, and a daughter, Jane.

John Digby, Esq; the eldest surviving son, seated at Landanstown, in the county of Kildare, of which county he was Sheriff for the year 1732; and was chosen to parliament, January 17, 1731, for the town of Kildare.—On March 20, 1717, he married Mary, only child of the aforesaid Dean Jeremy Marsh, by his first wife, Henrietta-Catherina, only daughter to Henry Dodwell, of Athlone, Esq; by his first wife, Lettice Cuffe; and she deceasing in 1731, lies buried under a tomb in St. Peter's church yard, Dublin, with this memorial;

Here lies the Body of Mary Digby  
Alias Marsh, Daughter to the Revd. Dean  
Marsh, and Wife to John Digby, Esq; who  
Departed this Life the 17th of July 1731, in  
the 32d year of her Age, and left behind  
Her 4 Sons and 5 Daughters, besides her  
Eldest Daughter Henrietta-Catherina, who  
Died May the 28th 1721, in the third  
Year of her Age, and is here also interred;  
As lies the Body of her Brother Simon  
Marsh, who died May the 29, 1720.

Their children are, Simon, who, June 1, 1749, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Daniel, late Dean of Downe, (and hath a son, John, born the 7th of March following,) Jeremy; John; William; Elizabeth; Mary, married December 14, 1752, to Andrew Ram, Esq; Lettice; Frances;



and Henrietta-Catharina, who died of the small-pox, February 26, 1747.

ROBERT, the first Lord Digby, eldest son of Sir Robert Digby, who succeeded to the large estates of his father and mother, both in England and Ireland, had a new patent in 1618, for a Wednesday market, and two fairs on the feasts of St. Matthew and Mark, at Coles-Hill, in regard the market and fair, granted by King John, were discontinued; and was advanced to the Peerage of Ireland, by privy-seal<sup>d</sup>, dated at Westminster, June 26, and by patent<sup>e</sup>, at Dublin, July 29, 1620.

On May 11, 1627, he was appointed Governor of the King's County, and the borders thereof; and November the 26th following, with his brother Simon, Constable of the Castle, or

<sup>d</sup> Wherein his Majesty writes, "That the gracious remembrance of his father's merits, together with the hopes he had conceived, that he would worthily endeavour to imitate those virtuous courses, left him by his ancestors, had moved his Majesty to confer upon him the title of a Baron of Ireland, by the stile of Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, with the limitation of the honour to his brethren, and their issue male. And whereas, the Lady Lettice, his mother, as heir-general to the House of Kildare, had long enjoyed the title of Baroness of Offaley, notwithstanding the many oppositions that had been made against it; soasmuch as his Majesty desired, that love and amity should be truly settled among parties so near in blood, thought good, for the appeasing of all differences, which might arise concerning that honour, to deliver this as his express pleasure therein; namely, that the said Lady Lettice, as well in regard of her manifold virtues, as her birth, shall, during her natural life, enjoy the said title, honour, and dignity of Baroness of Offaley, together with the place and precedency in all assemblies belonging unto it, without any interruption or impediment given unto her by any one or other, whom it may any ways concern; and that after such decease, the said honour shall revert again to the House of Kildare, and not to the children of the said Lady Lettice, or any others claiming by or under her."

<sup>e</sup> The Preamble. Cum majestas regia honoris fons et origo existat, ac ut stellarum claritas et lumen à sole derivatur; ite splendidi et illustres tituli à sola regis serenitate viris bene-merentibus communicantur: Cumque præcipua in principe virtus habeatur subditos suos bene-merentes dignoscere, ac eorum merita cognoscere et remunerare; cumque etiam inter munera et præmia, quibus principes subditos suos dignissimos ornari soleant, honores et illustres tituli cætera omnia antecellant, quia scilicet eximia virtutis perpetua existunt testimonia, et non solum ipsos, qui sic honorari meruerunt, ornatiores et ampliores, sed et alios ipsis charissimos per multa secula feliciores reddant. Nos itaque considerantes ac memoria repetentes virtutes singulares ac merita dignissima prædilecti et fidelis nostri Roberti Digby, Armigeri, filii et hæredis apparentis Letticæ Baronissæ de Offalli, indubitate hæredis generalis egregii illius viri Giraldi, nuper comitis Kildare avi sui; quodque idem Robertus est persona idonea et optime qualificata ad recipiendum amplum honoris characterem, tam propter generis claritatem, animi fortitudinem, aliasque egregias virtutes et quamplurimas; quam propter spem, quam concipimus in præfato Roberto Digby, quod virtutes patris sui imitare voluerit, in præstatione fidelis servitii sui nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, quam etiam propter bonum et acceptabile servitium nobis per Robertum Digby, Militem, patrem præfati Roberti Digby, nuper defunctum, qui nobis in hoc regno nostro Hiberniæ per nonnullos annos, in loco et gradu unius de privato consilio nostro hujus regni nostri Hiberniæ, bene, meritorie, integre, et fideliter serviit; propterque amplitudinem terrarum et possessionum, quas habet, tam in hoc regno nostro Hiberniæ, quam in regno nostro Angliæ. Sciat quod, &c.

Fort of Philipstown, during their respective lives.—On July 14, 1634, he took his seat in parliament, was a member of all committees, and a leading man in the House of Peers; and the session being prorogued from November 12, to January 26, the L. D. Wandesford died during that recess, and the L. L. being absent, it was disputed, whether the Parliament might be continued by virtue of the King's Commission to hold the same; when, of eight Judges, four were of opinion it might continue, and four, that in law it could not be, the Lord Chancellor desired the opinion of the House; whereupon the Lord Digby said, that the Judges being equal in vote, he therefore thought the discontinuance might prove prejudicial, and the continuance thereof good for the King and Commonwealth, and so thought it fit to adjourn till the King's pleasure was known, and to desire an act to be transmitted to make good and continue the Parliament: which motion being agreed to, it was voted fit to adjourn, that the King's pleasure might be known before the Parliament be dissolved, and his Lordship, with the Lords Ormond, Moore, and Slane, were ordered to draw up a protestation, or declaration, expecting his Majesty's pleasure, which they accordingly did; but a new commission coming over in the *interim*, appointing Lords Justices, it was held needless to proceed further.

After the meeting of the Parliament, under the new Lords Justices, he was licensed, February 23, to repair into England, on his own urgent occasions, and desired and authorised by the House, to deliver to their Committee attending the King, their protestation and declaration touching part of the preamble of the Act of Subsidy; the order and schedule of certain grievances voted by the House; and an abstract of the graces granted by his Majesty in the fourth year of his reign, desired to be confirmed by act of parliament.

After the discovery of the rebellion, by the examinations of Conolly, and Mac-Mahon, and the Lord Maguire's apprehension, his Lordship was one of the Privy Council, who signed the Proclamation at the castle of Dublin, October 23, advertising his Majesty's good and loyal subjects of the discovery, and requiring them to stand upon their guard. And being appointed Captain of a troop of horse in the King's army, he was commanded April 19, 1642, to march to Drogheda, and May the 16th following, from Trim to Luttrellstown; in which year his mother being, for some months, besieged in her castle of Geashill (as before-related) and reduced to great extremity, she found means to send to Sir Charles Coote, at the Naas, an account of her situation, and the miserable condition

of the place; who, accompanied by her son, marched to her relief, and so plentifully supplied the Castle, that she resolved, though far distant from any friendly garrison, to abide there, which she did, till fetched off by Sir Richard Grenville, in October following.

He married, first, the Lady Sarah Boyle, second daughter to Richard, the first Earl of Cork, who dying, July 14, 1633, was buried August 12, in her father's vault, at St. Patrick's; and he took to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir James Altham, of Oxehey, in the county of Hertford, Knt. widow of Sir Francis Aitley, of Hill-Morton, in Warwickshire, Knt, and deceasing, June 6, 1642, had no issue by her (who became the second wife of Sir Robert Barnard, of Huntingdon, Knt. and Bart. Serjeant at Law, died January 3, 1662, and was buried in the middle aisle of Covent-Garden church) but by his first Lady had one son, Kildare, and four daughters; Catharine, and Mary, who died young; Lettice, who lies buried under a flat marble at Coles-Hill, with this memorial;

§ Here lyeth the Body of LETTICE, eldest Daughter  
Of ROBERT L<sup>d</sup>. DIGBY, and Wife to WILLIAM  
DILKE of MAXSTOKE-Castle, Esq;, who de:  
parted this Life XXI. Day of December An<sup>o</sup>. 1656.

and Catharine, who died unmarried, July 20, 1661, and was buried by her mother.

KILDARE, the second Lord Digby, was left a minor, but in the first Parliament after the Restoration took his seat, June 25, 1661, and was L. L. of the King's County; but dying the 11th of July, that year, was buried the 13th, in St. Patrick's church; and (says Mr. Kettlewell) his excellent Lady, ten years after, as one, who was not to be comforted for the loss of her Lord, otherwise than in the dear pledges of his love, which he had left her, caused to be set up for him in the church of Coles-Hill, a cenotaph, which might declare the inviolable regard she had for his memory; for, upon a black marble pedestal, fixed to the south wall of the chancel, stands a white marble urn, and on the tablet this inscription, drawn up by the Reverend William Rawlins, her Chaplain, to whom she committed the education of her sons, and who so loved the family, and was so beloved by it, as to continue in it thirty-three years.



*Digby, Lord Digby.*

265

<sup>b</sup> Kildare, Lord Digby, Baron of  
Geashill in Ireland,  
Lord Lieutenant of the King's County,  
Grandson and Heir of Lettice, Baro:  
: nefs Offaly;  
Married Mary, Daughter of Robert  
Gardiner of London, Esq;,  
By whom he had four sons; and  
Three Daughters;  
Robert, Elizabeth, and Mary are dead;  
Robert (now Lord Digby) Simon, Wil:  
: liam, and Lettice are living:  
And departing this Life at Dublin  
The x<sup>1</sup><sup>th</sup>. July Anno 1661, lieth interred  
There with his Father and Mother,  
And her Ancestors, in St. Patrick's  
Church.

And underneath,

<sup>i</sup> Memorix  
Optimi Mariti dicta Maria Vidua decennalis,  
Etiam dum insolabilis,  
Hoc Monumentum  
Posuit,  
Et Luctui et Cultui  
Sacrum.  
CIC.D.CL.XXII.

After his Lordship's death, his Lady (a most accomplished woman) returned to England, and resided at Coles-Hill, with her children, where she lies buried under the same cenotaph, with this beautiful inscription, on the west side of the same square pedestal, composed by Dr. John Hough, Bishop of Worcester, as a monument of her truly honourable qualifications.

\* MARY, Relict of KILDARE, Lord DIGBY,  
Departed this Life December 23.  
An: Dom: 1692.

Whom it were unpardonable to lay down in Silence,  
And of whom 'tis difficult to speak with Justice;  
For her just Character will look like Flattery,  
And the least Abatement of it is Injury to her  
Memory.

<sup>b</sup> Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. 2. folio 1018.    <sup>i</sup> Ibid.    \* Ibid.

In every Condition of Life she was a Pattern to her Sex,  
 Appeared Mistress of those peculiar Qualities,  
 That were requisite to conduct her thro' it with  
 Honour,

And never failed to exert them in their proper Seasons,  
 With the utmost Advantage.

She was modest without Affectation,  
 Easy without Levity, and reserved without Pride,  
 Knew how to stoop without sinking,  
 And to gain People's Affection, without lessening  
 Their Regards.

She was careful without Anxiety,  
 Frugal without Parsimony;  
 Not at all fond of the superfluous trappings of  
 Greatness,  
 Yet abridged herself in nothing that her Quality  
 required.

She was a faithful member of the Church of  
 ENGLAND,  
 Her Piety was Exemplary, and her Charity Universal.  
 She found herself a Widow in the Beginning of  
 her Life,

When the Temptations of Beauty, Honour, Youth,  
 and Pleasure

Were in their full Strength;  
 Yet she made them all give way to the Interest of  
 Her Family,

And betook herself entirely to the Matron's Part;  
 The Education of her Children engrossed all her Cares,  
 No Charge was spared in the Cultivation of their Minds,  
 Nor any Pains in the Improvement of their Fortunes.

In a word  
 She was truly Wise, truly Honourable, and truly Good.  
 More can scarce be said,

Yet he that says this, knew her well,  
 And is well assured he has said nothing,  
 Which either Veracity or Modesty should oblige him  
 to suppress.

Their children were, Robert, born April 22, 1653, who  
 died the 11th of July following, and has this memorial of him  
 on a flat stone, near the aforementioned pedestal, in Coles-Hill  
 church, Warwickshire.

Here lyeth Robert, the eldest Sonne of Kildare Lord  
 Digby, who was borne the 22d of April 1653, and  
 died the 11th of July in the same Year<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. 2. folio 1020.

Robert, Simon, William, successive Lords Digby; Elizabeth, Mary, both died infants; and Lettice was married to Charles Coates, of Woodcot, in Shropshire, Esq.

ROBERT, *the third Lord Digby*, born April 30, 1654, had his education in Magdalen College, Oxford, and took the degree of A. M. July 11, 1676; but dying, unmarried, in the 24<sup>th</sup> year of his Age, was buried with his elder brother, at Coles-Hill, where a flat stone, near the aforesaid pedestal, is thus inscribed;

Here lyeth the Body of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Robert, L<sup>d</sup>. Digby, second Son to Kildare,

L<sup>d</sup>. Digby, Baron of Geashell in the Kingdom of Ireland, who was born the 30<sup>th</sup>. of April 1654,

And died the 29<sup>th</sup> of Decembr. Anno Dom. 1677<sup>m</sup>.

SIMON, *the fourth Lord Digby*, heir to his brother, was born July 18, 1657, and educated in the same college; married Frances, eldest daughter to Edward Noel, Earl of Gainborough, (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir to Thomas Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England) and deceasing, January 19, 1685, was buried the 24<sup>th</sup>, under a flat stone, at Coles-Hill (to the poor of which parish he left 500 l.) having issue by her, who died suddenly in child-birth, September 29, 1684, in the 23<sup>d</sup> year of her age, and was there buried, October 5<sup>n</sup>, an only child, Frances, who was married to Sir James Scudamore, Viscount Sligo, and died, May 3, 1729, æt. 44, having an only daughter of her name, born August 14, 1711, and first married, June 28, 1729, to Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, and being heiress to a very large estate, an act of parliament passed, in 1730, enabling them, and her children, to take the additional surname, and bear the arms, of Scudamore, pursuant to a settlement made by her father; but his Grace dying, February 22, 1744, without issue, she re-married with Charles Fitz-Roy Scudamore, Esq; and died February 16, 1749, in child-birth, of a daughter, Frances, who is now married to Charles Howard, Earl of Surrey, son and heir apparent to Charles, the

<sup>m</sup> Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. 2. folio 1020.

<sup>n</sup> Their accomplished characters may be found in their Funeral sermons, preached by Mr. Kettlewell, then Vicar of Coles-Hill, and published, with his other works, in two volumes folio.—His Lordship adorned the Choir of the church at Coles-Hill; nobly augmented the furniture of the communion-plate; allotted a considerable sum, upon the death of his Lady, to the use of the poor for a perpetual settlement, and at his own death gave a much greater; restoring also the two Impropriations of Coles-Hill, and Upper-Whitacre, to those respective churches.

birth,



present Duke of Norfolk. His Lordship was buried at Coles Hill, where is the following inscription for him :

Here lyeth the Body of Simon Lord Digby, 3d son of Kildare Lord Digby Baron of Geashell in the Kingdome of Ireland. He married Frances eldest daughter of Edward Earl of Gainsborough, whose Body lyeth here interred by him, and had Issue by her one only daughter Frances married to the Lord Viscount Scudamore. He was born July the 18th 1657, and departed this Life on the 19th of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1685°.

WILLIAM, *the fifth Lord Digby*, succeeded his brother; and being educated in the same college, took the degree of A.B. July 5, 1681, and July 13, 1708, was created Doctor of the Civil Law. At his first entrance into the world, to his own stock of an excellent good nature and religious principles, he had made the discreet choice of his brother's admirable example to improve both. In April, 1733, he was chosen one of the Common-Council for Georgia; was a member of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts; and in 1689, represented the county of Warwick, when he was attainted by King James's parliament<sup>p</sup>.—His Lordship married Jane, second daughter to the said Edward, Earl of Gainsborough, and by her, who died at his seat of Sherborne, in September, 1733, had four sons, and eight daughters.

1. John, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, took the degree of A.M. May 8, 1707, and was chosen Member for East Retford, to the fourth and fifth parliaments of Great Britain, but died, unmarried, in 1717, and was buried at Sherborne.

2. Robert, educated in the same college, took the like degree, October 17, 1711, and in 1722, was returned to parliament for the county of Warwick, but died, unmarried, April 19, 1726, and was buried at Sherborne, in which church is a black marble tablet, fixed in the wall, under the great South window; on which are these inscriptions, composed by Mr. Pope:

To the memory of Robert, second son,  
and Mary, eldest daughter of,  
William, Lord Digby.

\* Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. 2. folio 102b.

<sup>p</sup> On March 11, 1733, he passed Patent to hold a Saturday market, and four fairs, the first on April 20; second, June 28; third, September 27; fourth, December 15, at *Geashell*.

Go, fair example of untainted youth,  
Of modest reason and pacific truth ;  
Go, just of worth, in ev'ry thought sincere,  
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear ;  
Of gentlest manners, unaffected mind,  
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind ;  
Compos'd in sufferings, and in joys sedate,  
Good without noise, without pretensions great ;  
Go, live, for heaven's eternal year is thine,  
Go, and exalt thy moral to divine.

And thou, too close attendant on his doom,  
Blest maid, hast hasten'd to the silent tomb ;  
Steer'd the same course to the same quiet shore,  
Nor parted long, and now to part no more.  
Yet take these tears, mortality's relief,  
And, till we share your joys, forgive our grief ;  
These little rites, a stone and verse receive,  
'Tis all a father, all a friend can give.

3. Edward, chosen May 12, 1726, to supply his brother's seat in parliament, which he continued to represent to his death, on October 2, 1746; and having married, July 10, 1729, Charlotte, only surviving daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, Knight, and sister to Stephen, Earl of Ilchester, and Henry, Lord Holland; had, by her, who survived till Nov. —, 1778, one daughter, Charlotte, who died unmarried, June 16, 1753, and was buried at Coles-Hill; also six sons, viz. 1. Edward, the late Lord; 2. Henry, the present Lord; 3. Robert, born December 20, 1732, who is a Captain in the navy; 4. William, born 1733, and having taken holy orders, was presented to the Vicarage of Coles-Hill, made one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, also Canon of Christ Church in Oxford; on August 19, 1769, was made Dean of Worcester, and in August, 1777, was promoted to the Deanery of Durham, and is likewise L.L.D. In April, 1766, he married Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, Esq; and has issue, three sons, Henry, William, Sheffield; and four daughters, Charlotta-Sophia, Juliana, Mary and Caroline; 5. Stephen, who having chosen the military employ, and having served in the several inferior commands, was, on June 2, 1774, promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army. He was married at Thames Ditton, in Surry, on October 1, 1771, to Lady Lucy Strangways Fox, youngest daughter of Stephen, Earl of Ilchester, by whom he hath two sons, Stephen-Charles, and Stephen-Thomas. 6. Charles, who is Rector of Kilmington, in Somersetshire, and married, ~~July~~ *Jan* 5, 1775, to ———, daughter

——, daughter of the late William Melliar, of Castle Carey, in that county, Esq.

4. Wriothesley Digby, LL.D. who died in May, 1767, and was buried at Meriden, in Warwickshire: he married Mary, daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcote, in Shropshire, Esq; and had issue three sons, Wriothesley, born September, 1749; Kenelm, born January, 1754; Noel, born April, 1756; and four daughters, Mary, who died an infant in 1750, Frances, born January, 1752, Elizabeth, born 1758, and Jane, born August, 1760.

The daughters were,

1. Mary, who died of the small-pox, on March 31, 1729, and is buried at Sherborne.

2. Elizabeth, who married Sir John Dolben, of Finedon, in Northamptonshire, Bart. D. D. and Prebendary of Durham: she died on November 4, 1730.

3. Rachel, and 4. Jane, both died infants.

5. Juliana, married April 29, 1730, to Herbert Mackworth, of Neath, in Glamorganshire, Esq; since created a Baronet:

6. Catharine, died unmarried, and was buried at Sherborne.

7. Frances, married to James Cotes, of Woodcote in Shropshire, Esq.

8. Jane, died unmarried, and was buried at Sherborne.

The said William, Lord Digby, deceasing in December, 1752, was buried at Sherborne, being succeeded in title and estate by his grandson,

EDWARD, *sixth Lord Digby, of Geashill*, in Ireland, who was Groom of the Bedchamber to his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales; on June 13, 1751, was elected to parliament for the borough of Malmesbury, and at the general election in 1754, for that of Welles, but dying, unmarried, on November 30, 1757, the title devolved upon his next brother,

HENRY, *seventh Lord Digby, of Geashill*, in Ireland, and *first Lord Digby, of Sherborne*, in England, being raised to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain to him and his heirs male; and in default of such heirs, to those of his father, Edward Digby, Esq; by Letters Patent, dated August 13, 1765.

His Lordship was first married to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Fielding, Esq; brother to William, Earl of Denbigh, and, by her, who died on January 19, 1765, had issue an only child, Edward, born June 20, 1764, but died an infant. On November 10, 1770, his Lordship was married to his second, and present Lady, Mary, daughter and heir of John Knowler, of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Esq; by whom he has had issue,

1. Charlotte,



of the city of London, and the County of Middlesex, in the year 1711.

The first part of the history is divided into three books.

The second part of the history is divided into three books.

The third part of the history is divided into three books.

The fourth part of the history is divided into three books.

The fifth part of the history is divided into three books.

The sixth part of the history is divided into three books.

The seventh part of the history is divided into three books.

The eighth part of the history is divided into three books.

The ninth part of the history is divided into three books.

The tenth part of the history is divided into three books.

The eleventh part of the history is divided into three books.

The twelfth part of the history is divided into three books.

The thirteenth part of the history is divided into three books.

The fourteenth part of the history is divided into three books.

The fifteenth part of the history is divided into three books.

The sixteenth part of the history is divided into three books.

The seventeenth part of the history is divided into three books.

The eighteenth part of the history is divided into three books.

The nineteenth part of the history is divided into three books.

The twentieth part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-first part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-second part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-third part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-fourth part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-fifth part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-sixth part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-seventh part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-eighth part of the history is divided into three books.

The twenty-ninth part of the history is divided into three books.

The thirtieth part of the history is divided into three books.



1. Charlotte, born January 18, and baptised February 11, 1772.
2. Edward, born January 6, 1773.
3. Henry, born May 12, and baptised June 8, 1774, but died, April 5, 1776.
4. Robert, born April 10, 1775.
5. Stephen, born June 24, 1776.

His Lordship, on June 7, 1771, was appointed Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dorset, and of the town of Poole, and of the county thereof.

TITLES.] Henry Digby, Lord Digby, Baron of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset; also Baron Digby, of Geashill, in the kingdom of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baron Digby, of Geashill, July 29, 1626, 18 Jac. I. Baron Digby, of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, August 13, 1765, 5 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Azure, a Fleur de Lis, Argent.

CREST. On a wreath an Ostrich, Argent, holding in its beak an horse-shoe, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Monkeys, proper, collared round their Loins, and chains fixed thereto, Or.

MOTTO.] DEO, NON FORTUNA.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Coles-Hill, in the county of Warwick, and Sherborne Castle, in Dorsetshire; also at Geashill, in King's County, in Ireland.



## CAMPBELL, Lord Sundridge.

**T**HIS noble family, derived from a series of illustrious ancestors, was possessed of Lochow, in Argyllshire, according to the traditional accounts of the Bards and Sanachies, as early as the time of King Fergus II. who restored the monarchy of Scotland, A. D. 404. The first appellation they used was O-Dwbin, assumed from Diarmed O-Dwbin, one of their ancestors, a brave and warlike man, and in the Irish language his descendants are called to this time, Scol Diarmed, that is, the posterity and offspring of Diarmed. From this Diarmed O-Dwbin the Bards have recorded a long series of the Barons of Lochow, whose actions they tell us were very renowned both for conduct and valour.

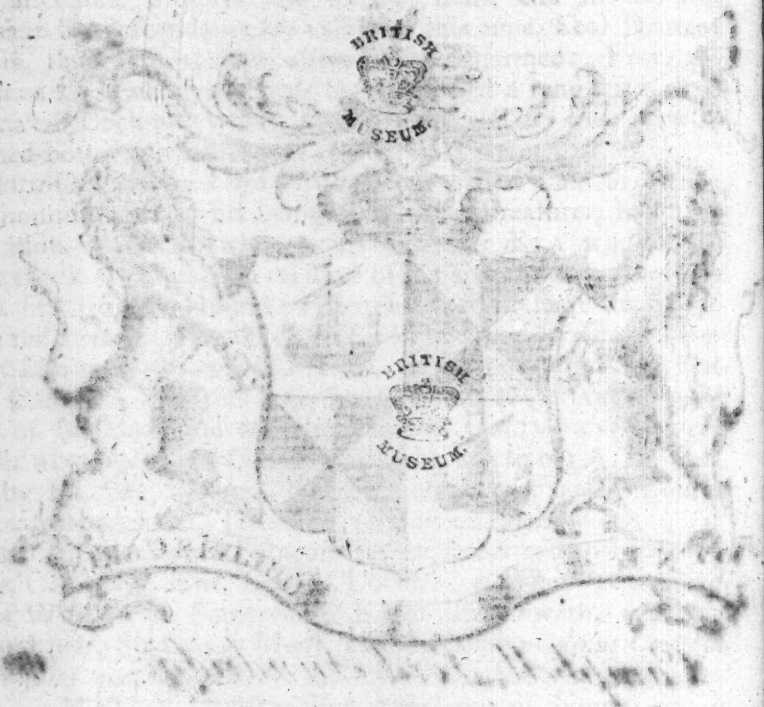
PAUL O-Dwbin, Lord of Lochow, called Paul in Spuran, so denominated from his being the King's Treasurer, having no male issue, his estate went to his daughter EVA who married GILESPICK O-Dwbin, a relation of her own, who changed the name first from O-Dwbin to Campbell, to preserve and perpetuate the memory of a noble and heroic piece of service performed by him to the crown of France, in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore. By this Lady he left a son, DUNCAN, who was Lord of Lochow, and was the father of COLIN, and he again of ARCHIBALD, called GILESPICK, who was living A. D. 1215, and by his wife, Finetta, daughter of John Frazer, Lord of Twedale, had a son, DUNCAN, Baron of Lochow.

This last mentioned Duncan was the father of another GILESPICK Campbell, Knt. Lord of Lochow, who married a daughter of William de Somerville, Baron of Carnwath, and had a son and heir, Sir COLIN Moor, called *Dominus Colinus Campbell, Miles filius quondam Domini Gileaspick Campbell*, who acquired from Sir William Lindsay, Knt. the lands of Symontoun, in Airshire; the *reddendo* of which he made over to the Monks of Newbottle, *Die Martis in crastino beati Clementis Martyris & Pontificis, Anno 1293*. I find he was also one of the great men who were summoned to Berwick on the part of Robert de Bruce, in the competition with John de Baliol for the crown, on the demise of Queen Margaret.

The particular history of the family of Argyll represents this Sir Colin Moor to have been a very renowned and warlike chieftain, and that he was slain in a conflict with a great neighbour of his own, the Lord of Lorn: his death occasioned great bloodshed in those parts, and kindled such a flame betwixt the



*Campbell, Lord Sundridge*





two families of Lochow and Lorn, as was not extinguished for many years after, even so long as the Argadii, Lords of Lorn, existed.

From this Colin it is that the head of the family of Argyll is called by the Irish, Mac-Callan More. By his wife, a Lady of the family of the Sinclairs, he had three sons, Sir Neil, his successor; Sir Donald Campbell of Redhouse, of whom the family of Loudon, and the other cadets of this illustrious branch of the Campbells derive themselves; and John Campbell.

Sir NEIL, his eldest son, was honoured with knighthood by King Alexander III. towards the end of his reign; but I can particularize none of his achievements till the year 1292, that on the demise of Queen Margaret, he was one of the great men of Scotland; summoned to Berwick on the part of Robert de Bruce, when he and all the other competitors for the crown had referred the decision of their respective claims to Edward I. of England; and when that Prince declared in favour of John de Baliol, Sir Neil Campbell did so far acquiesce in the decision, as to continue faithful to King John, till that unhappy Prince unkinged himself by an inglorious surrender of the independency of the crown to the King of England, whom he acknowledged superior, and direct Lord of Scotland.

But no sooner did King Robert Bruce assert his title to the crown, and form a rational project of recovering his own right, and of redeeming his country from its subjection to a foreign power, than Sir Neil Campbell was among the earliest patriots who first resorted to him, owned his title, and gave so many proofs of his zeal and merit, for the liberty and honour of his country; and of his loyalty to that heroic Prince, that he was thought most worthy, and pitched on to command a party of loyalists sent to Argyllshire, to curb and over-awe the Lord of Lorn, who was a declared enemy to his country, and of consequence to the Brucian title: and he performed that service committed to him with honour and success, insomuch, that in a short time he recovered the counties of Argyll and Lorn, and brought them to submit to King Robert, notwithstanding the joint efforts of the Lord Lorn, and his numerous accomplices on the contrary.

Sir Neil stuck close to King Robert, and was among the few Scots patriots that accompanied him to Scoon, and assisted at the solemnity of his coronation, *anno* 1306. After which he gave many signal instances of his steadfastness and loyalty to that Monarch, even in his worst circumstances: for when he was very far from being firmly established on the throne, Sir Neil Campbell entered into an association with Sir Gilbert Hay, and Sir Alexander Seton; wherein, in a most solemn manner,

they bound themselves to defend, till the last period of their lives, the liberties of their country, and right of Robert Bruce, their King, against all mortals, French, English, and Scots; to which they appended their seals, at the abbey of Cambuskenneth, Sept. 9, 1308.

In 1314, he was one of the Commissioners on the part of Scotland, authorized to treat with the English for a peace, which at that time took not its desired effect: and the next ensuing year he was one of the Barons at the parliament held at Aire, where they made an entail of the crown to King Robert, and his heirs. About which time, in consideration of his good services, and signal loyalty, he obtained a grant of several lands, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of those who adhered to the interest of Baliol; and to oblige him the more, the King bestowed on him the Lady Mary Bruce, his sister, in marriage. He departed this life in the year 1315, leaving issue two sons, Colin his successor, and

John Campbell, who was by King David Bruce dignified with the title of Earl of Athol; but dying without issue, the honour went no further in the family.

Sir COLIN Campbell, of Lochow, the eldest son and successor in the estate, began early to distinguish himself for military achievements. He was in the expedition made into Ireland, in 1316, in behalf of Edward Bruce, then King of that realm, where he behaved with exceeding gallantry, and performed many signal services: in consideration whereof he obtained a grant of diverse lands in Argyllshire, by a charter yet extant; and faithfully demeaned himself during the whole reign of King Robert I. from whom he had obtained a charter of confirmation of the barony of Lochow under the great seal of the kingdom, in the following terms:

“ *Robertus, Dei Gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis*  
 “ *Hominibus totius Terre sue salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse,*  
 “ *concessisse, et hac presenti Charta nostra confirmasse Colino,*  
 “ *filio Nigelli Campbel, militis, dilecto et fideli nostro, pro*  
 “ *Homagio & Servitio suo, totam terram de Lochow, & Ter-*  
 “ *ram de Ardsedyrthe, cum Pertinen. Tenend. & Habend.*  
 “ *dicto Colino & Heredibus suis de nobis & Heredibus nostris in*  
 “ *Feodo & Hereditate, in unum liberam Barroniam, per omnes*  
 “ *rectas Metas, & Divisas suas, in Bosco & Plano, Pratis &*  
 “ *Pascuis, Moris & Marefuis, Petariis, Viis, Semitis, in Aquis,*  
 “ *Stagnis, Vivariis, & Molendinis, & cum Ecclesiarum Ad-*  
 “ *vocationibus, in Venationibus & Aucupationibus, & in om-*  
 “ *nibus aliis Libertatibus, Commoditatibus, & justis Parti-*  
 “ *nentiis suis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis; adeo Li-*  
 “ *bere & Quite, Plenarie & Honorifice, sicut aliqui Barrones*  
 “ *nostri*

“ nostri in Ergadiâ Barronias suas de nobis tenent, seu possident:  
 “ Inveniendō nobis & Heredibus nostris, dictus Colinus, &  
 “ Heredes sui in dictis Terris, unam Navem quadraginta Remorum in Servitio nostro, cum omnibus Pertinentiis suis, &  
 “ Hominibus sufficientibus sumptibus ejusdem *Colini* & Heredum suorum per quadraginta dies quotiens fuerit premonitus:  
 “ & cum Exercitum nostrum per Terram habere volumus,  
 “ dictus *Colinus* & Heredes sui facient forinsecum Servitium pro dicta Barronia, sicut alii Barrones nostri in Ergadia fecerint pro Baroniis suis. In cujus Rei Testimonium presenti Chartæ nostri, Sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi. Testibus  
 “ *Bernardo*, Abbate de Arbroath, Cancellario nostro, *Johanne de Montethe Gilberto de Haya*, Constabulario nostro *Scotiæ*,  
 “ *David de Berkeley*, *W . . . . . Johanne Senescallo*, & *Malcolm de Innerpeffer*, Militibus: Apud Arbroath decimo Die *Februarii*, Anno Regni nostri nono.”

He continued no less stedfast to King David his son; for whose service, even when his affairs were looked on to be lost, he raised 400 men, and took the castle of Dunoon, then in the hands of the English: for which notable service, when that Prince came to be established on the throne, he made him Hereditary Governor thereof, which his descendants still enjoy.

He married a daughter of the family of Lenox, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, viz.

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. John Campbell, ancestor of the branch of Barbreck, of whom descended Campbell of Succouch.
3. Sir Dougal Campbell, who lost his estate for adhering to Edward Baliol.

Alicea, his daughter, was married to Alan Lauder, of Hatton.

He had a natural son, Niel, of whom the Campbells of Melfort derive their descent.

And departing this life about the year 1340, was succeeded by ARCHIBALD, his son, who constantly adhered to King David, during his captivity in England, after the battle of Durham; and that Prince, on his return, to reward his loyalty, bestowed on him several lands then in the crown, by the forfeiture of Sir Dougal Campbell, his own brother, *anno* 1357. He married, first, Mary, daughter of — Monteith, but had no issue by her; secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir John Laumont, by whom he had Colin, his successor.

Which Sir COLIN obtained from King David II. a charter, ratifying the alienation made by Christian, daughter and heir of Sir Dougal Campbell, of the lands of Craignish, to be holden of him and his heirs in as ample manner as Duncan Mackdwyne,



his ancestor, held the barony of Lochow, which bears date March 25, 1370. He was employed by King Robert II. in restraining the incursions of the Highlanders, who then infested the western parts of the realm, whom he reduced to the King's obedience: in consideration whereof, he obtained from the said King diverse lands yet in the family.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, and Sister to Queen Annabel Drummond, by whom he had two sons, Duncan, his successor, and

Colin, founder of the family of Ardkinglass, of whom Sir James Campbell, Bart. is lineal heir; and of Ardkinglass, the families of Arntenet, Dunoon, Carrick, Skipnish, Blytyswood, Shawfield, Rachane, Auchvillen, and Dergachie are branches.

He had likewise two natural sons, Dougal, progenitor of the family of Dunstafnage, of whom the Campbells of Ederlin, and the Campbells of Balvie, are descended.

Sir DUNCAN Campbell (eldest son of Sir Colin) being a person of great parts, arrived to very high advancements as well in honour as estate: he married, first, the Lady Margaret Stuart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, and improved the opportunity of his near alliance with Murdock, Duke of Albany, Governor, while King James I. was detained prisoner in England, so far, that he prevailed with him to ransom and restore the King to his father's throne, and was himself sent into England as one of the hostages for the ransom. This prudent Prince, discerning so much his abilities, constituted him one of his Privy-council, and his Justiciar and Lieutenant within the shire of Argyll: and he was continued in the same office by King James II. who advanced him to the dignity of a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Campbell, *anno* 1445. His works of piety were great and many: he gave in pure alms to the monks of the abbey of Sandale, in Kintyre, the lands of Blairnatiber, for the safety of his soul, and founded the collegiate church of Kilmun, by his charter, August 4, 1442.

This noble Lord had issue by Margery his first wife aforesaid, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, three sons; 1st, Cælestine, who died without issue; 2d, Achibald, who married in his father's time Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Somervel of Carnwath, ancestor of the Lord Somervel, by whom he had a son, Colin, who succeeded his grandfather.

3d, Sir Colin, who was first of that branch of the family of Glenurchie, now dignified with the title of Earl of Breadalbin.

By his second wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stuart of Blackhall, natural son of King Robert III. he had three sons,

1. Duncan, first of the branch of Auchinbreak, and hath produced the Campbells of Glencardell, Glenfadale, Kilduskland, Kilmorie, wester Keams, Kilberry, and Dana.

Niel, the second son, was ancestor of the Campbells of El-lengreg.

From Arthur, 3d son, issued the old Campbells of Ottar, now extinct.

The Lord Duncan departing this life, in 1453, was buried in the church of Kilmun, where there is a noble monument erected over him, with the statue of himself as big as the life, and an inscription.

To the said Duncan, Lord Campbell, succeeded COLIN, his grandson and heir, <sup>b</sup> who being left young at his grandfather's death, was under the tuition of his uncle, Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenorchy, who very faithfully discharged the trust reposed in him, and at length brought about a match for his nephew, with one of the three daughters and coheirs of the Lord Lorn, Sir Colin's own wife's sister, which brought a very considerable accession both of wealth and honour to this illustrious house.

This family having been always very signal in their fidelity to the Crown, and this young Lord Campbell having himself given many proofs that he did not deviate from the paths of virtue and loyalty, wherein his noble ancestors had constantly trod, he was one of those Lords pitched upon by King James II. to be advanced to the dignity of Earls, that the superior rank of nobility might be as little diminished as possible by the extinction of the Earls of Douglas, Murray, and Ormond: and therefore that prince was graciously pleased to advance this Colin Lord Campbell to the honour and rank of Earl of Argyll, and James Lord Dalkeith to the honour and rank of Earl of Morton, <sup>c</sup> *anno* 1457.

After the accession of King James III. to the throne, this Earl, being a nobleman of great parts, prudence, and activity, was, in 1463, joined with divers other Lords in a commission of embassy to England, in order to negociate a truce and cessation of war with King Edward IV. of England, which was agreed to upon the following conditions <sup>d</sup>:

" 1st, That it should last from the 16th day of December by  
 " land and fresh water, to the last day of October next en-  
 " suing, and from the 1st day of February next till the same  
 " last day of October by sea.

<sup>b</sup> Crawford prædict. p. 43.

<sup>c</sup> Ex Chartâ.

<sup>d</sup> Rymer's Fœd.

- “ 2dly, That King James of Scotland should give no  
 “ assistance to Henry, lately calling himself King of Eng-  
 “ land, Margaret, his wife, Edward, his son, Henry  
 “ the late Duke of Somerset, Thomas, late Lord Ross,  
 “ Robert, late Lord Hungerford, Sir Ralph Grey, Sir  
 “ Richard Tunstall, nor to any other of the traitors or rebels  
 “ to Edward King of England; that he shall not protect  
 “ them or any of them within his dominions, longer than  
 “ he is obliged to do by his safe conduct already granted to  
 “ them; and that he shall not grant another safe conduct  
 “ during the abstinence or truce.
- “ 3dly, That, in like manner, Edward King of England  
 “ shall give no countenance or protection to any traitors or  
 “ rebels to King James, and that he shall grant no safe  
 “ conducts to any of them, other than are already granted.
- “ 4thly, That, in regard James, Earl of Douglas, was become  
 “ liege man to King Edward, he and such other Scotsmen,  
 “ as are, or may become his subjects or liege men, should  
 “ enjoy the benefit of the truce.
- “ 5thly, That if Henry, late called King of England, his wife,  
 “ or his son, or any other of his adherents, have or shall put  
 “ themselves in the obeisance of, or become liege men to the  
 “ said King James, they should in that case have the benefit  
 “ of the truce, as all other his liege men.”

Soon after the Earl's return, he was constituted Master of the King's Household, in <sup>c</sup> 1464. And the next ensuing year (1465) the Earl of Argyll, and the Lord Boyd, who was now become Prime Minister, were constituted <sup>f</sup> joint Lords of Justiciary, south of the river Forth, which office the Earl exercised by himself for many years.

Having, as before observed, brought a great addition to his fortune by the marriage of the Lady Isabel Stewart, the daughter and one of the three coheirs of John Lord Lorn, and having purchased the greater part of the shares of the other two sisters, he thereupon added the stile and designation of Lord Lorn to his other titles <sup>g</sup>, and took the galley, a part of the arms of that family, into his own achievement. But that he might do no injustice to Walter Stewart of Innermeath, his Lady's uncle, in the matter of the honour which he claimed as his right, and <sup>h</sup> some time used it, he had the interest with King James III. to procure him the title of <sup>i</sup> Lord Innermeath, in lieu of that of Lorn. And matters being at length fully adjusted among all the parties, he took out a new right from the crown <sup>k</sup>, of the

<sup>c</sup> Rymer's Fæd. ad annum, 1464.

<sup>g</sup> Charta in pub. Archiv. ad Ann. 1470.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid.

<sup>k</sup> Chart. in publ. Archiv.

<sup>f</sup> Charta penes Comitem de Wigton.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. ad Ann. 1469 and 1470.



whole Lordship of Lorn, upon the resignation of Walter Lord Innermeath. But that it might be united to his own estate, and continue in the family of Argyll for ever, in case of failure of male children of his own body, he entailed and provided it to Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenurchy, Knt. (his uncle) and his heirs male; which failing, to another Colin Campbell, in Le-Soume, Brother-German, as he is called, to the said Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenurchy; and in failure of his issue male, to Duncan Campbell, another brother of Glenurchy's, and his male issue; which failing, it is provided to descend to Colin Campbell, of Arduquholm, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to two of his brothers, Archibald and Robert Campbell, and the heirs male of their respective bodies; this deed bears date <sup>1</sup> April 17, 1470.

The Earl at this time being busied with his own domestic affairs, did not intermeddle with the contest about the Court betwixt the Kennedys and the Boyds, which proved so fatal to the latter; but about that time he was one of the Plenipotentiaries sent from Scotland, to treat with the English about accommodating any breaches that had been made upon the truce by the subjects of either kingdom<sup>m</sup>, all which were not only adjusted, but the peace further agreed upon to continue till the month of July, 1483; and that the peace might be the more lasting, and the better cemented, a match was proposed between the Prince of Scotland, and the Princess Cicill, daughter of King Edward IV. of England, which match, though it was afterwards agreed upon, the marriage never took effect. In consideration of these services, the King made a grant, "*Dilecto* "*Consanguineo suo, et Consiliario Colino Comiti de Ergile,* "*pro singulare favore quem gerimus eidem, et pro suis gratuitis* "*Servitiis, centum & sexaginta Mercatas terrarum Domini* "*de Knapdale, una cum custodia Castri de Castle-Soame* "*jacen. in Vicecomitatu de Pearth, et nunc per novam Crea-* "*tionum & Statutum nostri Parlamenti, jacen. infra Vicecomit,* "*de Tarbet, and was, de novo erected into a Barony, to be* "*called the Barony of Kilmichel, dicto Colino, Comiti de* "*Ergile, et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime pro-* "*creatis, seu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Duncano* "*Campbell de Glenurche, et hæredibus suis masculis; quibus* "*deficientibus, Duncano Campbell de Kilmichell, & hære-* "*dibus suis masculis; quibus deficientibus, Archibaldo Camp-* "*bell de Ottar, &c. quibus deficientibus Colino Cambell de* "*Ormydell, &c. quibus deficientibus, Johanni Campbell de*

<sup>1</sup> Chart. in publ. Archiv.

<sup>m</sup> Rymer ad Ann. 1475.

“ Ordkinlefs, & hæredibus fuis mafculis, &c.” which charter bears date February 26, 1480.

Soon after the Earl of Argyll, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and feveral other perfons of eminence, were commiffioned Ambaffadors to France, to renew the ancient league with that crown, and to enter into fuch new ones as by mutual confent fhould be agreed to; purfuant to this commiffion, the league was fealed and fworn to by Charles VIII. at Paris, July 9, 1484, in the fame manner, and with the fame folemnities, ufed by King James, in the prefence of the French Ambaffador at Edinburgh; the original, with the French King’s fubfcription and feal, is ftill extant in the public Archives.

Upon the Earl’s return, his Majefty having an entire confidence in his great abilities, was graciously pleafed to make him Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, upon the death of Bifhop Livingston: foon after which, he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for Scotland, at the Congrefs held at Nottingham, where a truce was agreed to, which fhould begin at the rifing of the fun, on the 29th of the instant month of September, 1484, and laft to the fetting of the fun, on the 29th of September, 1487°, &c. He was alfo appointed one of the Commiffioners<sup>p</sup>, who were to meet on certain days, at certain places on the borders, for redreffing of offences, and declaring and publifhing of the truce: and it was further agreed, “ That  
 “ there be affigned for to mete for the midel merches at Rand-  
 “ burn the fufst daie of Decembre, for the partie of Ingland,  
 “ th’ Erle of Northumberland, Lord Grayftock, Lord Scroop,  
 “ of Mafham, Sir William Gascoyne, and Sir Robert Con-  
 “ ftable, Knights, or thre of thaim; and for the partie of  
 “ Scotlande, th’ Erle of Angus, the Erle of Huntle, the Erle  
 “ of Ergile, Chancellor of Scotlande, Lord Avandale, Lord  
 “ Seton, Lord Oliphant, and the Larde of Stobball, or thre  
 “ of thaim; and the fame Commiffioners of both parties fhall  
 “ then and there depute certain perfons that fhall paffe and fee,  
 “ that the bounds of Berwick be according to the fourme of  
 “ the Endentures of the treuces forfaid.” And that this peace might be more lafting, a marriage was propofed betwixt the Prince of Scotland, and the Lady Ann de la Poole, daughter to John, Duke of Suffolk, and neice to King Richard of England. To which purpofe, King James granted<sup>q</sup> a commiffion to the Earl of Argyll, Lord Chancellor, the Bifhop of Aberdeen, Lord Lifle, Lord Oliphant, the Laird of Stobball, Mr. Secretary Whitelaw, the Lion King of Arms, and Duncan Dundas, or any three of them, provided always that the Lord Chancellor

<sup>p</sup> Charta in publicis Archivis,

<sup>o</sup> Rymer prædict.

<sup>p</sup> Ibid.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid.

be one of the number, “ *Potestatem generalem et Mandatum generale pro nobis & nomine nostro, cum excellentissimo Principe Ricardo Rege Angliæ, suisque Ambassiatoribus, ab eodem excellentissimo Principe specialem Potestatem habentibus, de et super matrimonio inter primogenitum nostrum Jacobum Ducem de Rothsay, Comitem de Carrick, & inclitam dominam Annam, neptem serenissimi principis Regis Richardi Angliæ, filiam unicam nobilis & potentis principis Joannis Ducis de Suffolk contrahendis.*” Though this match was agreed upon, and the Lady took upon her the title of Dutchess of Rothsay, yet the marriage never took effect, by reason of the death of King Richard, her uncle, soon after, and the revolutions which happened in England thereupon.

About this time, the King bestowed upon his Lordship the lands of Pinkerton, in the lordship of Dunbar<sup>r</sup>, which had fallen to the crown by the forfeiture of Alexander, Duke of Albany. When the troubles began in Scotland, between the King and the Duke of Albany, the Lord Chancellor (who was a wise man) perceiving to what a pass things were likely to come, always used his best offices of mediation, with a view of adjusting matters amicably and peaceably, though his endeavours were not attended with that success which all good men would have wished. His Lordship adhered to the King with the utmost fidelity, and the reason why he did not appear in arms among the rest of the loyal Peers, was, that just before things came to a total rupture, in the month of May, 1488, he was sent into England as one of the Ambassadors to King Henry VII. to beseech him that he would interpose his best offices of mediation for allaying the heats and composing the animosities which had been raised against King James III. by a faction of his own subjects; and if these gentler methods would not do, to entreat King Henry to lend King James (as a neighbour and ally) some auxiliary troops, that so they might be brought to reason by force.

The letters of safe conduct granted by the King of England to the Commissioners for that purpose, were as follow<sup>s</sup>, “ *Rex universis & singulis Admiralibus, &c. Salutem; Sciatis, Quod nos, de Gratiâ speciali, ac de Avisamento et Assensu Concilii nostri, suscepimus in saluum & securum Conductum nostrum, ac in Protectionem, Tuitionem, et Defensionem nostram specialem, venerabiles, in Christo Patres, Robertum Episcopum Glasquensem, & Georgium Episcopum Dunkeldensem, Colinum Comitem de Ergile, Cancellarium Scotiæ,*

<sup>r</sup> Charter under the Great Seal among the Records of the year 1483.

<sup>s</sup> Rymer's *Fœdera*, ad Ann. 1488.



“ Patricium Dominum Hallis, Robertum Dominum Lisse,  
 “ Mattheum Stewart, Magistrum de Dernle; Alexandrum,  
 “ Magistrum de Hume; aut quatuor eorum, cum centum &  
 “ sexaginta personis, vel infra, in comitiva sua, &c. prout in  
 “ similibus de conductu literis.”

At the time of his Lordship's Embassy, he resigned his office of Lord Chancellor, which was conferred upon, or at least was supplied by, the Bishop of Aberdeen, who held it till June 11, 1488, when the King was slain.

His Lordship was no less in favour with King James IV. after his accession to the throne (though he had not the least hand in the wicked contrivances and barbarous actions which were exercised in order thereto) who reinstated him in the office of Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Aberdeen's commission being at an end by the death of his royal Master; after which succeeded a long calm of peace.

In 1492, the truce with England being prolonged from the 21st of December that year till the 21st of December 1496, the Lord Chancellor, and certain other Lords spiritual and temporal, were empowered to sign and seal the ratification of their respective Sovereigns; a practice which was then either new, or in its infancy.

From this time his Lordship continued in the highest favour with his Prince, and enjoyed the universal esteem of the whole nation; and continued in the high office of Lord Chancellor till his death, which happened in the beginning of the year 1493.

His Lordship married (as is before observed) Isabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Stuart, Lord Lorn, by whom he had two sons, Archibald, his successor, and Thomas, a younger son, of whom descended the family of Lundie, in Angus; likewise seven daughters, 1st, Margaret, married to George Lord Seton; 2d, Isabel, to William, master of Drummond, son and heir of John, Lord Drummond; 3d, Helen, to Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun; 4th, Elizabeth, to John, second Lord Oliphant; 5th, Mary, to Æneas Macdonald, of Tailzie, Master of the Isles, natural son and heir to John, Earl of Ross; 6th, ———, married to Alexander McKenzie of Kentail; and, 7th, Catharine, to Tarquil McLeod.

ARCHIBALD, 2d Earl of Argyll, his son, succeeded him; being a nobleman of great accomplishments, he was by King James IV. promoted to be Lord Chamberlain, *anno* 1495; and Master of the Household, 1498. At the battle of Flodden, he commanded the vanguard of the army, and behaving himself with great valour, was there killed, with his royal Master, King James IV. and the flower of his nobility, Sept. 9, 1513, leaving

leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John, first Earl of Lenox, four sons,

1. Colin, his successor.
2. Archibald Campbell, of Skipnish, whose line failed in an heir female, in the reign of Queen Mary.
3. Sir John Campbell, who came to the possession of a fair estate by the marriage of Morella, daughter and sole heir of John Calder of That Ilk, by whom he was ancestor of the Campbells of Calder: of this branch of the family of Argyll are the Campbells of Archattan, Airds, and Cluniers, descended.
4. Donald, who was abbot of Couper, of whom the Campbells of Kythack in Angus derive their descent.

Besides these sons, he had likewise five daughters; Margaret, married to John, Lord Ereskin; Isabel, to Gilbert, second Earl of Cassilis; Mary, to John Stewart, Earl of Athol; Jane, to Sir John Laumont of Inneryne; and Anne, to Simon, Master of Lovat.

COLIN, 3d Earl of Argyll, his son, was named one of the four Counsellors to King James V. *anno* 1525: in 1528, he was constituted Lieutenant of the Borders, and Warden of the Marches; which office he discharged so much to satisfaction, that he obtained, first, a grant of the lordship of Abernethy, then in the crown by Angus's forfeiture; and after, an ample confirmation of the hereditary Sheriffship of Argyllshire, Justiciary of Scotland, and hereditary Master of the Household.

He married Janet, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Huntley, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter, viz. 1. Archibald, who succeeded him.

2. John Campbell, from whom is descended the branch of Lochnel, which produced the Campbells of Balerne and Stonfield.

3. Alexander Campbell, who was Dean of Murray.

4. Margaret, married first to James Stuart, Earl of Murray, natural son of King James IV. and then to John, Earl of Sutherland.

His Lordship departing this life in 1542, was succeeded by his son and heir,

ARCHIBALD, 4th Earl of Argyll, was one of the Peers who, on the death of King James V. entered into an association to oppose the then intended match betwixt Queen Mary and King Edward VI. of England, and consequential union of the crowns, as tending "to the high dishonour, perpetual skaith, damage, and ruin of the liberty and nobleness of this realm," as it runs in the original, bearing date the 4th of July, 1543.

On the breaking out of the war with England, he remarkably distinguished himself by his valour and conduct, both at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, and at the siege of Haddingtoun, 1548, in defence of his Queen and country, related at large by our historians. This noble Lord was the first of his quality who embraced the Protestant religion in the beginning of the Reformation, of which he was a hearty promoter, and continued stedfast in the profession thereof: when dying, he recommended to his son, to propagate the preaching of the gospel according to the reformed principles, and the suppressing Romish superstition and idolatry. He died *anno* 1558, leaving issue, by Lady Helen Hamilton, his first wife, daughter of James, Earl of Arran, Archibald, his son and heir; and by his second wife, Mary Graham, daughter of William, Earl of Monteith, Sir Colin Campbell, of Buchan; and two daughters, 1st, Margaret, married to James Stuart, Lord Down, ancestor of the present Earl Murray; 2d, Janet, to Hector Macklane of Dowart.

ARCHIBALD, 5th Earl of Argyll<sup>m</sup>, his son, being a person of singular accomplishments, was, by the Estates of Scotland, sent Ambassador to the Queen, then in France, *anno* 1558, to supplicate her Majesty in favour of the Reformation: but that taking no effect, and the French having got footing in Scotland, he was one of the Peers who engaged in an association to assist each other, and venture their lives and fortunes in the defence of the true religion, which they now openly professed. But finding the Queen Dowager (who acted as Regent) would not abide by the agreement she had most solemnly entered into with them, and that they were no longer able to stand before the power of France, from whence a greater force was promised to be sent, his Lordship, with the Duke of Chattel-Herault, and the Earl of Arran, his son, sued to Queen Elizabeth, for aid to expel them, by which he was instrumental in obliging them to quit the kingdom; and, together with the Earls of Glencairn, Morton, and others, entered into an association, wherein they bound themselves to assist one another in advancing the cause of religion, which at last they got happily established by act of parliament, *anno* 1560. The same year he was one of the seven Peers authorized by Queen Mary, on her resignation of the crown, to be Regent of the kingdom, if the Earl of Murray should refuse to be Regent alone.

In the year 1561, when the Queen returned from France, she was pleased to constitute a new Privy Council, of which number the Earl of Argyll was one; and though he was a



zealous Protestant, yet was a nobleman of unquestionable loyalty, and carried a singular affection to her Majesty; nor had any nobleman in the kingdom a greater share of her favour, for she did him the honour of a visit at his house in the country, where she passed a part of the summer 1563, in the diversion of deer-hunting, an exercise in which she sometimes took great pleasure and delight.

On the breaking out of the civil war, in the reign of Queen Mary, he espoused her interest, and was General of her forces at the battle of Langside, against the Earl of Murray, then Regent: after which he submitted to the authority of her son, King James, and came to be so considerable, that on the death of the Regent, Matthew, Earl of Lenox, in 1571, he stood a candidate to succeed him, but the Earl of Marr being preferred to the Regency, he was constituted Lord High Chancellor on January 17, 1572. The administration of affairs being now in a very great degree in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, it must be owned, and it ought justly to be acknowledged to the honour of his memory, that he used his utmost endeavours to get matters accommodated with the Queen's party without bringing things to extremities: for as he always proposed temperate councils, so he set himself to do his old friends all the good offices in his power. And it was by his endeavours chiefly that matters were compromised by the treaty of pacification at Perth in 1573. The peace of the country, by the Lord Chancellor's means, being now happily secured, things henceforth went on smoothly enough with his Lordship, except that he was now and then racked with that cruel distemper the stone, which put an end to his days on Sept. 12, 1575, when he was about 43 years of age.

This Lord married two wives; 1st, Lady Jane Stuart, natural daughter of King James V. 2dly, Jane, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, but neither of them left any issue; whereupon his estate and honour came to Sir Colin Campbell of Buchuan, his brother and heir. Which

COLIN, 6th Earl of Argyll, had great care taken of his education by the Earl his father, who settled on him such an estate in land as was a competent provision for a younger brother; and being a person of bright parts, and of great reputation throughout the kingdom, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen much about the time of her Majesty's return from France in the year 1561.

Upon the breaking out of the war in that reign, Sir Colin was not on his brother the Earl's side of the quarrel, but very zealous for the young King, and subscribed all the bonds and associations then entered into for putting the crown on his head,

head, and settling him on the throne. Archbishop Spotswood observes, that "while the Earl of Argyll adhered to the Queen, his brother (meaning Sir Colin) refused to follow him in that quarrel, for that he carried a constant affection to the maintaining of the King's authority." Upon King James's acceptance of the government upon his mother's renunciation of the crown, his Lordship was appointed one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and had a more than ordinary share in his Majesty's favour and esteem. It was from a just detestation of the horrid assassination of the King's father, that he did all he could, in a fair way, to prosecute the Earl of Morton to death, for concealing that impious design, and was one of the Peers who sat on his trial and condemned him to lose his head.

His Lordship daily increasing in his Majesty's favour, he was graciously pleased to make him Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, (on the death of the Earl of Athol) on August 16, 1579, and the same day he took the oath of the office in presence of the King's Majesty, and Lords of Secret Council, for due and lawful administration of the said office, in time coming, as effects. He held this high office with the universal approbation of the whole kingdom, and the general applause of all good men, till his death in the year 1584. Though by reason of the ill state of health he was in, some time before his death, Captain Stewart was appointed to officiate as Chancellor.

He was married, first, to Janet Stuart, daughter of Henry, Lord Methven, by whom he had no issue; but by Agnes, his second wife, daughter of William, Earl Marischal, and widow of James, Earl of Murray, the Regent, he had two sons, Archibald, who succeeded him, and Sir Colin Campbell of Lundy, Bart.

ARCHIBALD, 7th Earl of Argyll, was constituted General of the forces raised against the Earls of Huntley and Errol, at the battle of Glenlivet, *anno* 1594; suppressed the insurrection of the Mac Gregors, in the year 1603, and another more formidable by the Mac Donalds, in the western isles, *anno* 1614; and in respect thereof, and his other great merits, he obtained a grant of the county of Kintyre, *anno* 1617, which was ratified by a special act of parliament.

In 1618, he went to Spain, and signalized himself in that service against the States of Holland, and assisted at taking several places of strength, till by his Majesty's permission he returned to England, and died at London, *anno* 1638: having married, first, Anne, daughter of William, Earl of Morton, by

whom he had Archibald, his successor, and four daughters ; 1. Anne, married to George, second Marquis of Huntley, and had issue ; 2. Annabel, to Robert, second Earl of Lothian, and had issue ; 3. Jane, to John, first Viscount of Kenmure, and had issue ; 4. Mary, to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmurle, and had issue. And having married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis of Brome (ancestor of Earl Cornwallis) by Mary his wife, third daughter, and one of the coheirs of John, Lord Latimer, he had a son, James, created first Lord Kintyre, by King James VI. *anno* 1622, and by King Charles I. dignified with the title of Earl of Irvine, by letters patent, bearing date March 28, 1642 ; and a daughter, Mary, married to James Lord Rollo, and had issue

ARCHIBALD, 8th Earl of Argyll, his son and heir by his first wife, was a man of great learning, singular judgment, and other endowments, which recommended him so much to the favour of King Charles I. that he constituted him one of the Lords of his Privy Council ; and his Majesty designed to have him married to his own ward and kinswoman, the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox ; but this Lady having married, without the knowledge and consent of his Majesty, to Henry Frederick Lord Maltravers, son and heir apparent to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, &c. the King was so displeased therewith, that the new-married couple were confined at Lambeth, under the inspection of Archbishop Abbot ; and the Earl and Countess of Arundel were at first restricted to their seat at Horsely in Surry, and afterwards sent to the Tower. In 1628, he resigned into his Majesty's hands the Justiciarship of all Scotland (which had been in his family for diverse ages) reserving to himself and his heirs the Justiciarship of Argyll and the western isles, and wherever else he had lands in Scotland ; which was ratified by act of parliament in 1633, when his Majesty was present in person. Not long after which, in respect of his own merit, as well as the remarkable fidelity and loyalty of his family in former times to the crown, his Majesty was graciously pleased to create him Marquis of Argyll, by letters patent, bearing date November 15, 1641.

During the civil wars in that reign, he joined with the parliament of Scotland, and shewed himself a zealous assertor of the Presbyterian church-government, which was then established ; and after the death of the King, he contributed much to the dutiful reception of King Charles II. into Scotland, *anno* 1650, and at the solemnity of his coronation, Jan. 1, 1651, put the crown on his head : but on the restoration in 1660, he was accused of high-treason, for corresponding and complying with



with Oliver Cromwell, (the too common fault of the times) and being carried prisoner to ° Edinburgh Castle on December 30, was lodged in the same room where the renowned Marquis of Montrose had been formerly confined. On <sup>p</sup> Tuesday, March 5, he appeared before the *Lords of Articles*; and presented a paper to them called a submission to *the King's Majesty*. On Wednesday, March 6; he was brought before the *Parliament*, who rejected his paper, because in it he acknowledged *no treasonable guilt*; but laboured to extenuate his faults; calling them only *trespasses, which, by the fatality or necessity of the times, he, with others, were involved in*. On May 23, after his answers had been debated, he was removed from the castle to the common gaol called the *Toll-Booth*; on the next day; being found guilty, he received sentence; and on May 27, 1661, his Lordship was beheaded, and his head set on the *Toll-Booth* where Montrose's stood before. Immediately before his execution, he solemnly declared, "That from his birth to that moment, he was free of any accession to the death of King Charles;" and, like a good Christian, "prayed God to bless his Majesty in his person and government."

This great Peer was married to Margaret, daughter of William, Earl of Morton, by whom he had two sons, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, and Lord Niel Campbell, of Ardmaddie, sometime Governor of Dunbarton Castle, married first to Vere, daughter of William, Earl of Lothian, by whom he had Archibald Campbell, his son and heir, a gentleman of eminent learning and other accomplishments: also by his second wife, Susanna, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies, of Weim, he had two sons; Mr. Niel Campbell, Advocate, and Mr. Alexander Campbell. The Marquis had likewise three daughters; 1st, Anne, a Lady of excellent endowments, never married; 2d, Jane, married to Robert, first Marquis of Lothian, 3d, Mary; to George, Earl of Caithness, and after his death, to John, Earl of Breadalbin.

The title of Marquis of Argyll failing by the forfeiture of this Archibald, his Majesty was graciously pleased to restore Archibald, Lord Lorn, his son, to the estate, title, and precedence formerly enjoyed by his ancestors, Earls of Argyll.

ARCHIBALD, 9th Earl of Argyll, was constituted Captain of the Foot-guards in 1650, with this speciality, That though all commissions were then given by the parliament, yet he would not serve without a commission from the King. After the defeat of the royal army at Worcester, in 1651, he took arms for his Majesty's service; which incensed Oliver Crom-

\* Annals of the Universe, p. 15.

p Ibid. p. 31.

well so much against him, that though he granted a pardon and general indemnity to the people of Scotland, by an act which passed in his parliament on April 12, 1654, yet was he<sup>q</sup>, with several other loyalists, particularly excepted. And with singular constancy preserving his duty and fidelity to his Majesty inviolate, would never capitulate till he had General Middleton's order from the King so to do, bearing date Dec. 31, 1655: then he made his composition without any other engagement than laying down his arms; whereupon he retired to his own house, that he might live quietly, and retained still his affection and fidelity to the King; of which his Majesty was so perfectly sensible, that he was pleased to make his eminent loyalty and zeal toward the restoration, the chief cause of restoring him to his father's fortune, in 1663. On June 18, 1664, his Lordship went to Edinburgh, accompanied by many of his friends, and, by leave from his Majesty, took down his father's head from the Toll-Booth, and the next day he was sworn a Privy Counsellor; also soon after was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, which for many years he discharged with great fidelity, and through all changes appeared an earnest espouser of the Protestant interest: but seeing to what pass things were like to come, he proposed in a committee of council, that to the Test might be added some acts against Popery; which was so ill taken, that all methods were devised to ruin him; and at last it was effected under a pretence of putting his own sense and explanation on the Test, when he took it in these words:

"I have considered the Test, and am desirous to give obedience, as far as I can: I am confident the parliament never intended to impose contradictory oaths; and therefore I think no man can explain it, but for himself, and reconcile it, as it is genuine, and agrees in its own sense; and I take it so far as it is consistent with itself, and the Protestant religion: and I do declare, I mean not to bind up myself, in my station, but in a lawful way, to endeavour any thing I think for the advantage of the Church or State, not repugnant to the Protestant religion, and my loyalty: and this I understand as part of my oath."

For which, by the insinuating persuasions of some who bore him no good-will, the King was so far incensed against him, that he was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and on his trial, Dec. 19, 1681, was found guilty of high treason.

<sup>q</sup> See Appendix to Crawford's Lives of the Lords Chancellors, Vol. I. pages 452, 453, & seq.

<sup>r</sup> Annals of the Universe, p. 97.

But he made his escape out of the castle very dexterously, in the dress of a lady's page, and got over to Holland, whence with a few men he invaded Scotland, in 1685, a little before the Duke of Monmouth landed in England. But never having got together above 2000 men, was soon after totally routed near Kilpatrick, and taken prisoner. And thereupon (on his former sentence) was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh, June 30, 1685.

This Archibald, Earl of Argyll, married Mary Stuart, daughter of James, third Earl of Murray, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Hume, by whom he had four sons, viz. 1. Archibald, Duke of Argyll; 2. John Campbell, of Mammore, who married —, daughter of John, Lord Elphinstoun, and was father of the present Duke; 3. Col. Charles Campbell; and, 4. Col. James Campbell, who married Margaret, daughter of David Lesly, Lord Newark.

Also two daughters, Lady Anne, married first to Richard, Earl of Lauderdale, and secondly, to Charles, Earl of Murray; and Lady Jane, to William, Marquis of Lothian.

ARCHIBALD, 10th Earl, and *first Duke of Argyll*, was one of the few Scots Peers that came over from Holland with the late King William, in 1688. He was owned by the convention of the estates as Earl of Argyll, before the attainder of his father was repealed, which, by the 11th article of *The Claim of Right*, was declared to be *to the scandal of the justice of the nation*. He was particularly active to have the crown established on the Prince and Princess of Orange; which being carried by a great majority in the House, his Lordship was sent from the Nobility, with Sir James Montgomery, and Sir John Dalrymple, from the Barons and Boroughs, to offer the crown in the name of the said convention to their Majesties, and tendered them the coronation-oath; for which, and many other eminent services, on their advancement to the throne, he was admitted one of the Privy-Council, May 1, 1689, and 1690, made one of the Lords of the Treasury, and after a Colonel of the Scots Guards of horse, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session, on the decease of William, Duke of Hamilton, in the year 1694: and further, in consideration of his great services, was by his said Majesty created Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, Earl of Campbell and Cowel, Viscount of Lochow and Glengla, Lord Inverarey, Mull, Morvern, and Terrey, by letters-patent, bearing date at Kensington the 23d of June, 1701. He sent over a regiment to Flanders for King William's service, consisting almost of officers of his own name and family, who bravely distinguished themselves through the whole course of the war.

He



He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham, in com. Suff. by Elizabeth, Dutcheß of Lauderdale, his wife, daughter and heir of William Murray, Earl of Dyfart, and sister of Lionel, late Earl of Dyfart, by whom he left issue two sons and a daughter ;

John, the late Duke of Argyll ; and Archibald, successor to his brother.

Lady Anne, married to James Stuart, second Earl of Bute, by whom she had the present Earl.

His Grace departed this life, Sept. 28, 1703, (his Dutcheß surviving him, died May 9, 1735) and was succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son,

JOHN, the 2d Duke of Argyll, from his youth, according to the rule of his great ancestors, betook himself to a military life, was Colonel of a regiment of foot at the end of the war in the reign of King William, when not full seventeen years of age, and even then gave signal proofs of his valour.

On the accession of her late Majesty Queen Anne, bearing the title of Lord Lorn, he had the command of a regiment of foot ; and when the war was proclaimed with France, made the first campaign with the Duke of Marlborough, in the year 1702, distinguished himself in the attack of Fort St. Michael, when it was taken by storm, which facilitated the surrender of the town of Venlo in Guelderland. The year after, on his father's decease, succeeding him in his honours, he was constituted one of the Lords of her Majesty's Privy-Council, Captain of the Scots Guards of horse, as also one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session in Scotland. And the Queen having signed a patent for reviving and restoring the most ancient and noble order of the Thistle, his Grace was received into that order on Feb. 4, by her Majesty, the Sovereign thereof ; as were, three days after, John, Duke of Atholl, William, Marquis of Annandale, James, Earl of Dalkeith, George, Earl of Orkney, and James, Earl of Seafield.

In the year 1705, her Majesty was pleased to add to his other employments, that of Lord High-Commissioner to represent her royal person in the parliament, though his Grace was then but twenty-three years of age.

This appointment was so much to the satisfaction of the Scottish nation, that his Grace was met on the border, near Berwick, by a squadron of the Marquis of Lothian's dragoons, on the 23d of April, and that night arrived at Dunbar, attended by a great many persons of distinction. The next day, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, met his Grace at Edgbucklinbrack, with above 600 horse, and

in his retinue there were 34 coaches of the nobility and gentry with six horses each. From the time that his Grace came to the corner of her Majesty's park till he entered the palace, the guns fired, and there were two salvos from all the ordnance round the castle, besides the great guns in the park, and all the men of war, both Scotch and Dutch, in Leith Road.

On Thursday the 28th of June, being the day appointed for the meeting of the parliament, his Grace went to the parliament house, where his Grace's commission was read, and recorded: After which, a commission to James, Earl of Seafield, to be Chancellor; Commissions to William, Marquis of Anandale, and Hugh, Earl of Loudon, to be Secretaries of State; a commission to David, Earl of Glasgow, to be Lord Treasurer Depute; a commission to Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, to be Clerk Register; and a commission to Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, to be Lord Chief Justice Clerk, were severally read and recorded as usual. There being many members absent, the Lord commissioner did not think fit to read the Queen's Letter, nor make any speech, but adjourned them to the 3d of July, when the parliament met, and her Majesty's Letter to them was read; after which his Grace made the following speech:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Her Majesty has in her most gracious Letter expressed so much tenderness and affection towards this nation in assuring you, That she will maintain the government as established by law, both in church and state, and acquainting you, That she has been pleased to give me full power to pass such acts as may be for the good of the nation, that, were it not purely to comply with custom, I might be silent.

“ Her Majesty has had under her consideration the present circumstances of this kingdom; and out of her extreme concern for its welfare, has been graciously pleased to commend to you two expedients to prevent the ruin which does but too plainly threaten us: In the first place, your settling the succession in the Protestant line, as what is absolutely and immediately necessary to secure our peace, to cool those heats which have with great industry, and too much success, been fomented among us, and effectually disappoint the designs of all our enemies: In the second, a treaty with England, which you yourselves have shewn so great an inclination for, that it is not to be supposed it can meet with any opposition.

“ The

“ The small part of the funds which were appropriated in your last meeting for the army, are now at an end. I believe every body is satisfied of how great use our frigates have been to our trade : And it is fit to acquaint you that our forts are ruinous, and our magazines empty.

“ Therefore I do not doubt but your wisdom will direct you to provide suitable supplies.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I am most sensible of the difficulties that attend this post, and the loss I am at by my want of experience in affairs ; but I shall endeavour to make it up by my zeal and firmness in serving her Majesty, and the great regard I shall have to whatever may be for the good of my country.”

His Grace was so fully convinced of the great mutual advantages which must arise from an union between the two kingdoms, that, notwithstanding the great opposition and strong protests made against it, an act was passed in the parliament of Scotland for a treaty with England, which proved the basis of that union which soon after took effect.

On Sept. 21, his Grace having given the royal assent to the acts that were ready, (one of which was the act for a treaty of union with England) the parliament adjourned to the 20th of December ; and on his arrival at court, her Majesty was so well satisfied with his conduct and services, that she created him a Peer of England, by the title of Baron of Chatham, and Earl of Greenwich. And on Dec. 3, his Grace was introduced into the House of Peers between the Earl of Rivers and the Earl of Kingston, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland officiating as Lord Great Chamberlain.

In 1706, his Grace made the campaign under the Duke of Marlborough, and distinguished himself in the battle of Ramellies, at the siege of Ostend, and on the attack of Menin, a town that was a key to the French conquests in the Netherlands, whereof he took possession. After which he set out for Scotland, to be present in parliament, the treaty for the Union of the two kingdoms being then in agitation, which his Grace industriously promoted, and was very instrumental in bringing that great work to a conclusion. And when, on that occasion, a riotous multitude had the insolence to come in great numbers to the Parliament-Close, demanding with loud outcries, *That the Treaty of Union be rejected*, his Grace went out of the house\*, and spoke with such calmness and strength of reason, as appeased them.

\* Annals of Queen Anne.



In 1707, the necessity of securing the conquests made in the preceding year, hindered the extending them. But in 1708, at the battle of Oudenard, his Grace, with twenty battallions under his command, were the first of the infantry that engaged the enemy, and maintained their post against inequality of numbers. And the same campaign having assisted at the siege of Lisle, also distinguished himself on several occasions, and took possession thereof. Likewise before the close of that long campaign, with six battallions took possession of the town and citadel of Ghent, viz. on Dec. 3.

On his return to England, he was, on Feb. 3, sworn of the Privy-Council, after the union of the two kingdoms; and in the campaign of 1709, having been declared Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's forces, he commanded in chief under General Schuytemberg, at his attack of the city and citadel of Tournay; and had a great share in the victory at Blaregnies, where he was much exposed, but came off unhurt, with great honour.

On December 22, 1710, his Grace was installed a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, with his late Majesty, by his proxy, and the late Duke of Devonshire. And in January following, was declared Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King Charles III. also Captain-General and Commander in Chief of all her Majesty's forces in Spain, and Governor of the island of Minorca. Our affairs in that kingdom were then at so low an ebb, that his Grace's friends were concerned at his accepting those employments, being sensible how difficult it would be for him to gain ground there: but he acquiesced in the Queen's pleasure, and some time after set out for Holland, in his way to Barcelona. His want of forces on his arrival there, would not permit him to undertake any considerable enterprize; but in September, 1711, he defeated a body of the Spanish horse, killed eighty men, and took several prisoners. After which he was taken with so violent a fever, as obliged him to quit the camp, and retire to Barcelona, where, towards the latter end of November, being pretty well recovered, and the affairs of Europe taking a new turn by the death of the Emperor Joseph, &c. he embarked for Leghorn, and left Florence in February, 1711-12, coming by the Hague, and waited on the Queen at St. James's, March 21.

Soon after his arrival, her Majesty was so well satisfied with his Grace's services, that, in June, 1712, she constituted him General and Commander in Chief of all the land forces in Scotland, and Captain of the company of foot in Edinburgh castle. And his Grace continued in his government of Minorca till May 1, 1714, when the Earl of Peterborough succeeded him.

On the demise of the Queen, he was one of the Lords Justices (appointed by the late King) to be added to the seven great officers of the kingdom, according to an act of parliament for the government of the nation, till his Majesty's arrival from Hanover. After which he was again constituted General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland; and the Privy-Council being dissolved, and a new one appointed to meet on Oct. 1, 1714, he was sworn thereof. Also on Oct. 5, 1715, he was appointed Governor of Minorca; and on June 15, 1715, made Colonel of the royal regiment of horse-guards in England.

On June 20, 1715, being Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (our late Sovereign) he was, with others of his principal officers, appointed Commissioner for establishing the household of his Royal Highness, as also that of the Princess of Wales, his consort.

In September, 1715, on the insurrection of the Earl of Marr, and others, in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, being General of the King's forces in that part of Great Britain, he by his interest and conduct hindered the rebels from gaining any place of strength, though their forces very much exceeded those under his command; and on Nov. 13, defeated them in a pitched battle at Dumblain, and prevented their passing the river Forth, though he had only one thousand dragoons, and two thousand five hundred foot, and the rebels were computed at nine thousand men. Upon which happy event, the town-council of Edinburgh sent the following congratulatory letter to his Grace:

“ My Lord,

“ Since divine Providence had suffered so many of the friends  
 “ of the Pretender, and enemies to our happy constitution, to  
 “ raise an unnatural rebellion amongst us, and lay such a scene  
 “ of bloodshed and confusion before us: we cannot but be  
 “ truly thankful for the victory over them by the King's troops  
 “ under your Grace's command. When we look back upon  
 “ the difficulty your Grace has lyen under from the time of  
 “ your arrival in this country, we cannot too much admire  
 “ your fortitude; nor, in the midst of it, too greatly extol the  
 “ conduct and courage you have shewn in forcing so great a  
 “ body of rebels to fly with the utmost confusion from so small  
 “ a number. And when we reflected upon the virtues of your  
 “ Grace's ancestors, the zeal and active spirit they shewed for  
 “ the Protestant religion, and the blood which has been spilt  
 “ in your family (for the same cause your Grace has at this  
 “ juncture so liberally ventured your own) we had always

“ hopes, under the blessing of God, of success from your  
“ undertaking.

“ It is upon this glorious occasion, and fair prospect from  
“ thence of peace and tranquillity to his Majesty’s kingdoms,  
“ and lasting security of our religion and liberty (those inesti-  
“ mable blessings) under the present royal line, that we, the  
“ Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of the city  
“ of Edinburgh, have the pleasure of congratulating your  
“ Grace: we crave leave to assure your Grace, that as long as  
“ this city is under our government, we shall be vigilant and  
“ active in this just and religious cause, and have a grateful  
“ remembrance of your late signal favours to us, in protecting  
“ our city from the merciless hands of the enemy.

“ That his Majesty and the Protestant interest may never be  
“ without so faithful a subject, and so good a friend, nor your  
“ country so zealous a promoter of its safety and interest as  
“ your Grace: and that God may still bless your arms with  
“ victory against the remains of your enemies, are the hearty  
“ prayers of, my Lord, you Grace’s most dutiful and faithful  
“ humble servants.”

After which, being joined by six thousand Dutch forces under General Cadogan, he forced the rebels to abandon Perth, and the Pretender, who landed at Peterhead, Dec. 22, to retire to France with the utmost precipitation, without being crowned as he had appointed. Whereupon his Grace, having also forced his adherents to fly the kingdom, and having settled affairs in the north of Scotland, returned to Edinburgh, where he was joyfully received by the Magistrates, who gave him a noble entertainment.

The rebellion being happily concluded, the Town-Council soon after sent the following Address to the King:

“ May it please your Majesty,

“ Hearts fraughted with joy must express their gladness;  
“ men relieved from the brink of destruction cannot help testi-  
“ fying their sincere pleasure; no more can we, your Majesty’s  
“ faithful subjects, plucked from the jaws of tyranny and  
“ oppression, by the gallantry of your troops, led by your vic-  
“ torious General, hinder ourselves from proclaiming our hap-  
“ piness, and congratulating our King upon his triumph over  
“ treasonable rebellion.

“ Your Majesty’s peaceable accession to your throne had  
“ lulled us into security, and filled our minds with pleasing  
“ prospects of lasting happiness and tranquillity under your  
“ auspi-



“ auspicious government ; when unexpected the dire rebellion  
“ burst forth, amazing your Majesty’s best subjects, who could  
“ not know the extent of the pernicious treason, and who saw  
“ so weak forces to repel it. In this universal consternation,  
“ the providence and wisdom of our King sent his intrepid  
“ General amongst us, whose presence and example soon dis-  
“ pelled our fears, and called forth to the defence of our li-  
“ berties, those whom the common danger formerly could not,  
“ and spirited up to action your faithful subjects.

“ Allow us, great Sir, to talk thus warmly of his Grace the Duke  
“ of Argyll, to whom in particular our city owes its safety from  
“ rapine and destruction. When multitudes of rebels threatned  
“ your troops at Stirling, we saw him alarmed at our danger,  
“ from the insolent traitors who marched towards us ; we saw  
“ him with incredible celerity steal a march for our preserva-  
“ tion ; and when, by his surprising expedition, he had chased  
“ the enemy from our gates, we saw his restless vigilance carry  
“ him back in time to Stirling, to baffle the rebels purposes,  
“ and drive them to their former quarters.”——

His Grace came to court, and waited on his Majesty on March 6 following ; and in June, 1716, resigned all his places.

In February, 1718-19, his Grace was declared Lord Steward of his Majesty’s Household ; and on April 30 following, in consideration of his great services to this nation, was advanced to the dignity of a Duke of this kingdom, by the title of Duke of Greenwich.

On resigning his place of Lord Steward of his Majesty’s Household, he was constituted Master-General of the Ordnance ; and by George II. was constituted Colonel of her Majesty’s own regiment of horse, Governor and Captain of the town and isle of Portsmouth, and of the castle there, called South-Sea-Castle, &c. Also on Aug. 7, 1733, was declared Colonel of his Majesty’s own royal regiment of horse-guards, on resigning his other regiment of horse. And Jan. 14, 1735-6, was constituted Field-Marshal of all his Majesty’s forces. His Grace held many other high posts, from time to time, and was as conspicuous for his patriotism and eloquence in parliament, as he had been for bravery and conduct in the field.

His Grace married, first, Mary, daughter of John Brown, Esq; and niece of Sir Charles Duncomb, Knt. who in 1708 was Lord Mayor of London ; which Lady died without issue, on Jan. 15, 1716. His Grace married, secondly, on June 6, 1717, Jane, daughter of Thomas Warburton, of Winnington, in

*Cheshire, Esq.* Her Grace was one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Anne, as also to her late Majesty Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and died 16 January, 1767, having had issue five daughters: 1. Lady Caroline, married, first, to Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Francis, Duke of Buccleugh; and, 2dly, to the Right Hon. Charles Townshend; of whom in her proper place, as Baroness of Greenwich. 2. Lady Anne, married to William, Earl of Strafford. 3. Lady Jane, who died young. 4. Lady Betty, married to the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, brother of John, Earl of Bute, Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, and member in the last parliament for the shire of Ross. 5. Lady Mary, married to Edward, Viscount Coke, heir apparent of Thomas, Earl of Leicester, but died without issue by him.

His Grace departing this life in October, 1743, the titles of Duke and Earl of Greenwich, and Baron of Chatham, expired with him; but in his other titles he was succeeded by his brother,

ARCHIBALD, third Duke of Argyll, who in 1705, though not 23 years of age, was constituted to have the place and vote of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland in the session of parliament to be then held, and the next year appointed one of the Commissioners for treating of the Union; during the continuance of which he was created Lord Ornsay, Dunoon and Aros, Viscount and Earl of Ila, viz. on October 29, 1706. He was, at the happy conclusion of the said treaty, elected one of the sixteen Peers to the first parliament of Great Britain, and was constantly elected to every future parliament till his death, except the fourth. He was very active against the rebels in 1715, being then Lord Register of Scotland. In 1721, he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, which post he held till 1733. After which he was in the several high offices of Justice-General, an extraordinary Lord of Session, and Keeper of the Great Seal, and was Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen.

He married ———, daughter of Mr. Whitfield, Paymaster of the marines, but by her (who died in 1723) had no issue, and deceasing April 15, 1761, was succeeded in his titles and the estates of the family, by

JOHN Campbell, 4th Duke of Argyll, son of the Hon. John Campbell, of Mammore, 2d son of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll. His Grace was General of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the regiment of Scotch Greys, Governor of Milford-Haven and Limerick, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, a Lord of the Privy Council, and a Knight of the Thistle, being  
elected

elected into, and invested with, that most ancient order, in a chapter held at St. James's, August 7, 1765.

Which John, Duke of Argyll, in 1720, married Mary, daughter of John, 2d Lord Bellenden, by whom his Grace had issue four sons, and one daughter, viz.

1. John, the present Duke of Argyll.
2. Henry, killed at the battle of La Feldt.
3. Lord William, who, in 1764, represented the shire of Argyll in parliament; and on August 12, 1766, was appointed Governor of the province of Nova-Scotia, in America, and since Governor of South Carolina, and a Captain in the navy. In May, 1763, he married Miss Sarah Izard, of Charles Town, South Carolina, and died September, 1778.
4. Lord Frederick, member in the present parliament for the burghs of Rutherglen, &c. a Privy Counsellor, a Counsellor at Law, and Lord Register of Scotland. He married, 28 March, 1769, Mary, youngest daughter of Sir William Meredith, of Henbury in Cheshire, Bart. who had before been married to Laurence, fourth Earl Ferrers.
5. Lady Carolina, married first to Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, who deceasing in 1746, she married, secondly, the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, brother of Francis, Earl of Hertford, &c. &c.

His Grace departed this life November 9, 1770, and was succeeded as Duke of Argyll, &c. by

JOHN, his eldest son and heir, who was raised to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, on December 20, 1766, by the stile and title of Baron Sundridge of Coombank, in the county of Kent, to him and his heirs male, which failing, to the Lords William and Frederick, his brothers, and their heirs male successively. On March 16, 1767, his Grace was appointed Commander in Chief of the forces, &c. in Scotland. His Grace is Colonel of the first regiment of foot, and General of his Majesty's forces.

On March 3, 1759, his Grace married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, Esq; of the kingdom of Ireland, relict of James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (of whom more particularly under her title of Baroness Hamilton,) by which lady, his Grace has issue one son, John, stiled Marquis of Lorn, and two daughters, Lady Augusta, born March 31, 1760, and Lady Charlotta Maria, born February 18, 1775.

TITLES.] John Campbell, Lord Sundridge in England; Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kyntyre; Earl of Campbell and Cowal; Viscount Lochow and Glenilla; Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morven and Tyrie; Here-



Hereditary Master of the King's Household, and Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick in the Kingdom of Scotland.

CREATION.] Baron Sundridge, of Coombank, in Kent, Dec. 20, 1766, 6 George III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Girony of eight pieces, Or and Sable, for Campbell; second and third, Argent, a Galley with her Sails furl'd close. Flag and Pendants flying, and Oars in action, all Sable.

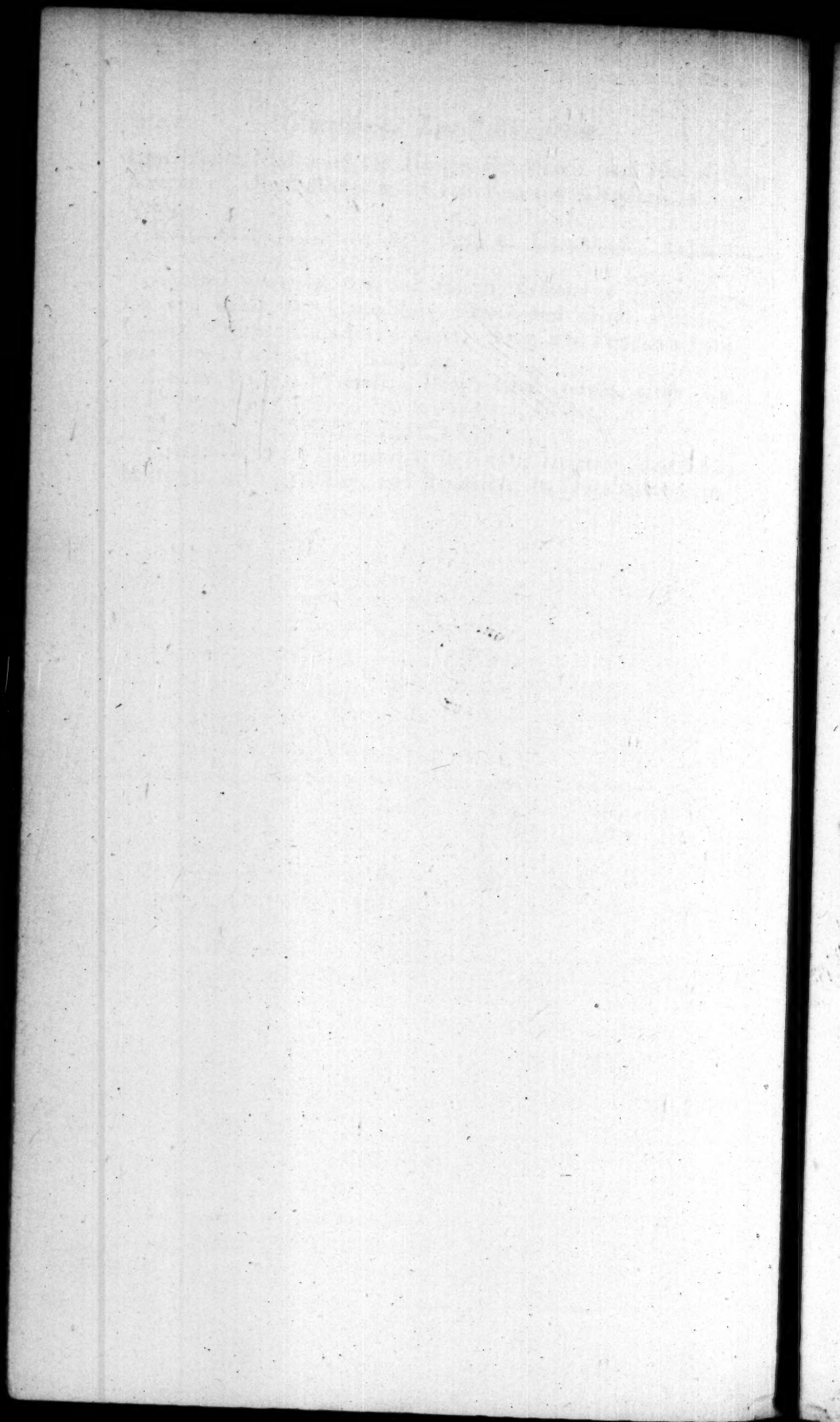
CREST.] On a Wreath, a Boar's head coup'd, close, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions guardant, Gules.

MOTTO.] NE OBLIVISCARIS.

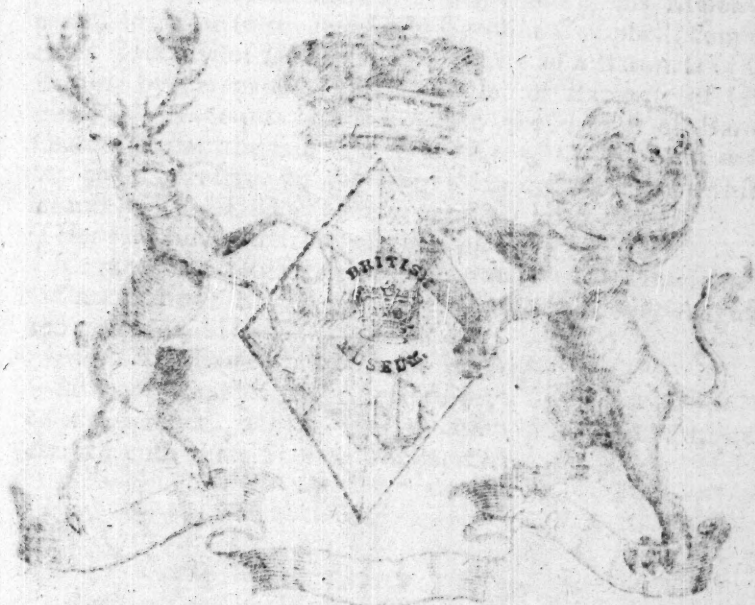
CHIEF SEATS.] Coombank, in Kent; Inverary, and Campbelltown, in Argyllshire, and Rosneath, in Dumbartonshire.



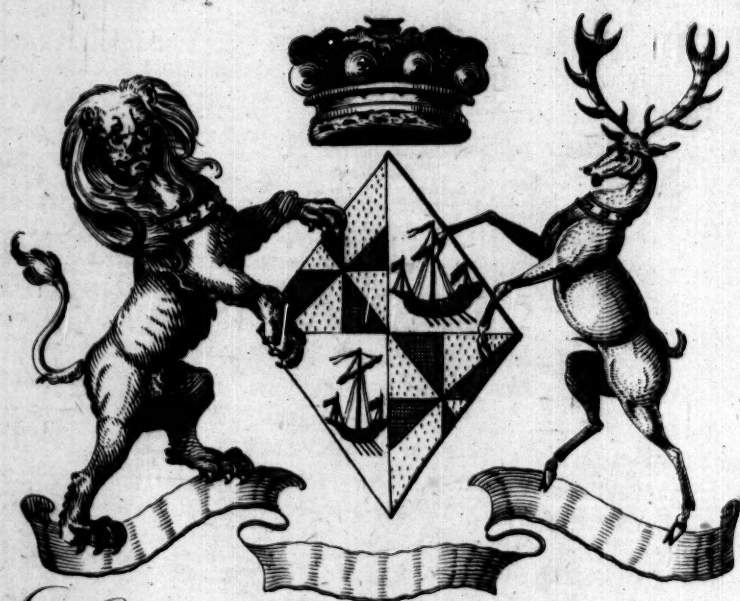




✓



(Copyrighted by the British Museum)



*Campbell Baroness Greenwich.*

*CAMPBELL, Baroness of Greenwich.*

**T**HE pedigree of this noble Lady has been deduced under the former title of Lord Sundridge. And her marriage with the late Right Honourable Charles Townshend, Esq; with their issue, is set forth under the title of Viscount Townshend. It remains, therefore, only to relate, That, on August 28, 1767, in consideration of her Ladyship's noble descent, and the extraordinary merits of her consort, his Majesty was pleased to grant to the said Lady Caroline Campbell, commonly called Countess of Dalkeith, the dignity of a Baroness of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of Baroness of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and the degree of Baron of Greenwich, in the said county of Kent, to the heirs male of her body begotten by the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Her said husband deceased on Sept. 4, 1767.

**TITLE.]** Caroline Campbell, Baroness of Greenwich.

**CREATION.]** Baroness of Greenwich, in Kent, August 28, 1767, 6 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Those of the Duke of Argyll.

**SUPPORTERS.]** On the dexter side, a Lion guardant, Gules; on the sinister, a Stag, fable; each plain collar'd, azure; charged with three Scollop Shells, Or.



## HUME-CAMPBELL, Lord Hume.

**T**HIS family derive their descent from WILLIAM, a son of PATRICK, Earl of Dunbar; so that few families in Scotland can boast of so high and princely an origin; the house of Dunbar, Earls of March, being undoubtedly sprung from the Saxon Kings of England, and the Princes and Earls of Northumberland. Which WILLIAM took his surname from his patrimonial lands of Hume, in Berwickshire, in the reign of Alexander II. King of Scots. He gave to the abbacy of Kelso, one Toft and one Croft, and two bovates of land within his town of Greenlaw; and was succeeded by a son of his own name, who lived A° 1268, in the reign of Alexander III. His son, GOLFREDE de Hume, was also a benefactor to the monks of Kelso, A° 1300, and was succeeded by his son, Sir JOHN Hume of that ilk, father of,

Sir THOMAS Hume, of Hume, the seventh generation of that family, in a direct male line. He flourished in the reigns of Robert II. and III. and was the immediate ancestor of the Earls of Home, and of Marchmont. He married Nichola, heiress of the family of Pepdie, in the county of Berwick, with whom he had the lordship of Dunglass; wherefore he added to his paternal coat of arms, those of her family, viz. Argent, three Popinjays Vert. Their issue were two sons, Sir Alexander, from whom the Earls of Home are descended; and Sir David, ancestor to the Earls of Marchmont. Sir DAVID, his second son, of whom this illustrious family is lineally descended, being a warlike man, had in 1413 a grant (from Archibald, then Earl of Douglas) of the lands of Wedderburn, *propter multiplicia sua servitia*, as the charter bears<sup>u</sup>. By Alice de Hume, his wife, he had two sons, Sir David and Alexander: Sir David had issue, by \* Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Carmichael, of that ilk, Sir George, and Sir Patrick, of whom hereafter. Sir GEORGE succeeded his grandfather, and marrying Marian, eldest daughter and coheir of John Sinclair, of Herdmanston, by her had issue a son, David, ancestor of the family of Wedderburn.

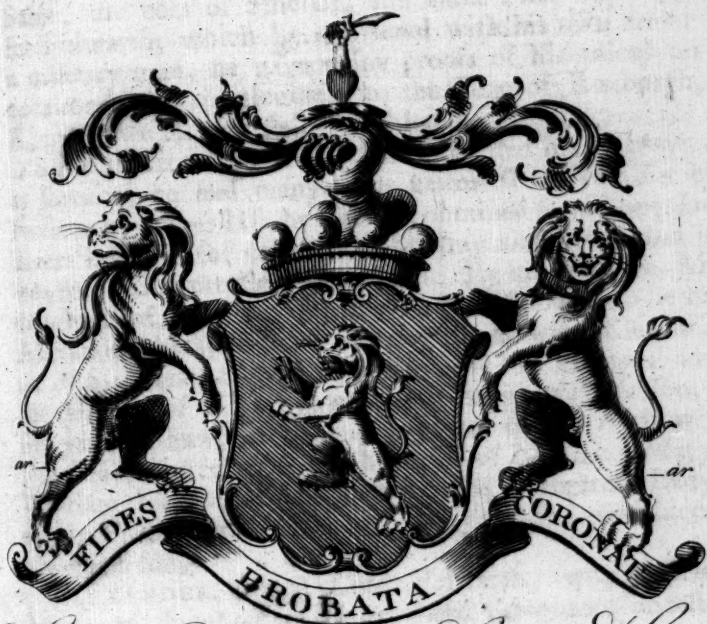
Sir PATRICK, his brother, married Margaret, the other daughter and coheir of the said John Sinclair, of Herdmanston, with whom he had got the barony and lands of Polwarth;

<sup>u</sup> Regis. of the abbacy of Kelso.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid.

<sup>u</sup> See the Preface to Mr. David Hume's History of the House of Douglas.

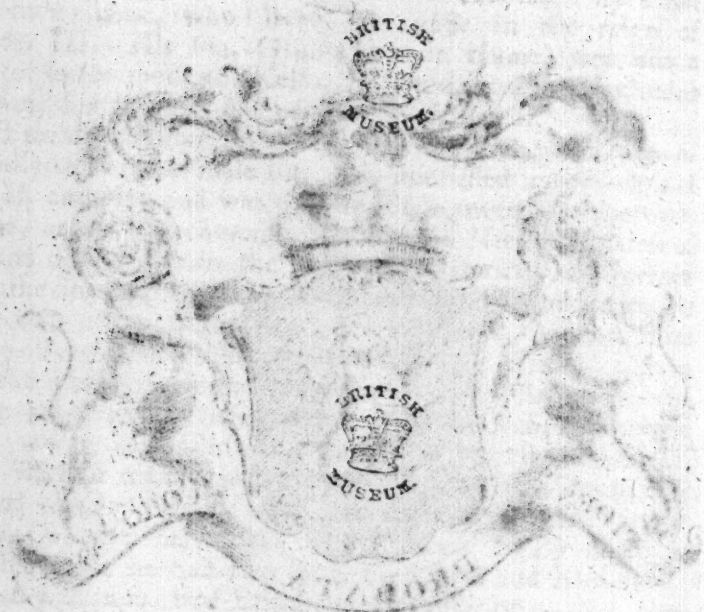
\* Genealogical Deduction of the House of Wedderburn, by Mr. David Hume, of Godscroft, MS.



*Hume Campbell Lord Hume* 184

HUME CAMPBELL, Esq.

My dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the loan of the  
British Museum. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the  
proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours, &c.





which anciently belonged to an honourable family of that surname, who flourished in the shire of Berwick for several centuries, till Sir Patrick Polwarth, Knight, died without issue male, in the reign of Robert II. whose only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Sir John Sinclair, of Herdmanston, by whom she had a son, William, whose son, John, having a son, John, and he a son, John, who married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Hume, of that ilk; he, in 1444, obtained a charter, from King James II. of the barony of Polwarth, to himself, and Catharine, his wife, and to their heirs; and leaving only two daughters, Marian, married to the said George Hume, of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire; and Margaret, to the said Sir Patrick, who bore a Cross engrailed, Sable, the coat of Sinclair, and three Piles engrailed, Gules, for Polwarth, which he quartered with his own arms. Being a military man, he gave many proofs of his valour on several occasions, and particularly at the siege of Roxburgh, where King James II. was slain; and having a son,

Sir PATRICK, 2d Lord, who inherited his courage, as well as fortune, he had many lands bestowed on him for his good services by James III. he likewise obtained from King James IV. divers lands in the counties of Stirling and Perth, and in 1499, was made Comptroller of Scotland. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Edmondstone, of that ilk, he had issue, Alexander, his successor; and, by his 2d wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir James Shaw, of Sauchy, he had George, ancestor to the Humes of Argathy, and four daughters; Alison, wife of Sir James Shaw, of Sauchie; Janet, of Sir Andrew Ker, of Fernihurst, ancestor to the Marquis of Lothian; Mary, of Sir William Baillie, of Lamington; and Margaret, Lady Abbess of North Berwick. He died in 1504, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALEXANDER, third Lord Polwarth, who married, first, Margaret, daughter of Robert Lord Creighton, ancestor to the Earl of Dumfries; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder, of Bas. By the former he had issue, Patrick, his heir, and Alexander, ancestor to the Humes of Heugh and Rhodes: and by the latter, he had three daughters, Margaret, wife of Patrick Hepburn, of Craig; Catharine, of Robert Pringle, of that ilk; and Isabel, who became Abbess of North Berwick.

He died A° 1532, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

PATRICK, fourth Baron, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn, of Waughton, had issue, Patrick, the 5th Baron, of whom hereafter; Sir Alexander Hume, of North Berwick; and Adam, Rector of the church of Polwarth; also  
two

two daughters, Margaret, wife of John Baillie, of John's Kirk; and Anne, married to ——— French, of Thorndyke.

PATRICK, the eldest son, became fifth Baron, and married Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Hume, of Manderston, by whom he had six sons, and three daughters, viz. Patrick, his successor; Alexander, Rector of Logie; Gavin, ancestor of the Humes of Cleugh; Sir John, of North Berwick, Provost of Edinburgh, in 1591, and Ambassador at the court of England, in 1593, and was ancestor of the Humes of Castle-Hume, in the county of Fermanagh, in the kingdom of Ireland; David, of Rowlestone; and George, of Belyhose; Margaret, wife of David Hume, of Law; Agnes, of ——— Edmonston, of Woolmet; and Margaret, of Sir Thomas Cranston, of Crossbie.

He died in 1592, when the title and estates devolved upon,

Sir PATRICK, his eldest son, and 6th Baron, who was by King James VI. made Master of his Household, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and Warden of the Marches towards England.

He married Juliana, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker, of Fernihirst, by whom he left three sons and three daughters; Sir Patrick, his successor; Thomas, of Coldstream; George, of Kimmergham; Elizabeth, wife to Sir James Carmichael, of that ilk; Jane, to Christopher Cockburn, of Chaufley; and Sophia, to Joseph Johnston, of Hilton.

He died in 1609, and was succeeded by

PATRICK, his eldest son, who was created a Baronet, by King Charles I. and marrying Christian, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton, of Innerweeck, had issue two sons, and as many daughters; 1. Sir Patrick, created Earl of Marchmont; Alexander, a Colonel in the army; Juliana, wife of Richard Newton, of that ilk; and Anne, of Alexander, son of John Hume, of Manderston.

He died in 1648, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir PATRICK, who was born <sup>y</sup> on St. Mungo's day, Jan. 13, 1641, being left young at his father's death, his mother, who was a lady eminent in all virtues, took great care of his education, under the best masters, both at private schools, and at the University, where he made such a proficiency in all the branches of solid and useful learning, that he fully answered what could be expected from the most eminent instructors.

In 1665, he was chosen a Member of Parliament for the county of Berwick, wherein he distinguished himself by a noble

<sup>y</sup> Lives of the Officers of the Crown, and of the State in Scotland, by David Crawford, Esq; Vol. I. p. 240.

zeal for the liberties of his country. He joined with the Duke of Hamilton and that party in the parliament, who were much set upon the redress of the nation's grievances, and opposed the Duke of Lauderdale, even when his Ministry was at the height. For, in 1674, he came up to London with the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Tweeddale, and others, to lay before the King the ill state the country was reduced to, by the Duke of Lauderdale's administration. Bishop Burnet, in his History of his own Times informs us, That, when they first arrived at court, they were so well received by the King, that they hoped to carry their point: and the King gave them so good a hearing, that they thought they had fully convinced him of the necessity of putting Scotland into other hands. In the mean time, they were sent down to Scotland with full assurances that all things should be left to the judgment of the parliament; but when they got home, instead of a session, there was an order for a prorogation: which (says the Bishop) gave such an universal discontent, that many offered at very extravagant propositions, for destroying the Duke of Lauderdale, and all his party.

In 1675, the Privy Council, for the better preserving of the public peace, having garrisoned some old castles, and several gentlemen's houses, which lay most convenient for the forces, thought fit, amongst others, to settle a garrison at the house of Blaise, in the Merse: though this was thought a very illegal step, yet the matter did not rest there, for the Privy Council required the countries about to furnish those garrisons with all things necessary. This Sir Patrick Hume, who had always been a patron of Liberty, could not away with, especially, since it was against the express words of the law that settled the militia. It was against the illegality of this way of procedure he was sent from the shire of Berwick, to endeavour to obtain a legal remedy, by offering a bill of suspension to one of the ordinary Lords: and this piece of justice being denied him; upon the Lord Collington's refusal, he used a legal protestation in the ordinary form of law, by taking instruments, that he had offered it<sup>2</sup>. For this insolence, as it was called, he was brought before the Council, who declared him incapable of public trust, and then threw him first into the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, where he underwent a long and tedious imprisonment, till falling ill, upon a petition to the King, his prison was somewhat more enlarged; for he was sent under a strong guard to the castle of Dunbarton<sup>2</sup>, and after that to Stirling-

<sup>2</sup> Scotland's grievances under the Duke of Lauderdale's ministry.

<sup>2</sup> Records of Council, Sept. 2, 1675.



castle, where he remained some years : at length, by the interposition of some of his English relations at court, particularly the Countess of Northumberland, he procured his liberty. The King's order for his enlargement reciting, That he had been imprisoned for reasons known to his Majesty, and tending to secure the public peace, and now the occasions of suspicion and public jealousy being over, he is ordered to be liberate<sup>b</sup>.

Sir Patrick, after this, finding the Ministers of State were most earnestly set upon his destruction, and that he could not live in security at home, came to England, and entered into a strict friendship with the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Lord Russell, who was his near relation. With them he often met, and had many conferences upon the affairs of Scotland, and what might be done there to secure the kingdom from popery and arbitrary power in the event of a popish successor to the throne : But (as he often protested) there never passed among them the least intimation of any design against the King's Life, or the Duke of York's : this was what they all had an abhorrence of : but he said, he thought it was lawful for subjects being under such pressures, to try how they might be relieved from them, and their design never went further.

Upon the breaking out of the Rye-house plot, Sir Patrick, thinking he might be in danger, went out of the way, and got beyond sea. He lived some time at Geneva, from whence he removed to Holland, where he waited upon the Prince of Orange, who looking on Sir Patrick as a confessor for the protestant religion, and the liberties of his country, treated him with a very particular respect. Here he sojourned till the death of King Charles II.

Upon King James's coming to the crown, Sir Patrick, who had always with more than ordinary zeal, shewn himself against a popish successor, joined with the Earl of Argyll, and came over to England with him in the year 1685 ; but that event being, by the providence of God, overthrown, and the party dispersed, he found means to get into a gentleman's house in Airshire, where he lay concealed for three weeks ; a report being spread abroad by his friends that he was dead, that the search for him might be discontinued till a vessel was provided for him on the west coast, which in a few days safely landed him at Dublin : but not thinking it safe for him to continue in Ireland, for he was now outlawed in Scotland, for the Rye-house plot, he got over to Holland, where he met, though not so avowedly, with the same kind reception from the Prince of

<sup>b</sup> Records of the Council in the Signet Office, at Edinburgh, 17 April, 1679.

Orange, as formerly, and continued there till he came over with his Highness into England in 1688. And that Prince had so great esteem for Sir Patrick's abilities, and of his affection and fidelity to the protestant religion, and his Highness's design, that he thought fit very particularly to consult with him in that juncture.

When the government was dissolved, upon King James's withdrawing into France, Sir Patrick was one of the most leading and forward of any gentleman in the kingdom in procuring an address from Scotland to the Prince, that he would take upon him the administration of affairs, till a convention of the estates should meet to settle the nation.

He was chosen a Member to the Convention, which met at Edinburgh, 14 March 1689, wherein he was very instrumental in bringing about the revolution, and the settlement of the crown upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, according to the claim of right. Soon after this, when their Majesties King William and Queen Mary came to constitute a new Privy Council, he was named one of that number<sup>c</sup>, and appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of an union betwixt the two nations: but that matter being dropt, he was soon after, by their Majesties special favour, raised to be a Peer of the Realm of Scotland, by the title of Lord Polwarth, of Polwarth, by letters patent bearing date the 26th of December, 1690<sup>d</sup>. In the preamble of which patent, their Majesties were pleased very graciously to express their great esteem for Sir Patrick, and the merit of his services, in these words:

"Gulielmus et Maria Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Rex & Regina, fideique Defensores, &c. Quandoquidem nos grato admodum animo recolentes merita egregia & singularia Servitiæ admodum fidelis & prædilecti nostri Conciliarii Domini *Patricii Hume de Polwarth* Militis Baronetti, propter firmam suam Reformatæ Religioni adhæSIONem, fidelitatem ipsius insignem ac fidem intemeratam, tum in justis Diadematis & Monarchiæ Juribus, tum in legibus & libertatibus hujus antiqui Regni nostri *Scotiæ* conservandis, claram & conspicuam, idque temporibus difficillimis & asperrimis; nosque itidem perpendentes, quod in nupera generosa & celeberrima nostra expeditione, pro hac, cæterisque; nostris Regnis, a Papismo & Tyrannide liberandis, alacriter Nos a Belgio est concomitatus; quodque nobis summa fide & studio in illustri illo proposito promovendo & perficiendo inservivit; utque idem Dominus *Patricius* ulterius excitetur ad firmiter & immobiliter

<sup>c</sup> Nomination of the Privy Council in the Chancery-Office, the Great Seal in the custody of the Earl of Marchmont.

<sup>d</sup> Patent under

persistendum in fidelitate sua erga Nos, & cura assidua ad ministeria nostra præstanda. Noveritis igitur Nos creasse fecisse, &c."

And in the same patent of creation, the King assigned to his Lordship an Orange, proper, ensigned with an Imperial crown, to be placed in the surtout of his Coat of Arms, in all time coming, as a lasting mark of his Majesty's royal favour to the family of Polwarth, and in commemoration of his Lordship's great affection to his said Majesty, a warrant being directed to the Lord Lyon (superior King of Arms in Scotland) for that effect: and that his Lordship might have the more interest in his own country, and appear the more considerable there, their Majesties were pleased to constitute him Sheriff principal of Berwickshire, on the 2d of October, 1692. And in 1693, his Lordship was named one of the four Extraordinary Lords of the Session, at which Board he accordingly took his place on the 28 of November<sup>e</sup>. But these employments being mostly honorary, that his Lordship might the more effectually partake of the royal bounty, his Majesty preferred him to be Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, on 2d of May, 1696<sup>f</sup>; and the title of a Baron, being thought too low a degree of honour for that high office, before his Lordship had continued one whole year therein, his Majesty advanced him to the dignity of an Earl, by the stiles and titles of Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blaffonberry, Lord Polwarth, of Polwarth, Redbrays and Greenlaw, by letters patent, bearing date the 23d of April, 1697<sup>g</sup>; and soon after, his Lordship was named one of the Commissioners, both of the Treasury and Admiralty.

His Lordship was appointed Lord High Commissioner to represent his Majesty's person, in the seventh session of the parliament, which met at Edinburgh, on the 19th of July, 1698.

" Commissio Patricii Comitis de Marchmont summi Cancellarii, pro Parlamento tenendo, sub magno sigillo,  
" data viceffimo quarto die Junii 1698, in Cancellaria,  
" S. D. N. R. Edinburg.

" GULIELMUS, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniaë,  
" Franciaë & Hiberniaë Rex, fideique Defensor, omnibus  
" probis hominibus, ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint,  
" salutem. Quandoquidem nos (magni momenti rationibus  
" ducti) currentis nostri Parlamenti hujus antiqui regni Scotiaë  
" Comitæ, in septima sessione sua Edinburgi, decimo nono die

<sup>e</sup> Charta penes Comitem de Marchmont.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid.



“ mensis Julii proxima futuri, conventum hactenus statuimus,  
“ rebus autem nostris necessario nos avocantibus, dictæ Par-  
“ liamenti nostri sessioni interesse nequimus, ideoque Com-  
“ missionem nostram cuidam eminentissimi ordinis, summæque  
“ fiduciæ, ac preclaris animi dotibus imbuto, regiam nostram  
“ personam & auctoritatem in eadem representandi, concedere  
“ decrevimus; cumque satis compertum habeamus fidelitatem  
“ intaminatam, egregias animi dotes, diuturnam etiam expe-  
“ rientiam fidelissimi & dilectissimi nostri Consanguinei & Con-  
“ ciliarii, Patricii Comitis de Marchmont, &c. summi nostri  
“ Cancellarii dicti Regni, cujus insignes animi dotes, ad  
“ summæ illud fiduciæ munus rite obeundum, ac pia & regia  
“ nostra proposita propaganda, tum in promovenda commodo  
“ & interesse dicti nostro antiqui regni, & in ecclesiasticis & in  
“ civilibus, quam servitio nostro ipsum usquequaque in-  
“ structum reddant: Noveritis igitur nos dedisse, & concessisse,  
“ perque hæc nostras patentes literas, dare & concedere,  
“ prædilecto fidelissimo nostro Consanguineo & Conciliario  
“ Patricio Comiti de Marchmont, sacram nostram personam  
“ representandi, & in prædicta septima sessione currentis Par-  
“ liamenti nostri dicti Regni, & in re quavis alia ubicunque  
“ de Ecclesia firmanda, pace & politia dicti Regni nostri con-  
“ servanda, & extolenda, & re nostra propaganda & promo-  
“ venda tractandum fuerit, auctoritatem nostram regalem ge-  
“ rendi in ejusdem administrationibus, tanquam supremo nostro  
“ Commissionario, plenissimum & amplissimum nostram po-  
“ testatem & Commissionem, per tenore presentium, eundem  
“ Patricium Comitem de Marchmont, cum Commissionarii  
“ nostri titulo, nostra auctoritate Regali insignimus, plenamque  
“ ipsi tribuimus potestatem, omnia & singula ad munus & im-  
“ perium Commissionarii spectantia, tam plene & libere, quoad  
“ omnes effectus, quam quilibet alius ejusdem summi muneris  
“ & characteris (regnantibus quibuscunque nostrorum serenissi-  
“ morum decessorum) unquam fecerat, seu de jure facere po-  
“ tuerat, faciendi, agendi, peragendi, quæquidem omnia & sin-  
“ gula in dicta hac Commissionem prosequenda, ab ipso facienda;  
“ nos firma & rata habemus, & habituri sumus, omnibus  
“ & singulis insuper status nostri officialibus, iisque qui nobis  
“ ab intimis Conciliis, judicibus, legatis & officiariis nostrarum  
“ in hoc regno copiarum, cæterisque quibuscunque subditis  
“ dicti Regni stricte mandamus, & imperimus, ut præfatum  
“ Patricium Comitem de Marchmont, tanquam supremum  
“ nostrum Commissionarium, sacram nostram personam repre-  
“ sentantem, & regalem nostram auctoritatem gerentem ag-  
“ noscant, ipsique reverentiam & obsequium præbeant, ad  
“ effectum,

“ effectum, & secundum normam in hac nostra Commissione  
 “ præscriptam. Quæquidem Commissio dicto decimo nono die  
 “ mensis Julii proxime sequend. inclusive incipiet, & durante  
 “ dicta septima sessione Parliamenti, & in ultimum usque ejus-  
 “ dem sessionis diem, etiam inclusive, in vigore durabit. Et  
 “ denique declaramus hanc nostram Commissionem, absque  
 “ prejudicio fore, præfato Patricio Comiti de Marchmont,  
 “ cuivis alii diplomati seu Commissioni de quocunque alio  
 “ munere a nobis ipsi concedito, sed eadem durante hac nostra  
 “ Commissione, ac etiam post ipsius expirationem in pleno  
 “ continuare vigore, durante nostro beneplacito, modo in sin-  
 “ gulis diplomatis & Commissionibus ipsi concessis contento.  
 “ In cujus rei testimonium presentibus magnum & etiam  
 “ secretum nostrum sigillum appendi curavimus, apud aulam  
 “ nostram de Kensingtoun, vigesimo quarto die mensis Junii,  
 “ anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo nonagesimo octavo,  
 “ & anno Regni nostri decimo.”

After this, his Lordship held the Chancellor's place above four years, with the universal approbation of the whole kingdom, and the general applause of all men for his justice, integrity, sound judgment, and eminent abilities, in the discharge of his office. And the King, his master, was so fully satisfied with the faithful discharge of that and all the other great employments committed to him, while he was the first and prime Minister, that he was pleased to give him a very ample approbation of his services, under the Great Seal, April 19, 1700, wherein his Majesty declared, “ Quod præfatus Comes, in omnibus muneribus a Nobis conceditis candore & integritate summa, cum approbatione & satisfactione nostra sese gessit & exoneravit.”

In 1702, his Lordship was appointed Commissioner to represent the King's royal person in the church that year<sup>b</sup>: but, during the sitting of that Assembly, King William died, by which his Lordship's commission being determined, her Majesty Queen Anne, on the very day she came to the crown, granted his Lordship a new commission, to represent her royal person, and hold her place in the Assembly.

In the end of the year 1702, upon an alteration in the Ministry, the Earl of Marchmont was removed from the Chancellorship, but this did not in the least diminish his Lordship's zeal for the interest of his country, but rather heightened his public spirit; for having always much at heart the security of the protestant religion, and a protestant successor to the crown,

<sup>b</sup> His Lordship's commission is dated 23 Feb. 1702.

in the first parliament of Q. Anne, A° 1703, he was the first who moved that a Bill might be brought in, for settling the succession to the crown on her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, Duchess Dowager of Hanover, since she was the next Protestant heir after the death of the Queen, who had no issue alive. But the motion not being much seconded at that time, the matter was let fall. In the same Session, his Lordship presented another Act for settling and securing of the Presbyterian government as it was then established, in doctrine, worship, and discipline, which was carried in the House by a great majority.

In the year 1706, when the treaty of union betwixt the two nations came before the Parliament, his Lordship was not only cordial for it, but went into the design with great zeal. His principal motive was the settling of the crown in the Protestant succession, which he most ardently wished to see compleated, and reckoned it his greatest happiness that he had contributed so much to bring it about.

The settlement of the crown in the Protestant line taking place upon the accession of King George I. to the Throne, his Majesty, by a commission bearing date 14th Nov. 1714, restored his Lordship to the office of Sheriff of Berwickshire; also appointed him one of the Lords of the Court of Police. And now, his Lordship having, (as he expressed it) got the desire of his heart, a Protestant King upon the Throne, he declined all public business, and continued in a retired course of life till his death, which happened in the town of Berwick, on the 1st of August, 1724, aged 83 years; and he was buried on the 8th, in the Cannon-gate church-yard, beside the body of his Lady, whom he loved and esteemed beyond expression.

His Lordship married Grissel, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker, of Cavers, Knt. by whom he had issue, three sons, and four daughters.

1. Patrick, Lord Polwarth, who had the honour to sit and vote as Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, in the parliament held in 1698; but died in his father's life-time, A° 1710, having been twice married, but left no issue.

2. Alexander, who succeeded to the honours.

3. Sir Andrew Hume, of Kilmerghame, Bart. and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who died March 13, 1730.

The daughters were,

1. Lady Grissel, married to George Baillie, of Jerviswood, Esq. She died 6 Dec. 1746.

2. Lady Anne, to Sir John Hall, of Dunglass, Bart.



3. Lady Julian, to Charles Billingham, Esq; and died 6 Jan. 1727-8.

4. Lady Jean, to James Lord Torpichen.

ALEXANDER, the second Earl of Marchmont, was, at the time of his father's death, one of the Judges of the Session, which he immediately after resigned, and was succeeded therein by his brother, Sir Andrew.

In March, 1715, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the courts of Denmark and Prussia; and in December following, appointed Lord Register of Scotland. In Aug. 1720, was appointed Ambassador to the court of Denmark. In January, 1721-2, he was appointed first Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Congress, to be held at Cambray; and in March following, made his public entry into that city, where his Lordship was, by a commission from his Majesty, invested with the most ancient Order of the Thistle, having been elected a Knight of that Order in a private Chapter, held in his Majesty's closet at St. James's, on Feb. 2, 1724-5.

On May 31st, 1726, he was sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; and in 1727, was appointed Lord Register both of the Session and Exchequer of Scotland; which places he resigned in June, 1733; on Sept. 20, 1727, he was elected one of the sixteen Peers, to represent the Nobility of Scotland, in the ensuing Parliament; and died 27 February, 1739-40.

His Lordship married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir George Campbell, of Cessnock, by which Lady, who departed this life at Edinburgh, in March 1721-2, he had issue, four sons, and four daughters.

1. George, }
2. Patrick, } who both died unmarried.
3. Hugh, his successor.

4. Alexander, who used the additional surname of Campbell, as Representative of his mother's family. Being bred to the law, he was, for some time, Solicitor-General to Frederic, Prince of Wales, which he resigned in 1745; he was afterwards one of his Majesty's Council, and Representative for Berwickshire, in four parliaments; in 1755, was appointed Lord Register of Scotland, and died July 1760, without issue, by his wife, ——— daughter of ——— Parris, of Saville-Row.

The daughters were,

1. Lady Anne, wife of Sir William Purves, Bart. now living.
2. Lady Grissel, who died unmarried.

3. Lady

3. Lady Jean, married to John Nimmo, Esq; and died October 10, 1770.

4. Lady Margaret, who died single.

HUGH, his eldest surviving son, became on his father's death, third Earl of Marchmont, who, on Feb. 28, 1728-9, was appointed a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. In July, 1747, was appointed Lord Register of Scotland, and the next month President of the Court of Police in that kingdom. In March, 1749-50, was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, and has been constantly rechosen to every succeeding parliament. His Lordship was appointed to the high office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, in January, 1764, which he resigned in May, 1766; he was soon after declared Vice-Admiral of Scotland, and in September, 1776, promoted to the office of Lord President of the Police of that kingdom, and is one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, also Governor of the Bank of Scotland, and F. R. S. His Lordship first married in April, 1731, to Miss Ann Western, daughter and heir of — Western, of London, Esq; by whom he had one son, Patrick, Lord Polwarth, born in 1736, but died young; and three daughters, Lady Ann, married Oct. 23, 1755, to John Paterfon, Esq; eldest son, and at length successor to Sir John Paterfon, of Eccles, Bart. Lady Margaret, married to Colonel James Stuart; and Lady Diana, married to Walter Scot, of Arden, Esq. The Countess dying in 1747, his Lordship was remarried on March 15, 1747-8, to Elizabeth, daughter of Windmill Crompton, of London, Esq; by whom he has issue an only son,

ALEXANDER Hume-Campbell, styled Viscount Polwarth, born July 30, 1750, who was created a Peer of England on May 20, 1776, by the stile and title of Baron Hume, of Berwick, to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship was married on July 16, 1772, to Lady Annabella, eldest daughter and coheirs of the Right Honourable Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, by his wife, the Right Honourable Jemima Marchioness Grey, in her own right.

TITLES.] Alexander Hume-Campbell, Baron Hume of Berwick; by courtesy styled Viscount Polwarth.

CREATION.] Baron Hume of Berwick, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first grand Quarter, counter-quartered; 1st and 4th, Vert, a Lion rampart, Argent, for Hume; 2d and 3d, Argent, three Popinjays of the first for Pepdie; 2d, Argent, three Piles ingrailed, Gules, for Polwarth; 3d, Argent, a Cross ingrailed, Sable, for Sinclair; the 4th grand Quarter as the first;

first; and over all as a Surtout, an Escutcheon, Argent, charged with an Orange, ensigned with an Imperial Crown, all proper, as a Coat of Augmentation, given by King William III. when he created his Lordship Baron Polwarth.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Man's Heart, out of which issues a dexter Arm erect, grasping a Scymitar, all proper.

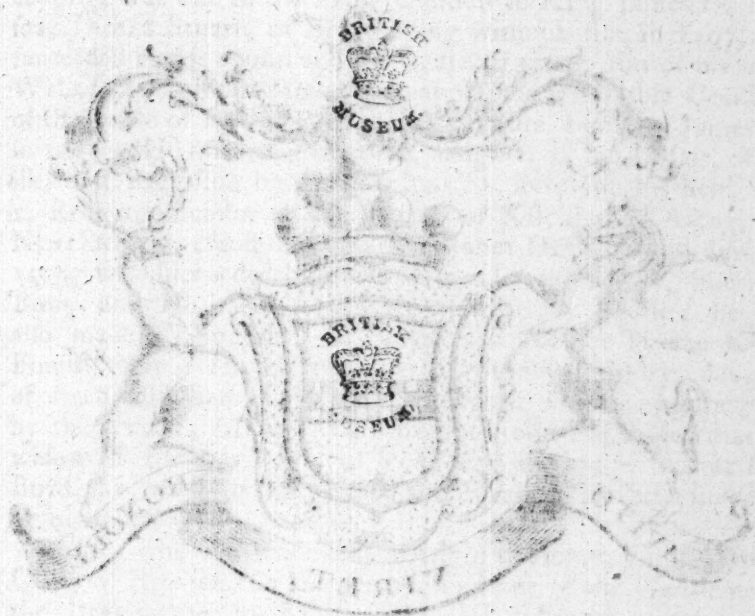
SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Lion regardant, Argent; on the sinister, a Lion guardant, Argent, plain collared, Gules; thereon a Bezant.

MOTTO.] FIDES PROBATA CORONAT.













*Stuart Lord Cardiff.*

*STUART, Lord Cardiff.*

**T**HIS noble family is descended from Sir JOHN Stuart, a son of KING ROBERT II. who, by his father's grant, had a fair possession in the island of Bute, with the heritable jurisdiction of that county, wherein he was confirmed by the charter of his brother, Robert III. bearing date November 11, 1400. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Semple, of Elietson, ancestor of the Lord Semple; and had three sons, 1. Robert; 2. William; 3. Andrew. ROBERT, the eldest, succeeding, was one of the Privy Council to King James II. His son, JAMES Stuart, of Bute, dying without issue in 1497, was succeeded by his cousin and heir male, JAMES, son of his uncle WILLIAM, which James was appointed Heritable Constable of the castle of Rothsay, in the isle of Bute, by King James IV. in 1498. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Blair, of that ilk, and had issue by her two sons, 1. Ninian, his heir, and, 2. Robert, ancestor to the Stuarts of Kilchattan, Ascog, &c. NINIAN, the eldest son, married Janet Dunlop, and dying in 1508, was succeeded by his only son JAMES Stuart, Sheriff of Bute, and Heritable Constable of Rothsay Castle; he was also made Chamberlain of Bute, and Keeper of the King's Forests there. He had two wives, by the first, Mary, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll, he had no issue; but by the second, Marian, daughter of John Fairly, of that ilk, widow of Thomas Boyd, of Lyn, and brother to Robert Lord Boyd, he had two sons, John and Robert; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, who was made Chamberlain of Arran, Captain of the Castle of Brodick, in that island, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to King James VI. By his second wife, Finewald, daughter of James Mac Donald, of Dunvey, Islay and Glenno, Esq; he had no issue, and dying 1602, left issue by his first wife, Mary, daughter of John Campbell, of Skipnish, an only son and heir,

Sir JOHN, who was knighted by the said King, and married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Robert Hepburn, of Ford, in the county of Haddington, with whom he had divers lands in that county; had a son, Sir James, his successor; and Colonel Thomas, who died in France. His eldest son,

Sir JAMES, succeeded him, and was created a Baronet by King Charles I. in 1627; and by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Dougal Campbell, of Auchinbreck, had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. Sir Dougal; Sir Robert, of Tillicoultry, a Senator

a Senator of the College of Justice (who married, and had issue); Elizabeth, wife of Ninian Bannatyne, of Kearns; Anne, of Alexander Macdonald, of Sana; and Jane, of Angus or John Campbell, Jun. of Skipnith. He was succeeded in 1662, by his eldest son,

Sir DOUGAL, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Ruthven, of Dunglas, by his wife, Lady Mary Lesley, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Leven, and by her had two sons and three daughters, Sir James, and Dougal, a Senator of the College of Justice (who married Mary, daughter and heir of Alexander Bruce, of Blairhall, by whom he had a numerous issue:) Barbara, wife of Alexander Campbell, of Barbree; Margaret, of Dougal Lawmond, of that ilk; and ———, of ——— Stuart, of Auchinshaock. He died in 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JAMES, who was one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, by whom he was created Earl of Bute, Viscount Kingrafs, and Lord Mount Stuart, Cumra and Inchmarnock, to hold to him and his heirs male whatever, by patent dated April 14, 1703. He was a great opposer of the union, and married, first, Agnes, daughter of Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate, or Attorney General to King James VII. by whom he had issue James, Lord Mount Stuart, his heir, and a daughter, Lady Margaret, married to John Crawford, Viscount Garnock, ancestor of the present Earl of Crawford; and secondly, Christian, daughter of William Dundas, of Kincavil, by whom he had a son John, who died without issue. The Earl deceased in 1710, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, second Earl, who was a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King George the 1st. one of the Commissioners of Trade in Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of Buteshire, and one of the sixteen Peers for North Britain in the two parliaments of that King. He married Lady Anne, daughter of Archibald, Duke of Argyll, and by her, who died 28 Jan. 1723, had issue two sons, John, now Earl, and James Stuart M'Kenzie, who, by the entail of his great grandfather, succeeded to his estate at Rosehaugh, and bears the name and arms of M'Kenzie. He was Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Turin, in 1759; is Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, Member in the present parliament for Ross-shire, and a Privy Counsellor. He married Lady Betty Campbell, one of the daughters and coheirs of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, and had four daughters; Lady Mary, married to Sir Robert Menzies, of Weem, Bart. Lady Anne, married to James Ruthven, Lord Ruthven; Lady Jane, to William Courtney, Esq; and Lady Grace, to John



John Campbell, of Stonefield, Esq. His Lordship died in 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, third and present Earl of Bute, who was elected one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland in Feb. 1736-7, as he has been to every parliament since. In Sept. 1737, he was made a Lord of the Police; and in August, 1738, was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Frederick, late Prince of Wales. He was Groom of the Stole to his present Majesty while Prince of Wales; and upon his Majesty's accession to the crown, he was sworn one of the Privy Council, and appointed Groom of the Stole to his Majesty: In March 1761, his Lordship resigned his place of Groom of the Stole, and was appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and in June following, Ranger of Richmond park. In August following, having been elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, he was also elected Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, and one of the Governors of the Charter-house. In May, 1762, his Lordship was appointed first Lord of the Treasury, which he resigned in April following; and upon September 22, 1762, was installed one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.

His Lordship was married on August 24, 1736, to Mary, only daughter of the Honourable Edward Wortley Montague, grandson of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich; and by her Ladyship, who was created Baroness Mount Stuart on April 4, 1761; has several children, as may be seen under that title.

JOHN, their eldest son, usually denominated Lord Mount Stuart, was born July 1744; represented the borough of Bossiney in the last parliament, and till he was created Baron Cardiff, of Cardiff Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, by Letters Patent dated May 20, 1776. His Lordship is also Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, and one of the Auditors of the Imprest in reversion.

On November 12, 1766, his Lordship married Charlotte-Jane, eldest daughter and coheirefs of Thomas Windsor, Viscount Windsor, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he has had issue, 1. John, born November 27, 1768; 2. Maria, born 1769; 3. Herbert, born May 7, 1770; 4. Charlotte, born 1771; 5. James, born 1773; 6. Elizabeth, born Aug. 1774, and died soon after; and 7. Charles, born July 20, 1775.

TITLE.] John Stuart, Baron Cardiff.

CREATION.] Baron Cardiff, of Cardiff Castle, in Glamorganshire, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Or, a Fess checky, Argent and Azure, within a double Tressure Flory, and Counter Flory, Gules.

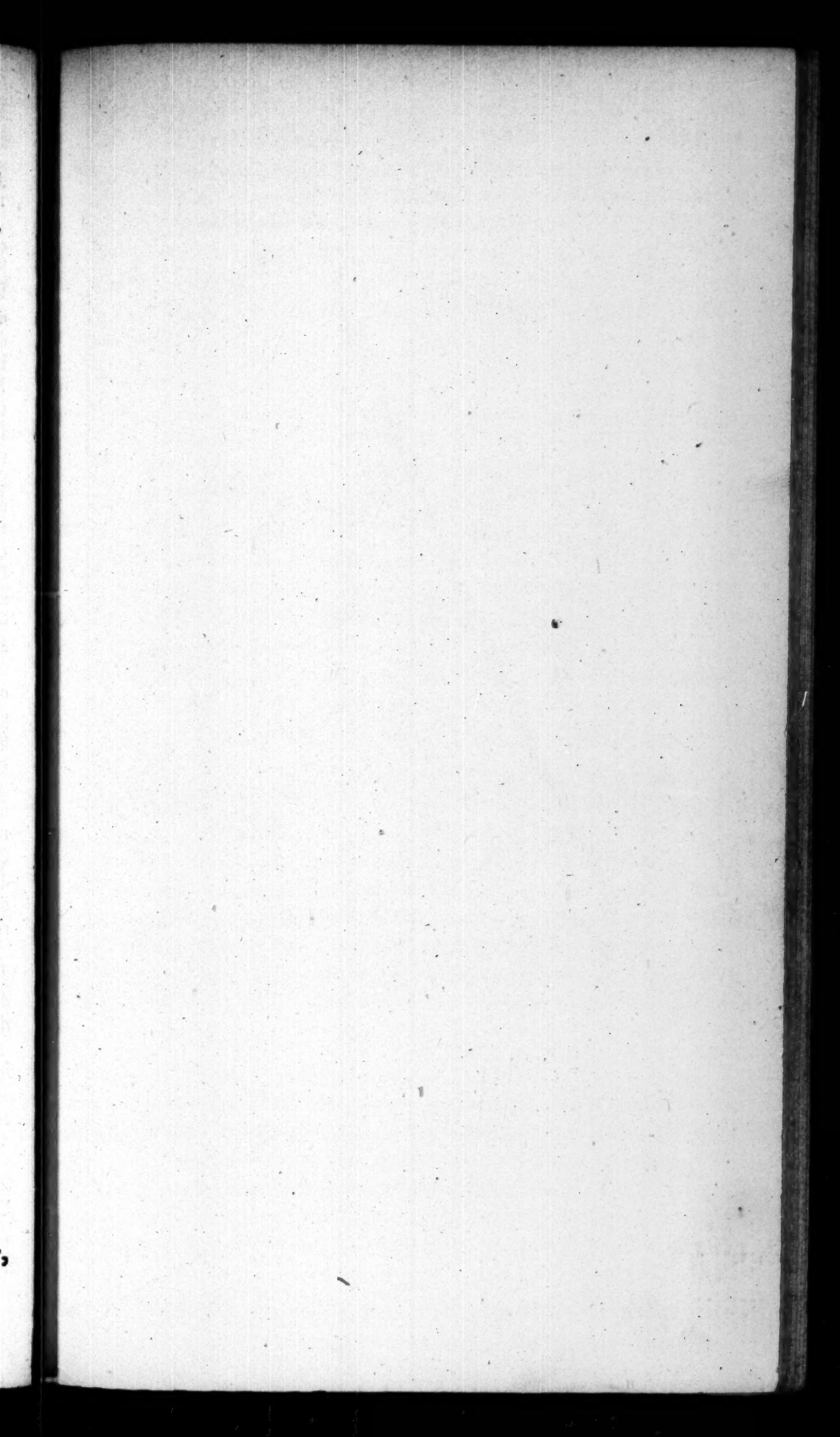
CREST.]

CREST.] On a Wreath, a demi Lion, Gules, and over it in a Scroll, this Motto, *Nobilis est Ira Leonis.*

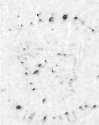
SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Horse, Argent, bridled, Gules; on the sinister, a Stag proper.

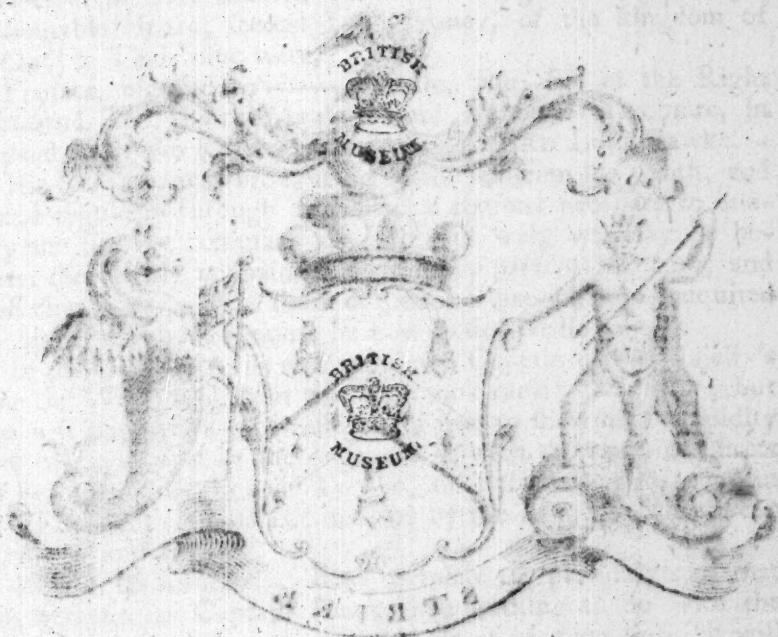
MOTTO.] AVITO VIRET HONORE.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Lamer, near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire; Cardiff Castle, in Glamorganshire; and Caerfille, in Pembrokeshire.











*Hawke Lord Hawke.*



*HAWKE, Lord Hawke.*

**T**HE noble Peer of whom we are now to give an account is the son of EDWARD Hawke, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; and Barrister at Law, by Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Bladen, Esq; sister to Colonel Bladen, and widow of Colonel Ruthven; (and the said Nathaniel Bladen, Esq; was son of the Reverend Dr. Bladen, by Sarah, daughter of the Right Honourable Henry, second Lord Blaney, of the kingdom of Ireland): Their issue were,

Frances, married to ——— Maule, Esq; son of the Right Reverend Dr. Henry Maule, Lord Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, and, the Right Honourable EDWARD Lord Hawke.

His Lordship was brought up to the sea from his youth, and passed regularly through the inferior stations necessary to qualify him for the command of a ship of war, whereby he became thoroughly acquainted with every part of his duty, and possessing a very great share of personal bravery, has acquired by his merits those honours he now so deservedly enjoys.

In the year 1734, he was appointed Captain of his Majesty's ship the *Wolf*, and from that time took rank in the navy; but the first opportunity that offered for him to shew his intrepidity and courage, was in the engagement with the combined fleets of France and Spain near Toulon, on Feb. 11, 1743-4, when the English fleet was commanded by the Admirals Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley.

It will be unnecessary here to relate the particulars of that engagement, as Captain Hawke had nothing to do with the transactions of that day, except those of his own ship; it will be sufficient to say, that if all the English ships had behaved as well as the *Berwick* of 70 guns, which he commanded, a much better account would have been given of the combined fleet, and the British discipline preserved, which was then shamefully violated.

The *Poder*, a Spanish ship of 60 guns, had obliged the *Princessa* and *Somerfet*, to quit the line; which being perceived by Captain Hawke, he gallantly bore down upon her till within pistol shot, when pouring his whole broadside into her, he killed twenty-seven of her men, and dismounted seven of her lower deck guns; and continuing the attack in the most vigorous manner, she soon struck to the *Berwick*; but was afterwards retaken, it being impossible to do any thing with her, as she had not a mast standing, and as it was near dark, and the whole

whole French fleet had tacked upon them ; Captain Hawke left her, but could not get his Lieutenant and twenty-three men out of her ; his first Lieutenant having done all he could to persuade the men to quit her, but in vain.

The Berwick then belonged to Admiral Rowley's division ; part of which was engaged for some time, with the combined fleet. But because Captain Hawke broke the line of battle without orders, he lost his commission for his bravery, and was again restored to his rank by his Majesty.

On July 15, 1747, he was appointed Rear Admiral of the White, and being appointed to the command of a squadron, ordered upon a cruize to intercept a large fleet of French merchantmen, bound to the West-Indies, under a strong convoy, sailed from Plymouth on August 9, following, and had sight of the French fleet on October 14, and an engagement soon followed, of which the following account was published in

*The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.*

*Published (October 27) by authority.*

Admiralty-Office, October 26, 1747.

*The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received information, that a very large fleet of merchant ships, bound from the ports of France to the West-Indies, were collected together at the isle d'Aix, and that a strong squadron of ships of war had sailed from Brest to escort them, they sent to sea Rear-Admiral Hawke, with a squadron of his Majesty's ships, to endeavour to intercept them. The French fleet put to sea from the isle d'Aix on the 7th instant, O. S. and came to an anchor that day in Rochelle road, and the next day they sailed from thence on their voyage. On the 14th Rear-Admiral Hawke fell in with them, and writes the following account.*

OCTOBER 14, at seven in the morning, being in lat. 47° 49' N. and long. from Cape Finisterre 1° 2' W. the *Edinburgh* made the signal for seven sail in the S. E. quarter. I immediately made the signal for all the fleet to chase. About eight we saw a great number of ships, but so crowded that we could not count them. At ten made the signal for the line of battle a-head. The *Louisa*, being the headmost and weathermost ship, made the signal for discovering eleven sail of the enemy's line of battle ships. Half an hour after, Capt. Fox in the *Kent* hailed us, and said, they counted twelve very large ships. Soon after I perceived the enemy's<sup>1</sup> convoy to crowd

<sup>1</sup> This word, it seems, is used for merchant ships under convoy, as well as the ships that guard them.

away with all the sail they could set, while their ships of war were endeavouring to form in a line a-stern of them, and hauled near the wind under their topsails and foresails, and some with top-gallant sails set. Finding we *lost time in forming our line*, while the enemy was standing away from us, at eleven made the signal for the whole squadron to chase<sup>k</sup>. Half an hour after, observing our head-moſt ships to be within a proper distance, I made the signal to engage, which was immediately obeyed. The *Lyon* and Princess *Louisa* began the engagement, and were followed by the rest of the squadron as they could come up, and went from fear to van. The enemy having the weather gage of us, and a smart and constant fire being kept on both sides, the smoke prevented my seeing the number of the enemy, or what happened on either side for some time. In passing on to the first ship we could get near, we received many fires at a distance, till we came close to the *Severne* of 50 guns, whom we soon silenced, and left to be taken up by the frigates a-stern. Then perceiving the *Eagle* and *Edinburgh*, who had lost her foretop mast, engaged, we kept our wind as close as possible, in order to assist them. This attempt of ours was frustrated by the *Eagle's* falling twice on board us, having had her wheel shot to pieces, and all the men at it killed, and all her braces and bowlings gone. This drove us to leeward, and prevented our attacking *Le Monarque* of 74, and the *Tonnant* of 80 guns, within any distance to do execution. However we attempted both, especially the latter: while we were engaged with her, the breechings of all our lower deck guns broke, and the guns flew fore and aft, which obliged us to shoot a-head, for our upper and quarter deck guns could not reach her. Capt. *Harland* in the *Tilbury*, observing that she fired single guns at us, in order to dismast us, stood on the other tack between her and the *Devonshire*, and gave her a very smart fire. By the time the new breechings were all seized, I was got almost along side the *Trident* of 64 guns, whom I engaged as soon as possible, and silenced by as brisk a fire as I could make. Just before I attacked her, observing the *Kent*, which seemed to have little or no damage, at some distance a-stern of the *Tonnant*, I flung out Capt. *Fox's* pendant to make sail a-head to engage her, as I saw it was in his power to get close up with her, she being somewhat disabled, having lost her main-top-mast. Seeing some of our ships at that time not so closely engaged as I could have

<sup>k</sup> This Admiral's conduct, and also Admiral Anson's, seems to justify that of Mr. Matthews, in not staying for a line of battle.



wished, and not being well able to distinguish who they were, I flung out the signal for coming to a closer engagement. Soon after I got along side within musket-shot of the *Terrible*, of 74 guns, and 700 men. Near seven at night she called out for quarters.

Thus far I have been particular with regard to the share the *Devonshire* bore in the action of that day. As to the *other* ships, as far as fell within my notice, their commanders, officers and companies behaved with the greatest spirit and resolution, in every respect like *Englishmen*. Only I am sorry to acquaint their lordships, that I must except Capt. *Fox*, whose conduct on that day I beg they would give directions for enquiring into at a court martial.

Having observed that six of the enemy's ships had struck, and it being very dark, and our own ships dispersed, I thought it best to bring to for that night, and seeing a great firing a long way a-stern of me, I was in hopes to have seen more of the enemy's ships taken in the morning; but instead of that I received the melancholy accounts of Capt. *Saumarez's* being killed, and that the *Tonant* had escaped in the night, by the assistance of the *Intrepide*, who by having the wind of our ships, had received no damage that I could perceive. Immediately I called a council of war.

As to the *French* convoy's escaping, it was not possible for me to detach any ships after them at first, or during the action, except the frigates; and that I thought would have been imprudent, as I observed several large ships of war among them; and to confirm me in this opinion, I have since learned that they had the *Content*, of 64 guns, and many frigates from 36 guns downwards; however, I took a step which seemed to me the most probable to intercept them, for as soon as I could man and victual the *Weazle* sloop, I detached her with an express to Commodore *Legge*.

As the enemy's ships were large, except the *Severne*, they took a great deal of drubbing, and lost all their masts excepting two, who had their foremasts left; this has obliged me to lie by these two days past, in order to put them in a condition to be brought into port, as well as our own, who have suffered greatly<sup>1</sup>.

I have sent this express by Capt. *Moore* of the *Devonshire*, in the *Hector*; and it would be doing great injustice to merit,

<sup>1</sup> The Admiral having observed a Dutch ship off Finisterre, ordered her to be followed, and after three days she lead him (as he guessed) to the French fleet.

not to say, that he signalized himself greatly in the action,  
We have taken the

|               | Men. | Guns. |
|---------------|------|-------|
| Le Terrible * | 686  | 74    |
| Le Monarque   | 686  | 74    |
| Le Neptune *  | 686  | 70    |
| Le Trident *  | 650  | 64    |
| Le Fougoux    | 650  | 64    |
| Le Severne *  | 550  | 50    |

They were under the command of *M. de L'Etendiere*, chef  
d'Escadre, who got off with

|             |         |          |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Le Tonnant  | 822 Men | 80 Guns. |
| L'Intrepide | 686     | 74       |

A LIST of his Majesty's Ships of the Line of Battle, under the  
Command of Rear-Admiral Hawke.

| Rate. | Ships.           | Commanders.        | Men. | Guns. |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|------|-------|
| 3d    | Devonshire,      | { Rear Ad. Hawke } | 550  | 66    |
|       | Kent,            | Fox                | 480  | 64    |
|       | Edinburgh,       | Cotes,             | 480  | 70    |
|       | Yarmouth,        | Saunders           | 500  | 64    |
|       | Monmouth,        | Harrison           | 480  | 70    |
| 4th   | Princess Louisa, | Watson             | 400  | 60    |
|       | Windfor,         | Hanway             | 400  | 60    |
|       | Lyon,            | Scot               | 400  | 60    |
|       | Tilbury,         | Harland            | 400  | 60    |
|       | Nottingham,      | Saumarez           | 400  | 60    |
|       | Defiance,        | Bentley            | 400  | 60    |
|       | Eagle,           | Rodney             | 400  | 60    |
|       | Gloucester,      | Durell             | 300  | 50    |
|       | Portland,        | Steevens           | 300  | 50    |

On October 31, he arrived at Portsmouth with his prizes,  
and was (as a reward for his bravery) the next month created  
one of the Knight's Companions of the most honourable Order  
of the Bath, into which he was installed June 23, 1749.

On Jan. 16, 1748, he set sail from Plymouth, with a  
squadron of nine sail of the line, for a cruize in the bay of  
Biscay; but a peace between the contending powers being soon  
after concluded, he returned to Spithead on July 24, ensuing,  
having been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the

\* These were destined for Martinico, to bring home a fleet from thence.

Blue, before his arrival; also elected an elder Brother of the Trinity-House.

In the year 1749, he commanded the squadron appointed to convoy the transports carrying the colony of new settlers to Nova Scotia, and performed his duty with all that integrity and care, that could be expected from a person of his honour and veracity.

He afterwards was President of several Courts Martial, and always took the greatest care to distribute justice without any regard to rank or connections. The innocent were sure to meet with his protection, and the guilty to feel the rod of punishment. On August 15, 1750, having the command of a squadron riding at Spithead, he was visited on board the *Monarch* by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with several of their children, an honour which no Admiral had ever before received.

On January 9, 1755, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the White; and on July 21, next following, sailed from Portsmouth (having under his command a fleet of eighteen men of war) upon a cruize in the Bay of Biscay, from whence he returned to St. Helens on September 29.

In the year 1756, he was appointed to succeed Admiral Byng in his command in the Mediterranean, and to retrieve the honour of the British flag. Accordingly he sailed from Portsmouth on this important expedition, superseded Admiral Byng, and commanded the remainder of the year; but arrived too late to convince the French Admiral that the ancient courage of the British sailors was not impaired, but that when led by a brave and intrepid commander, they would soon oblige the Gallic ships to seek their safety in flight, and leave the British masters of the sea.

On June 24, 1757, he was appointed to command the squadron, which, with a body of land forces under the command of Sir John Mordaunt, was sent against Rochfort on the coast of France. In this expedition the late General Wolfe went a volunteer, landed on the coast of France, and from the observations he then made, was very desirous of landing the troops. Sir Edward Hawke also engaged to do every thing in his power to assist the land forces, in their attempt against Rochfort: but nothing was done, except taking the small island of Aix, though the gallant Admiral did all in his power to answer the intention of the expedition.

Being appointed to the command of a fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line, and three frigates, he sailed from Spithead on March 11, 1758, and <sup>m</sup> " having made Basque

<sup>m</sup> Gazette.

" Road



" Road at day-break of April the 3d, discovered a numerous  
 " convoy a few leagues to windward, and gave chase; but the  
 " wind baffling, the convoy, with three frigates that escorted  
 " it, got into Saint Martin's, on the Isle of Rhe, except one  
 " brig that was run on shore and burnt by the Hussar; at four  
 " in the afternoon, he discovered the enemy plain, lying off  
 " the Isle of Aix. Their force was the *Florissant* of 74,  
 " *Sphinx* 64, *Hardi* 64, *Dragon* 64, *Warwick* 60 guns, and  
 " six or seven frigates, with about forty merchant ships, which  
 " had 3000 land forces on board. At five the enemy began  
 " to cut and slip their cables, and to run in great confusion.  
 " At six their Commadore made off, and many of those ships  
 " which fled were by this time on the mud: at five next  
 " morning, they saw all the enemy's ships aground, and  
 " almost dry, about five or six miles distant: many of the  
 " merchant and several of the ships of war were on their broad-  
 " sides. As soon as the flood made, Admiral Hawke put the  
 " best pilots on board the *Intrepid* and *Medway*, and sent them  
 " a gun-shot further in, where they anchored; and sounding  
 " a little a-head at high-water, they found but five fathom,  
 " of which the tide rises 18 feet. By this time, boats and  
 " launches from Rochfort, &c. were employed in carrying  
 " out warps to drag the ships through the soft mud, as soon  
 " as they should be water-borne; in the mean time, they  
 " threw over-board their guns, stores, ballast, and were even  
 " heaving water out of their ports; some of the men of war  
 " got that day as far up as the mouth of the *Charante*. The  
 " merchant ships were aground towards *Isle Madame*. Our  
 " frigates boats cut away about eighty buoys laid on their  
 " anchors, and what they had thrown overboard. On the  
 " 5th in the morning, *Captain Ewer* with 140 marines, was  
 " landed, with orders to destroy the new works carrying on  
 " there, which he accordingly effected, preserving good order,  
 " and giving no disturbance to the inhabitants of the island.  
 " When the Admiral got out of *Basque Road*, he learnt from  
 " a neutral ship, that the convoy chased on shore was laden  
 " with provisions, stores, &c. for *America*, with fifteen more  
 " ready at *Bordeaux*, to have been escorted by the ships of  
 " war, which lay at *Isle d'Aix*." He soon after returned to  
 " England; and a grand expedition against the coasts of France  
 " being planned, and the chief command of the fleet destined to  
 " that business, being given to Lord Anson, Sir Edward Hawke  
 " commanded the *Ramilies*, one of that squadron, which sailed  
 " from St. Helen's, June 1, 1758; but being seized with a  
 " violent fever in the Bay of Biscay, was obliged to quit the

fleet, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th day of the same month, and immediately struck his flag.

The next year, Sir Edward being appointed to the command of a grand fleet, to oppose that of the French, which was equipping at Brest, with intent to cover their long intended invasion of these kingdoms; for which they had made the greatest preparations in different parts of their kingdom; he sailed from Portsmouth on May 18th, and arriving off Brest, stationed his ships with such skill, that the French fleet did not dare to come out, but continued blocked up in that harbour for many months, whereby they had the mortification of beholding their coast insulted, their merchant ships taken, and some of them even cut out from the port where their boasted armament lay, without their being able to give them any assistance. But Sir Edward Hawke being, by a strong westerly wind, blown from his station, arrived in Plymouth Sound on November the 8th. The French seized this favourable moment, left their fortified asylum, and steered for the *Bay of Quiberon*, hoping to demolish our small Squadron under Commodore Duff, then at anchor in that bay, watching the transports assembled there, to take on board their troops encamped in that neighbourhood. But the French fleet did not long pursue their course in safety, for Sir Edward Hawke receiving intelligence of their being failed, immediately went in pursuit of them, and on the 20th of the same month, came up with them off the south end of *Belleisle*, and though the wind at that time blew hard, engaged and totally defeated them; of the particulars of this glorious action, we have the following authentic account.

*From the London Gazette Extraordinary.*

*Admiralty-Office, Nov. 30.*

*Early this morning, Capt. Campbell, Commander of his Majesty's ship, the Royal George, arrived here with a letter from Sir Edward Hawke to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a copy.*

*Royal George off Penris Point, Nov. 24, 1759.*

S I R,

IN my letter of the 17th, by express, I desired you would acquaint their Lordships with my having received intelligence of eighteen sail of the line and three frigates of the *Brest* Squadron, being discovered about 24 leagues to the N. W. of *Belleisle*, steering to the eastward; all the prisoners, however, agree, that on the day we chased them, their Squadron consisted,

consisted, according to their accompanying list, of four ships of 80, six of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 guns, with a small vessel to look out. They sailed from *Brest* the 14th instant, the same day I sailed from *Torbay*. Concluding that their first rendezvous would be *Quiberon*, the instant I received the intelligence I directed my course thither with a press sail. At first the wind blowing hard at S. by E. and S. drove us considerably to the westward. But on the 18th and 19th, though variable, proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the *Maidstone* and *Coventry* frigates, I directed their commanders to keep a-head of the squadron, one on the starboard and the other on the larboard bow. At half past eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, *Belleisle*, by our reckoning, bearing E. by N. 1-4th N. the *Maidstone* made the signal for seeing a fleet. I immediately spread abroad the signal for a line abreast, in order to draw all the ships of the squadron up with me. I had before sent the *Magnanime* a-head, to make the land. At three quarters past nine she made the signal for an enemy. Observing, on my discovering them, that they made off, I threw out the signal for the seven ships nearest them to chase, and draw into a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to stop them till the rest of the squadron should come up, who were also to form as they chased, that no time might be lost in the pursuit. That morning they were in chase of the *Rochester*, *Chatham*, *Portland*, *Falkland*, *Minerva*, *Vengeance* and *Venus*, all which joined me about eleven o'clock; and, in the evening, the *Saphire* from *Quiberon Bay*. All the day we had very fresh gales at N. W. and W. N. W. with heavy squalls. M. *Conflans* kept going off under such sail as all his squadron could carry, and at the same time keep together, while we crowded after him with every sail our ships could bear. At half past two P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the signal for engaging. We were then to the southward of *Belleisle*, and the *French* Admiral headmost, soon after led round the *Cardinals*, while his rear was in action. About four o'clock the *Formidable* struck, and a little after, the *Thesee* and *Superbe* were sunk. About five the *Heros* struck, and came to an anchor, but it blowing hard, no boat could be sent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a part of the coast, among islands and shoals, of which we were totally ignorant without a pilot, as was the greatest part of the squadron, and blowing hard on a lee shore, I made the signal to anchor, and came too in 15 fathom of water, the island of *Dumet* bearing E. by N. between two and three miles, the *Cardinals* W.



half S. and the steeples of *Crozie* S. E. as we found next morning.

In the night we heard many guns of distress fired, but blowing hard, want of knowledge of the coast, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

By day-break of the 21st, we discovered one of our ships dismasted on the shore; the *French Heros* also, and the *Soleil Royal*, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut and run ashore to the westward of *Crozie*. On the latter's moving, I made the *Essex's* signal to slip and pursue her, but she unfortunately got upon the Four, and both she and the *Resolution* are irrecoverably lost, notwithstanding we sent them all the assistance the weather would permit. About fourscore of the *Resolution's* company, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of their Captain, made rafts, and, with several *French* prisoners belonging to the *Formidable*, put off, and I am afraid, drove out to sea. All the *Essex's* are saved (with as many of the stores as possible) except one Lieutenant and a boat's crew, who were drove on the *French* shore, and have not since been heard of: the remains of both ships are set on fire. We found the *Dorsetshire*, *Revenge* and *Defiance*, in the night on the 20th put out to sea; as I hope the *Swiftsure* did, for she is still missing. The *Dorsetshire* and *Defiance* returned next day, and the latter saw the *Revenge* without. Thus, what loss we have sustained has been owing to the weather, not the enemy, seven or eight of whose line of battle ships got to sea, I believe, the night of the action.

As soon as it was broad day-light in the morning of the 21st, I discovered seven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ships at anchor, between Point *Penris* and the river *Villaine*; on which I made the signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blowed so hard from the N. W. that instead of daring to cast the squadron loose, I was obliged to strike top-gallant masts. Most of those ships appeared to be a-ground at low water; but on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all except two got that night into the river *Villaine*.

The weather being moderate on the 22d, I sent the *Portland*, *Chatham*, and *Vengeance*, to destroy the *Soleil Royal*, and *Heros*. The *French*, on the approach of our ships, set the first on fire, and soon after the latter met the same fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way and worked up within *Penris Point*, as well for the sake of its being a safer road, as to destroy, if possible, the two ships of the enemy which still lay without the *Villaine*; but before the ships I sent a-head for

that purpose could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood, they got in.

All the 23<sup>d</sup> we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only twelve foot water on the bar, at low water. We discovered at least seven, if not eight line of battle ships, about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moored across to defend the mouth of the river; only the frigates appeared to have guns in. By evening, I had twelve long boats, fitted as fire-ships, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the *Saphire* and *Coventry*; but the weather being bad, and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at least the latter should be favourable; if they can by any means be destroyed, it shall be done.

In attacking a flying enemy, it was impossible in the space of a short winter's day, that all our ships should be able to get into action, or all those of the enemy brought to it. The commanders and companies of such as did come up with the rear of the *French*, on the 20<sup>th</sup>, behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and gave the strongest proofs of a true *British* spirit. In the same manner, I am satisfied, would those have acquitted themselves, whose bad going ships, or the distance they were at in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loss by the enemy is not considerable; for in the ships which are now with me, I find only one Lieutenant, and 39 seamen and marines killed, and about 202 wounded. When I considered the season of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the shortness of the day, and the coast we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could possibly be done, has been done. As to the loss we have sustained, let it be placed to the account of the necessity I was under of running all risks to break this strong force of the enemy: had we had but two hours more day-light, the whole had been totally destroyed, or taken, for we were almost up with their van when night overtook us.

Yesterday came in here the *Pallas*, *Fortune* sloop, and the *Proserpine* fireship. On the 16<sup>th</sup> I had dispatched the *Fortune* to *Quiberon*, with direction to Capt. *Duff* to keep strictly on his guard. In his way thither she fell in with the *Hebe*, a *French* frigate of 40 guns, under jury masts, and fought her several hours. During the engagement, Lieutenant *Stuart*, 2<sup>d</sup> of the *Ramilies*, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the surviving officers, on consulting together, resolved to leave her, as she proved too strong for them. I have detached Captain *Young* to *Quiberon Bay* with five ships, and am making up a flying squadron to scour the coast

coast to the Isle of *Aix*, and if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ships that may be there. *I am, Sir, &c.*

ED. HAWKE.

*List of Ships with Sir Edw. Hawke.*

| Guns             | Men. |                                   |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 100 Royal George | 880  | { Admiral Hawke<br>Capt. Campbell |
| 90 Union         | 770  | { Admiral Hardy<br>Capt. Evans    |
| 90 Duke          | 750  | Graves                            |
| 90 Namur         | 780  | Buckle                            |
| 74 Mars          | 600  | Commodore Young                   |
| 74 Warspite      | 600  | Sir John Bentley                  |
| 74 Hercules      | 630  | Capt. Fortescue                   |
| 74 Torbay        | 700  | Keppel                            |
| 74 Magnanime     | 700  | Lord Howe                         |
| 74 Resolution    | 600  | Capt. Speke                       |
| 74 Hero          | 600  | Edgcumbe                          |
| 70 Swiftshure    | 520  | Sir Tho. Stanhope                 |
| 70 Dorsetshire   | 520  | Capt. Denis                       |
| 70 Burford       | 520  | Gambier                           |
| 70 Chichester    | 520  | Willet                            |
| 70 Temple        | 520  | Wash. Shirley                     |
| 64 Revenge       | 480  | Storr                             |
| 64 Essex         | 480  | Obrien                            |
| 60 Kingston      | 400  | Shirley                           |
| 60 Intrepid      | 420  | Maplesden                         |
| 60 Montague      | 420  | Rowley                            |
| 60 Dunkirk       | 420  | Digby                             |
| 60 Defiance      | 420  | Baird                             |

The following frigates joined Sir *Edward* between *Ushant* and *Belle-Isle*.

| Guns         | Men | Captains.   |
|--------------|-----|-------------|
| 50 Rochester | 350 | Duff        |
| 50 Portland  | 350 | Arbuthnot   |
| 50 Faulkland | 350 | Drake       |
| 50 Chatham   | 350 | Lockhart    |
| 32 Minerva   | 220 | Hood        |
| 36 Venus     | 240 | Harrison    |
| 28 Vengeance | 200 | Nightingale |
| 28 Coventry  | 200 | Burslem     |
| 28 Maidstone | 200 | Diggs       |
| 32 Sapphire  | 220 | Strachan    |

*List*



List of the French Squadron which came out of Brest, Nov. 14, 1759.

| Guns              | Men. | Guns                    | Men. |
|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| 80 Soleil Royal   | 1200 | 70 Le Dauphin           | 800  |
| Adm. Conflans     |      | 64 Le Dragon            | 750  |
| 80 Tonant         | 1000 | 64 Northumberland       | 750  |
| V. A. Beaufremont |      | 64 Le Sphink            | 750  |
| 80 Formidable     | 1000 | 64 Le Solitaire         | 750  |
| R. Adm. du Verger |      | 64 Le Brilliant         | 750  |
| 80 L'Orient       | 1000 | 64 L'Eveille            | 750  |
| 74 L'Intrepide    | 815  | 64 Le Bizarre           | 750  |
| 74 Le Glorieux    | 815  | 64 L'Inflexible         | 750  |
| 74 Le Thesee      | 815  | 40 Le Hebe              |      |
| 74 Le Heros       | 815  | 34 La Vestale           |      |
| 74 Le Robuste     | 815  | 36 L'Aigrette           |      |
| 74 Le Magnifique  | 815  | 16 Le Calypso           |      |
| 70 Le Juste       | 800  | Le Prince Nois, a small |      |
| 70 Le Superbe     | 800  | vessel to look out.     |      |

The above ships were all in company when the action began, except the *Hebe*.

Sir Edward arrived at Plymouth on January 17, 1760, and on the 21st, waited upon his Majesty, by whom he was honoured with the most distinguished marks of favour; his Majesty meeting him as he entered the room, and thanking him for the services he had done his country. His Majesty afterwards settled a pension of 2000 l. a year upon him for his life, and the lives of his two sons, and the survivor of them.

On the 28th of the same month, Sir Edward attending his duty in Parliament, of which he was a Member, as Representative for the town of Portsmouth, to which he was first elected in December 1747, Mr. Speaker acquainted him, that the House had unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this House be given him for the late signal victory obtained by him over the French fleet: and Mr. Speaker gave him the thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth, viz.

“ Sir Edward Hawke,

“ The House has unanimously resolved, that their thanks be given to you, for the late signal victory, obtained by you over the French fleet.

“ You are now, Sir, happily returned to your country, after a long but most important service; and are returned victorious and triumphant, and full of honour. You meet the applause of your countrymen in their minds and hearts, and

and which they had manifested before in all the outward demonstrations of publick joy and congratulation.

“ Your expedition was for the nearest and most affecting concern to us—the immediate defence of his Majesty’s kingdoms, against a disappointed and enraged enemy, meditating, in their revenge, our destruction at once : your trust, therefore, Sir, was of the highest nature ; but to which your characters of courage, fidelity, vigilance, and abilities, were known to be equal. You soon freed us from fears ; and have answered all our hopes, that bravery and conduct could give, or turbulent seas and seasons would admit of—even the last did not disturb or diminish your spirit and vigour. You had overawed the enemy in their ports—in their chief naval force, till shame perhaps, or desperation, brought them forth at last. You fought them, subdued them, and, in their confusion and dismay, made those, who could escape, to seek their security in flight and disgrace.

“ Thus their long preparing invasion was then broken and dispelled ; and which cannot but bring to our remembrance the design and the fate of another armada (in a former age of glory) whose defeat was at that time the safety of England, and the lasting renown of the English navy.

“ These, Sir, are your late eminent services to your King and country ; and have been now enumerated, not from any imagination that they are unknown any where, or can be ever forgotten, but that your presence with us makes them to rise, with their first strength, in our thoughts, as the recounting of them must give us a fresh spirit of joy in our acknowledgments of them. Our acknowledgments then, Sir, you have, for these your past services : permit us to add our expectations too of what may be your future merits, in the defence of the rights and honour of your country, wherever you shall again command.

“ It is a very pleasing office to me, to convey these thanks of the House to you ; and I do give you, in the name of the Commons of Great Britain, their thanks, for the late signal victory, obtained by you, over the French fleet.”

Upon which Sir Edward Hawke said,

“ Mr. Speaker,

“ I own myself greatly at a loss, as to the proper manner of acknowledging the great honour conferred on me by this august House, in their distinguished approbation of my conduct, on the 20th of November last. In doing my utmost, I only did the duty I owed my King and country, which ever has been, and shall be, my greatest ambition to perform faithfully and honestly, to the best of my ability. I can only assure this honourable

honourable House, that I receive this mark of honour with the greatest respect: and shall ever retain the most grateful sense of it.

“ Before I sit down, permit me, Sir, in particular, to return you my most respectful thanks, for the obliging manner in which you have communicated to me the great honour done me by this House, which I shall always esteem as the highest obligation.”

He was also presented with the freedom of the city of Cork, in a gold box, for his eminent services to his King and country.

On August 15, 1760, Sir Edward sailed from Spithead, in the Royal George, of 100 guns, to relieve Admiral Boscawen in the Bay of Biscay; and on the 4th of the next month, he sent Lord Howe in the *Magnanime*, with the Prince Frederick and Bedford men of war, to attack a fort on the Isle Dumet, which surrendered soon after the Prince Frederick and Bedford had been placed against it; his Majesty's ships receiving no other hurt than one shot through the Bedford's mizen mast; but Sir Edward was not in any other engagement during that war, the French navy being so much reduced by repeated defeats, that they could not equip a fleet of sufficient force to hazard another battle.

Sir Edward was on April 22, 1761, unanimously elected one of the elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and was the same year re-elected Representative for Portsmouth, which he continued to represent till his advancement to the Peerage.

On Nov. 5, 1765, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of Great Britain; and on Dec. 2, in the following year, appointed first Lord of the Admiralty, in which post he continued till Jan. 9, 1771, when he voluntarily resigned it.

His Majesty, in consideration of the great and eminent services which Sir Edward had rendered to his country, was graciously pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Baron Hawke of Towton, in the county of York, by Letters Patent bearing date May 20, 1776.

His Lordship married Catherine, daughter of Walter Brooke, of Burton-Hall, in Yorkshire, Esq; by which Lady, who died October 28, 1756, he had issue,

1. Martin-Bladen, born April 20, 1744, married Feb. 6, 1771, to Cassandra, daughter of Sir Edward Turner, of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire, Bart. and has three sons, Edward, born 1774; Martin-Bladen, born 1776, and ———, born April 16, 1777; also a daughter, Cassandra, born January 16, 1772.

2. Edward,



2. Edward, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and died unmarried October 2, 1773.

3. Chaloner, appointed Cornet in the 2d or Royal North British regiment of dragoons, August 14, 1775, but was unfortunately killed, on September 17, 1777, at Knightsbridge, in Middlesex, by his horse running violently against a post-chaise, the pole of which run into Mr. Hawke's body, of which he died in five minutes; and he was interred in the family vault at Saxton, in Yorkshire.

4. Catharine, born in 1752.

**TITLES.]** Edward Hawke, Baron Hawke of Towton, in the county of York, and Knight of the Bath.

**CREATION.]** Baron Hawke of Towton, in the county of York, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Argent, a Chevron, erminois, between three Boat-swains Whistles erect, proper.

**CREST.]** On a Wreath a Hawk rising, proper, charged on the breast with a Fleur de Lis.

**SUPPORTERS.]** On the dexter side, Neptune crowned with an Eastern Crown, standing upon a Dolphin, and holding in his right hand a Trident, all proper; on the sinister, a Seahorse, holding an Union Flag in his dexter paw, proper.

**MOTTO.]** STRIKE.

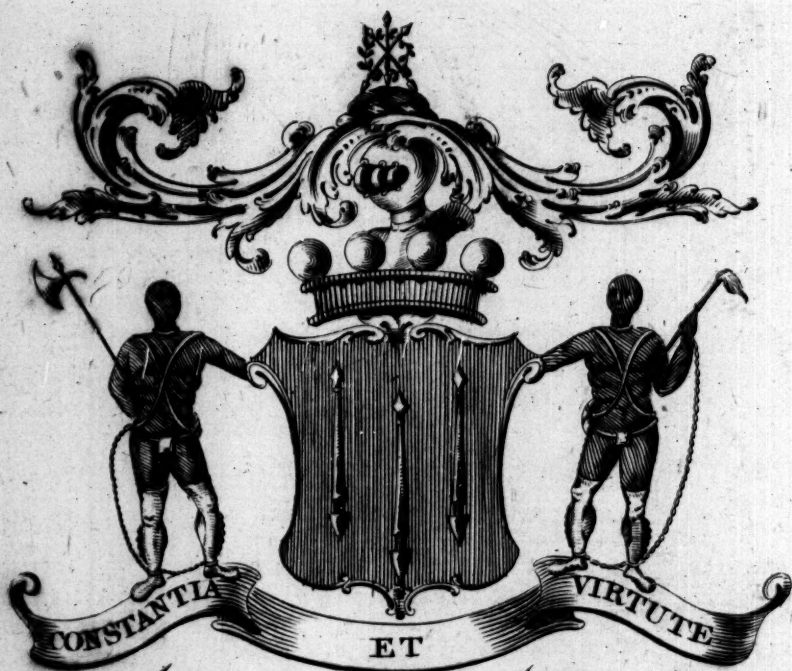
**CHIEF SEAT.]** At Towton, in Yorkshire.

Lord Hawke died at his House at Sunbury  
Oct 17. 1781 aged... succeeded by his  
only Son Martin Bladen now 2 Lord H.









*Amherst Lord Amherst.*

*AMHERST, Lord Amberst.*

**T**HE family of AMHERST, as is proved by a pedigree, collected from ancient evidences (preserved in the Herald's Office, London) is descended from Saxon original.

HAMO, Lord Marourd, Blen, Lavington, Elstruffed, Bifersted, now called Braffed, Nettlested, Ditton, and other lands in the county of Kent; was Sheriff of that county at the time of the general survey, made by order of William the Conqueror, and entered in Doomsday book, which is still preserved in the Exchequer. He continued Sheriff to the middle of the reign of King Henry I. for in the year 1111, Hugh, Abbot of St. Augustine's, granted Bodesham and Smettingham to HAMO, and at the same time HAMO made a grant of other lands, in the town of Fordwich, to the said Abbey.

The records of Christ Church, Canterbury, and the deeds of the hospital of St. Laurence, prove, that one of the name of HAMO held the lands above-mentioned in the reigns of King Richard II. and King John.

HAMO, Bishop of Rochester, founded an hospital at Hythe, for ten poor men: he likewise built the palace at Halling, for the use of his successors in that see.

HAMO DE HERST is mentioned by Philipot, page 5, to be flourishing in the second year of King Edward III. In the next reign of Richard II. the name appears, by record, to be then wrote AMHERST of AMHERST, they having dropped the Norman de, and the aspirate H.

In the 22d year of the reign of King Richard the 2d. John Amherst was living at Amherst, in the parish of Pebenbury, alias Pembury, in the county of Kent.

He was succeeded in that estate by THOMAS, his son and heir, who was father to

THOMAS, of the same place, who was succeeded there by his son and heir, another THOMAS, father of a fourth THOMAS, whose son and heir, RICHARD, had three sons, Richard, William, and Jeffery.

1. RICHARD Amherst, Esq; the eldest son, was seated at Bay-Hall, in Pebenbury, alias Pembury, in the county of Kent, which estate he purchased, and at Lewes, in the county of Sussex. Having applied himself with great assiduity, to the Study of the Laws, he was called to the degree



gree of Serjeant at Law, and was made Serjeant to Queen Elizabeth; he was also High Steward of all the manors, lands and possessions within the county of Suffex, belonging to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer of England, which Earl, by his will <sup>a</sup> dated August 11, 1607, therein styling him his beloved friend, bequeathed to him forty pounds. He was founder of the alms-houses at Pembury, where he was born. His will bears date August 8, 1630, and the probate thereof May 3, 1632. By his second wife, Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, Knt. and Bart. and sister to Sir Roger Palmer, Knight of the Bath, and Baronet (who survived him) he had two daughters, Frances, living unmarried, at the Visitation of the county of Suffex, in 1634, and Margaret, married to Sir James Colebrand, of Lewes in Suffex, Bart. and by his first wife, Anne, who was the daughter and co-heir of William Reynes, of Mereworth, in the county of Kent, Esq; he had a daughter, Anne, baptised at Pembury, Jan. 1, 1602-3, and an only son, RICHARD Amherst, of Bay-Hall, aforesaid, Esq; who was baptised at Pembury, May 17, 1600, and dying, August 29, 1664, was buried in the chancel of the parish-church of Pembury, as was his wife, Dorothy, on July 19, 1654; she was daughter of John Craddock, of Ludesdown, and of the parish of Igham in Suffex, descended from the ancient family of Craddock, alias Newton, of the county of Somerset, and on a grave-stone in the said chancel, are these inscriptions:

Among the remains of the dead, lies interred here, the body of Richard Amherst, late of Bay-hall, in the county of Kent, Esq; who departed this life on the 29th of August, 1664, in the 65th yeare of his age.

And also the body of Dorothy, his deare wife, who left this mortal world on the 18th of July, 1654, in the 58th year of her age, having been married 27 yeares, having borne six sons and five daughters; whereof William, Richard, Isabella, and her youngest son, dead borne, lye interred on her left hand, hoping for a joyful resurrection at the coming of our blessed Saviour.

Prepare for Death, that hour will come;  
And after Death the day of Doome.  
Dorothy Amherst.

<sup>a</sup> Ex Regist. vocat. Dorset, qu. I. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

The sons were, William, who died young; William, hereafter mentioned; Charles, who died unmarried, and was buried, November 16, 1705, at Pembury<sup>b</sup>; Richard, who died young, and was buried at Pembury, June 26, 1654; and Henry, who died young: the daughters were Margaret, who died unmarried; Isabella, who died very young, and was buried at Pembury, on March 24, 1665-6; Elizabeth, who became at length coheir to the estate, and was buried at Pembury, January 30, 1707-8, having been married to Sir Henry Selby, Knt. Serjeant at Law (by whom she had issue, Charles Selby, who took the name of Amherst, inherited the Bay-hall estate, and was buried at Pembury, March 8, 1744-5, and Dorothy, who married John Browne, of the county of Salop, Esq;); and Dorothy, the youngest daughter, and at length coheir (with her sister Elizabeth) was second wife to her second cousin Jeffery Amherst, of Riverhead, as hereafter-mentioned on page 340.

William, the eldest surviving son of Richard Amherst, of Bay-hall, Esq; and his wife, Dorothy Craddock, before-mentioned, died unmarried, and was buried at Pembury; within the communion-rails of which church is a black marble grave-stone, whereon is engraved the following inscription:

Orimur.

Morimur.

Inter reliquias mortis, hic sepelitur corpus Gulielmi Amherst, generosi (filii natu maximi Richardi Amherst de Bay-hall in comitatu Kant. armigeri) qui ex hac luce migravit X<sup>o</sup> die Decembris, Anno Domini 1663, ætatis suæ xxxii<sup>o</sup>. In cujus memoriam Domina Dorothea Amherst, ejus soror charissima hoc posuit monumentum.

Flos jacet hic juvenum lachrymas cohibere potestis?  
In tumultum gemitu non comitatus eat? Natu morigeri, cognati, fratris, amici, singula præstiterit munia fidus erat, sobrietas, probitas, pietas, prudentia, candor, quæque bonum sapiunt hunc coluere virum, spiritus in cælo remanet, corpusque sepulchro mundum deservit, raptus amore Dei.

<sup>b</sup> This Charles Amherst, by his will, dated March 2, 1702, gave his estate (subject to the life-interest of his two sisters, Lady Elizabeth Selby, and Mrs. Dorothy Amherst) to his nephew Charles Selby, and the heirs male of his body; in default of male issue, to Jeffery Amherst, Esq; eldest son of Arthur, late M. D. in default of male issue, to Jeffery Amherst, Esq; of Riverhead, and his heirs male; in default of male issue, to the heirs male of Mr. William Amherst, late a Silkman in London, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Having brought the male descendants of Richard Amherst, Serjeant at Law, to a conclusion, we now come to treat of his two younger brothers, the eldest of whom was William, who left a daughter, Mary, married to John Champs, of Tunbridge, in Kent; and the youngest was Jeffery, from whom the present Lord Amherst is descended.

Which JEFFERY having entered into holy orders, was inducted into the Rectory of Horsemonden, in Kent, and in his last will and testament (which bears date September 24, 1647, and was proved on December 2, 1662) is stiled of Southes in the county of Suffex, Clerk, and thereby directs to be buried in the chancel of that parish-church. He married Joan, daughter of John Barnden, Gent. by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret, married to Tristram Thomas, of Rotherfield, in com. Suffex, Esq; and three sons, 1. Arthur, 2. Richard, 3. John.

ARTHUR AMHERST, the eldest son<sup>c</sup>, having studied four years at the University of Oxford, removed to that of Bourges in France, where he took his degree of Doctor in Physic, was afterwards practitioner in his faculty at Hastings in Suffex; and was incorporated into the University of Oxford, on November 11, 1662. He afterwards practised at Tunbridge in Kent, where he died, and in the cross ayle, at the East end of that parish-church, is a black marble grave-stone, thus inscribed:

Arthurus Amherst, M. D.  
Vir, Maritus, Parens, Medicus,  
Integer, amans, providus, peritus,  
Regi fidelis, suis charus, omnibus amicus.  
Obijt Jul. 2. A. D. 1678.  
Ætat. suæ 63.

By his last will and testament, dated June 21, 1678, and proved, July 16, 1680, he directs to be buried by his wife Eleanor, who died before him. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Tresse, Knt. Gentleman Pensioner to Charles I. and had issue two sons, 1. Jeffery, seated at Fishall, near Tunbridge, in Kent, Esq; who married ———, daughter of Sir Robert Knightley, of Easted (Ashted) in Surrey, Knt. 2. William (whose daughter Anne was living at Sevenoaks, in Kent, in 1767.) Also two daughters, Margaret, the wife of General Walter Baynes, and Dorothy, married to ——— Kitchingham, of Southborough, in Suffex.

Richard Amherst, second son of Jeffery, Rector of Horse-



manden, died before his father; he married Mary, daughter of ——— Bowen, and had issue Richard, and Elizabeth.

JOHN Amherst, the youngest son of the said Jeffery, was one of the Benchers of Gray's-Inn, and a Counsellor at Law; he made his will, November 19, 1686, which was proved May 25, 1691. He was buried at Mickleham in Surry, on the North side of the chancel of which parish-church, on a black marble grave-stone, is this inscription:

JOHANNES AMHERST, Armiger,  
Honorabilis Hospitii GRAIENSIS Socius et  
d ----- Lector anno MDCLXIX.  
Religionis, Ecclesiæ, Patriæque amans.  
Obiit quarto Maii anno { Salutis MDCXCI.  
                                          { Ætatis LXXI.

On another black marble grave-stone (in the same church) is this inscription for his third wife:

Memoriæ sacrum,  
Dominæ JANÆ ONSLOW,  
Filix FRANCISCI STYDOLFE, Equitis  
Aurati, tertiæ Uxoris Maritus tertius, hoc  
marmor incidi curavit, JOHANNES AM-  
HERST, Armiger, non minus amoris Monu-  
mentum quam doloris: Primo Viro, HENRI-  
CO YATES, Armigero, binam peperit pro-  
lem ELIZABETHAM et HENRICUM. Se-  
cundo, HENRICO ONSLOW, Equiti Aura-  
to bis binam, quorum supersunt RICARDUS  
et ANNA. Tertio, se dedit, castosque amores,  
adeoque se familiæ Amherstianæ,  
totam inservit, ut se Viro, natam Viri Filio.

He married three wives; first, Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Jeffery Kirby, Citizen and Merchant of London, (who fined to be excused serving the office of Alderman of the said city) by Dorothy, daughter of William Baye, and heir to her brother; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Bickerton, of Leicestershire, Esq; relict of ——— Triggs, Esq; of the same county; also of ——— Higgison, Alderman of London. She died in 1667; his third wife was Jane, third daughter of Sir Francis Stydolph, of Mickleham, in Surry, Knt. widow, first, of Henry Yate, Esq; secondly, of Sir Henry Onslow, Knt.

d This is covered by a pew.

both of Warnham, in Suffex: he had no issue by the two last wives; but by the first, he had three sons, 1. Jeffery, who continued the line; 2. John; 3. John, who both died young: also three daughters, 1. Margaret, born March 27, and baptised April 1, 1651; 2. Annabella, born the 14th, and baptised the 19th of January, 1654; married to John Mill, of Brew-hurst, in Suffex, Esq; 3. Mary, born the 7th, and baptised the 14th of March, 1655; married ——— Yate, of Suffex, Esq.

JEFFERY, the only surviving son and heir, was born the 11th, and baptised the 12th of January, 1649; and applying himself to the study of the Law, became a Bencher of Gray's-Inn. He was the first of the family, seated at Riverhead in Kent; and was buried at Pembury, August 15, 1713.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Yate, of Warnham, in the county of Suffex, Esq; by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Stydolphe, of Mickleham, in Surry, Knt. before-mentioned; his second wife, (to whom he was married at Pembury, by a special licence, on May 4, 1687) was his second cousin, Dorothy, daughter and at length coheir to Richard Amherst, of Bayhall, Esq; by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of John Craddock, before-mentioned, p. 337. She died without issue, and was buried at Pembury, May 4, 1712.

By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had six sons and four daughters,

1. John, baptised at Warnham, April 10, 1672, died March 10, 1676, and was buried at Warnham.

2. Jeffery, his heir.

3. Henry, } both died young.

4. Henry, }

5. Richard, who died young, March 11, 1681, and was buried at Warnham.

6. Charles, who died an infant, August 11, 1682, and was buried at Warnham.

The daughters were,

1. Jane, born the 10th, and baptised the 15th of April, 1673, at Warnham, and married ——— Boyd, Esq.

2. Margaret, baptised 19 Feb. 1674, at Warnham, and married to John Seyliard, of Pendell-Court, in the Parish of Bletchingley, in the county of Surry, Esq; who is buried in that parish church.

3. Frances, baptised at Warnham, June 25, 1678, died young.

4. Elizabeth, died young.

JEFFERY, the only surviving son and heir, baptised at Warnham, on July 29, 1677, was a Bencher of Gray's-Inn; and was buried at Seven-Oakes, in Kent, on November 1, 1750.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kerrill, of Hadlow, in the county of Kent, Esq; (by his wife, Mary, daughter of Maximilian Dalyson, of Hamptons and Halling, in the county of Kent, Esq; by Frances, daughter and heir of Thomas Stanley, Esq;) and by her, who was buried at Seven-Oakes, on May 1, 1752, had issue seven sons, and four daughters. The sons were,

1. Sackville, baptised at Seven-Oakes, in 1715, died unmarried December 12, 1763, and was buried the 16th, at Nutgrove, in the county of Gloucester.

2. Jeffery, now Lord Amherst.

3. John, born at Seven-Oakes, and died Admiral of the Blue, on February 12, 1778; he married Anne, daughter of Thomas Llandzee, of Portsmouth, Esq; but had no issue.

4. Thomas, baptised May 29, 1725; and was buried June 6, following, at Seven-Oakes.

5. Sidney, baptised September 22, 1728; and was buried May 2, 1729, at Seven-Oakes.

6. Charles, baptised September 16, 1729; and buried in April following, at Seven-Oakes.

7. William, born at Riverhead, and baptised at Seven-Oakes, February 5, 1732; who is now Colonel of the 32d regiment of foot, Major General of the army, Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty, Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth, Lieutenant-Governor of St. John's, in Newfoundland, and Adjutant General of his Majesty's Forces. He was married at St. George's, Hanover-square, on March 31, 1766, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Paterson, Esq; and by her, who died at Bath, March 7, 1776; and was buried at Seven-Oakes, has one son, William-Pitt Amherst, born at Bath, January 1773; and two daughters, Elizabeth, born at Bath, February 1774; and Harriot, born in the parish of St. John, in the Isle of Wight, October 1775.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, baptised at Seven-Oakes, June —, 1714, married the Reverend John Thomas, Rector of Nutgrove and Welford, in the county of Gloucester, and was living (his widow) at Newbottle, in the county of Warwick, Feb. —, 1777.

2. Margaret, baptised February 3, 1718, died unmarried, May 9, 1735, and was buried the 14th of the same month, at Seven-Oakes.

3. Mary, baptised at Seven-Oakes, December —, 1720, and was buried there the 17th of February following.

JEFFERY, now Lord Amherst, the second son, became at length possessed of the family estate at Riverhead, and having attached himself early in life to the profession of a soldier, has



acquired the highest military honours and preferments, by his great and meritorious services to his country, after a six years glorious war in North America, where he was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of all the British Forces, in 1760; having resigned this command, he sailed from New-York for England, in November, 1763, on board his Majesty's snow of war, the *Weazel*, and arriving at his house in Pall-mall, London, on December 29, he, the next day, waited upon his Majesty, at St. James's, who received him very graciously, and, among other marks of his royal approbation of his conduct, appointed him Governor of the province of Virginia.

The victorious achievements of the British forces in North America, during Sir Jeffery Amherst's continuance there, cannot be better summed up, than by giving two of the inscriptions on an obelisk, in the grounds at his seat of Montreal, viz.

LOUISBOURG surrendered, and six battalions, prisoners of war, July the 26th, 1758.

FORT DU QUESNE taken possession of, 24th Nov. 1758.

NIAGARA surrendered, 25th July, 1759.

TICONDEROGA taken possession of, 26th July, 1759.

CROWN POINT taken possession of, 4th August, 1759.

QUEBEC capitulated, 18th September, 1759.

The other,

FORT LEVI surrendered, 25th August, 1760.

ISLE AU NOIX abandoned, 28th August, 1760.

MONTREAL surrendered, and with it all Canada, and 10

*French* battalions laid down their arms, 8th Sept. 1760.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, retaken, 18th Sept. 1762.

On November 26, 1760, Sir Jeffery arrived at New York, and was saluted with a general discharge of the cannon round the town; and the next day he was waited upon by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, with the principal inhabitants of the town, who had voted him the freedom of their city in a gold box, and presented him with the following address:

The cordial Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, to his Excellency General Amherst.

“ May it please your Excellency,

“ TO the united suffrages of the British world, in favour  
“ of your Excellency's distinguished merit, the Mayor, Alder-

“ men, and Commonalty, of the city of New York, beg leave  
“ to add their most grateful tribute of thanks, for the invaluable  
“ services wrought by your superior wisdom and valour, in  
“ annexing the extensive country of Canada to his Majesty’s  
“ dominions in America. An acquisition so inestimable in  
“ itself, so pregnant with the most important consequences,  
“ cannot fail to shine with a supreme lustre, amidst the most  
“ luminous events, and give to its author a rank exalted  
“ in the train of British worthies. Minutely to describe the  
“ innumerable advantages resulting from so signal a conquest,  
“ would be a vain attempt. Let millions yet unborn mark  
“ the distinguished blessings as they rise; and while they reap  
“ the happy fruits of your martial virtues, they will not cease  
“ to bless the name of Amherst.

“ Yet that we ourselves may not seem insensible of our hap-  
“ piness, permit us, Sir, to turn our eyes to the wide-extended  
“ frontiers of our many fair colonies, over which his sacred  
“ Majesty has so long swayed his gracious sceptre. How  
“ strangely altered is the amazing scene! There the savage  
“ native, and more savage Canadian, were lately wont to seize  
“ the defenceless and inoffending peasant, doomed, with his  
“ tender wife, and helpless children, to the most excruciating  
“ deaths, or a more dreadful captivity. Hence an universal  
“ horror seized the borderers. To this succeeded a general  
“ dereliction, and the numerous settlements, abandoned to the  
“ relentless fury of an insatiate foe, were soon reduced to  
“ dismal and undistinguished ruin. Husbandry felt the fatal  
“ effects of such a waste of country: and this city, famous  
“ for its commerce, beheld, and wept the diminution of its  
“ staple. Thus, besides the keenest sympathy for our suffering  
“ fellow-subjects, we have acted our own sad parts in the  
“ affecting tragedy.

“ But Canada is no more. The peasant may return in  
“ security to his fields; husbandry will soon revive; the face  
“ of nature smile with the blessings of peace; and this flou-  
“ rishing city rejoice in the plenty of its markets. This sur-  
“ prizing change we attribute, with the most humble gra-  
“ titude, to the paternal care of our most gracious Sovereign,  
“ in appointing your Excellency to conduct his victorious  
“ armies in America.

“ Our restless enemies, possessed of the two great rivers of  
“ St. Lawrence and Mississippi, long since formed the horrid  
“ scheme of circumventing us with a chain of fortresses.  
“ This, with unwearied industry, they at length achieved;  
“ and by this they gained the dominion of the lakes, and  
“ their connecting streams. The passes thus secured, as well  
“ into

“ into Canada as our own country, necessarily procured them  
 “ the assistance of numerous tribes of Indians; and, not to  
 “ say worse, shook the fidelity of the few who had so long  
 “ valued themselves on our protection. Nothing then seemed  
 “ wanting but a little patience, till they had introduced a  
 “ sufficient number of regulars from France. But in this  
 “ they failed: their sanguine expectations broke down the  
 “ restraints of policy, and they began to execute the deep-laid  
 “ purpose before they had strength sufficient to ensure success.  
 “ And yet, thus advantageously situated, they compelled us in  
 “ a defensive war, to toil through several campaigns: most  
 “ of which ended in the loss of some fort or tract of country.  
 “ So true it is, that the inferiority of their numbers was in  
 “ a great measure compensated for, by the possession of those  
 “ important posts, which, had they not been wrested from  
 “ them by your unexampled conduct, seconded by the match-  
 “ less heroism of the much lamented Wolfe, and the vigorous  
 “ efforts of his brave successor in command, would, in the  
 “ hands of so vigilant, designing, and indefatigable an enemy,  
 “ most probably have ended in the reduction of the whole  
 “ British North America. This, Sir, is a hasty protraiture  
 “ of the mighty evils from which, by your triumphs, we have  
 “ been delivered; evils to which we shall never again be ex-  
 “ posed, unless our restless neighbours should, by a restitution,  
 “ be enabled to renew the execrable attempt.

“ Yet, what will more effectually perpetuate your name, Sir,  
 “ with universal applause to the latest posterity, are those in-  
 “ numerable benefits arising from an exclusive possession of this  
 “ vast continent. These benefits, the purchase of your labours,  
 “ will unfold themselves in every revolving year till Great-  
 “ Britain shall become the Imperial Mistress of Nations. In-  
 “ deed, to view her in her present glorious state, must swell  
 “ the breast of her every worthy son. Her royal fleets seem  
 “ already to give law to her neighbours. As often as they  
 “ spr ad their canvas, even the insulting Gaul beholds with  
 “ trembling expectation; while to her victorious armies it is  
 “ the same thing to march and to conquer. But the vast  
 “ variety of soils and climates in America, capable of producing  
 “ every necessary and conveniency of life, joined to the fishery  
 “ on its coast, must infallibly prove to our mother country an  
 “ inexhaustible source of wealth; thus enabling her, as well  
 “ by the power of her arms, as by with-holding or bestowing  
 “ the blessing both of art and nature, to humble the united  
 “ arrogance of the most presumptuous opposers, and support  
 “ the tottering fortunes of dependent states. Such, Sir, will  
 “ be the wonderful effects of the conquest gained by those  
 “ armies,



“ armies, which you have commanded with so much honour  
“ to yourself and the nation; a conquest too immensely  
“ valuable ever to be ceded to an enemy, whose principal  
“ characteristic is a perfidious abuse of favours.

“ But, Sir, while so remarkable an event will never fail to  
“ furnish the most ample testimonials of your military accom-  
“ plishments, the ingenuous mind must at the same time receive  
“ a peculiar satisfaction from the contemplation of another  
“ part of your uncommon character; we mean your humane  
“ and generous use of victory. The picture of a Conqueror,  
“ drawn from the greatest examples recorded in the faithful  
“ pages of history, though it strikes the soul with a mixture  
“ of admiration and terror, is seldom expressive of benevolent  
“ affections of the heart, even when the conquered are rather  
“ objects of commiseration than revenge. Hence it is, that  
“ your compassionate treatment of the vanquished Canadians,  
“ must appear most singularly amiable! To require of a dis-  
“ armed, yet implacable foe, whose inhumanities have deserved  
“ the severest strokes of vindictive justice, nothing more than  
“ a quiet submission to the gentle dictates of British rule, is  
“ indeed a disinterested virtue: and must convince the at-  
“ tentive world, that Britons never conquer to enslave. To  
“ conclude, Sir, that the God of armies may continue to  
“ furnish your head with wisdom, your breast with fortitude,  
“ and your arm with strength: that he may cover you as  
“ with a shield, and make you terrible to your enemies in the  
“ day of battle; that you may long live to enjoy the gracious  
“ smiles of your Royal Master, the grateful acclamations of the  
“ British nation, and the peaceful eulogiums of an approving  
“ conscience; that your name may be remembered with  
“ thankfulness by the latest posterity; and that your unwearied  
“ labours for the public welfare, may meet with their due  
“ rewards here, and an unfading crown of glory hereafter, are  
“ the earnest wishes and desires of your Excellency’s most  
“ obedient humble servants,

Nov. 27,  
1760.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONALTY,  
of the city of NEW-YORK.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following  
answer.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I return you most sincere thanks for the Address you have  
“ been pleased to make to me.

“ It gives me very particular pleasure that the success of  
“ his Majesty’s arms in the reduction of Canada, has con-  
“ tributed

“tributed so much to the happiness of the people on this continent; and it is my most hearty wish, that this city may reap all the advantages it can desire from this conquest, and that it may prosper and flourish to the latest time.”

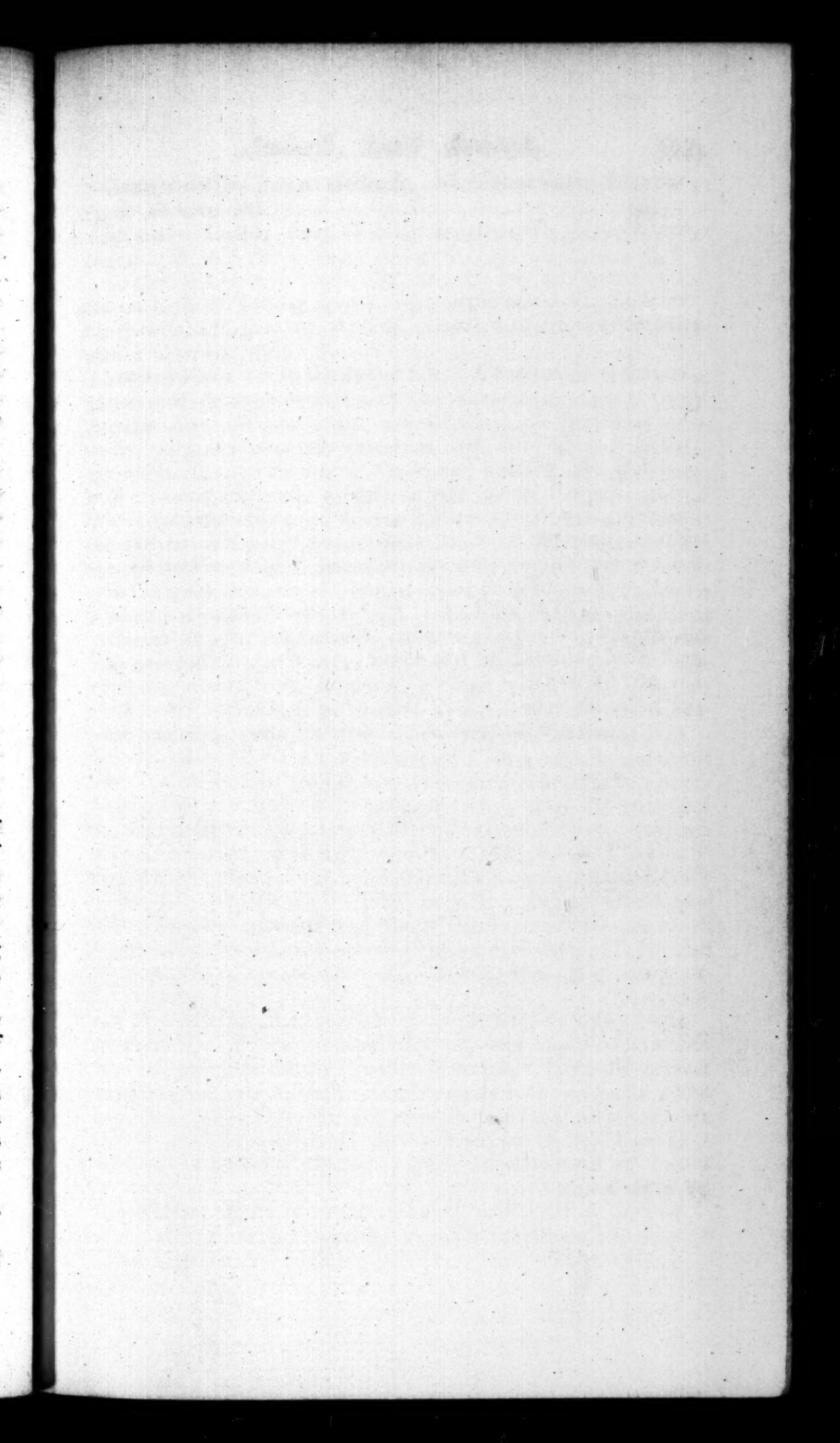
On April 11, 1761, he was created one of the Knights of the most honourable Order of the Bath; on November 7, 1768, was appointed Colonel of the Third Regiment of Foot, as likewise, at the same time, Colonel in Chief of the 60th, or Royal American Regiment of Foot. In October, 1770, was appointed Governor of the island of Guernsey, the castle of Cornet, and all other islands, forts, and appurtenances thereunto belonging. On October 22, 1772, he was appointed Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Ordnance; also, on the 6th of the following month, was sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly, his Majesty being present; and his Majesty, in consideration of his superior merits, and signal services, was graciously pleased to advance him to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the stile and title of Baron Amherst, of Holmesdale in the county of Kent, by Letters Patent, bearing date on May 20, 1776; and on March 24, 1778, his Lordship was promoted to the rank of General of the Army.

His Lordship has been twice married, first, to Jane, only surviving daughter of Thomas Dalyson, of Manton, in the county of Lincoln, and of Hampton, in the county of Kent, Esq; (by his wife Jane, daughter of Captain Richard Etherington (which Thomas Dalyson was only surviving son of Thomas Dalyson, Esq; by Susan, his first wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Style, of Wateringbury, Bart. which last Thomas was eldest surviving son of Maximilian Dalyson, of West Peckham, in Kent, Esq; by his wife Frances, daughter and heir of Thomas Stanley, Esq; before-mentioned. She dying on January 7, 1765, aged 41, was buried at Plaxtole in Kent.

His Lordship's present Lady is Elizabeth, daughter of the honourable Lieutenant-general George Cary (only brother of Lucius-Charles, Viscount Falkland) of Levensgrove, by Isabella, daughter of Arthur Ingram, Esq; of Barraby, both in the county of York; they were married March 26, 1767, in Clifford-street, in the parish of St. James Westminster, by his Grace the Archbishop of York; but his Lordship has no issue by either Lady.

TITLES.] Sir Jeffery Amherst, Baron Amherst, of Holmesdale, in the county of Kent, and Knight of the Bath.

CREATION.]







CREATION.] Baron Amherst, of Holmesdale, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Gules, three Tilting Spears erect, Or, headed, Argent.

CREST.] On a Wreath, Or, and Gules, a Mount, vert; and on it three Tilting Spears, the middle one erect, the others saltire-wise, Or, headed, Argent, encircled round their middles with a Chaplet, vert.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Canadian War-Indian, his exterior arm embowed, holding a War-Axe, proper; rings through his nose and ears, and bracelets on his arms and wrists, Argent; over his shoulders, two buff belts in saltire, one with his powder-horn, the other holding his scalping-knife; about his waist, a small apron, azure, stringed, gules, having gaiters on his legs, azure, seamed, Or; the legs fettered and fastened with a chain, to the bracelet on the exterior wrist. On the sinister, a like Canadian, holding in his exterior hand a staff, argent, thereon an human scalp, proper.

MOTTO.] CONSTANTIA ET VIRTUTE.

CHIEF SEAT.] Montreal, in the Hamlet of Riverhead, near Seven-oakes, in Kent; which seat his Lordship built soon after his return from America (having pulled down the old mansion of Brookes) and named it, in remembrance of his great success in taking the city of *Montreal* in *Canada*.

*C U S T, Lord Brownlow.*

**T**HIS family was originally seated in Yorkshire, and removed from thence to Pinchbeck, in Lincolnshire, about 450 years ago (as appears by records) where Sir PETER Cust, Knt. died, whose will bears date, November 17, anno 12 Edward III, 1338.

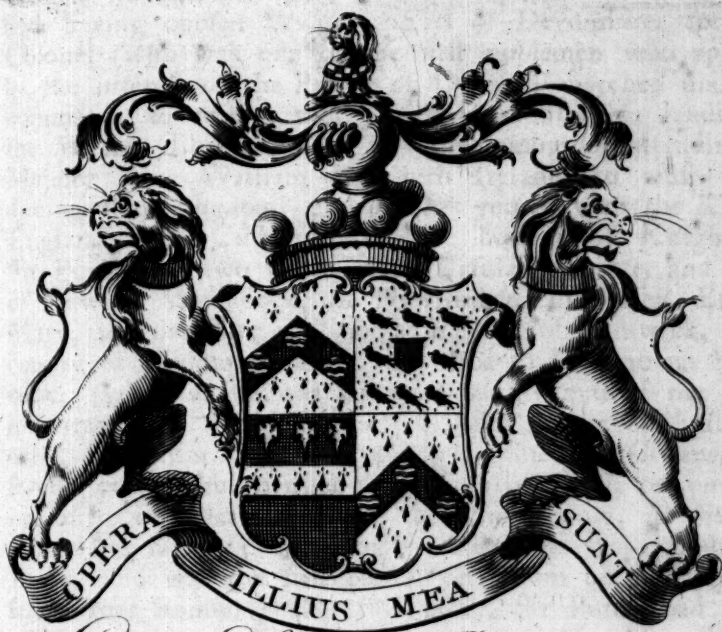
The succession of this family, from father to son, runs thus, viz. Sir Peter abovementioned, Henry, Peter, Robert, Henry, Peter, Hugo, Richard, Henry, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Richard, (son of his brother Samuel) who was father of Richard, the father of Henry, who had issue Henry, Joshua, and Samuel; Henry died a bachelor, and was succeeded by his brother Joshua, who was succeeded by his brother Samuel, who was buried in the parish-church of St. George, in Stamford; he married a daughter of Sir John Burrell, of Dowesby, in Lincolnshire, Knt. and by her had one son,

RICHARD CUST, Esq; who in the beginning of the troubles, anno 1641, was sent, at the head of a deputation from the county of Lincoln, to his Majesty King Charles the first, most humbly to intreat his Majesty to agree with his Parliament. In the year 1653, he was Member of Parliament for the county of Lincoln; but, being a zealous assertor of Liberty, and the Constitution of England, as governed by King, Lords, and Commons, he was excluded from his seat there, by Cromwell.

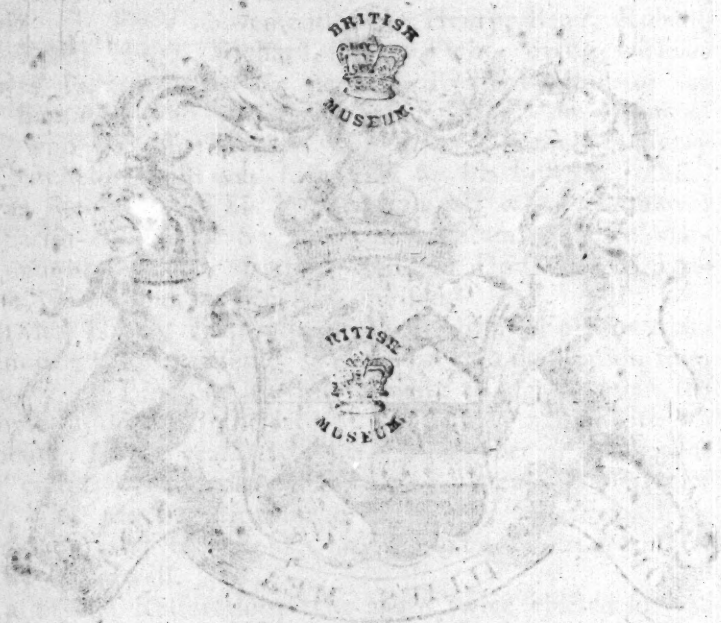
But after the Restoration, was again twice elected for the borough of Stamford, in the said county, and created a Baronet by King Charles II. by letters patent, bearing date September 29, 1677, being the first in this family dignified with that title. He married Beatrix, daughter and heiress of Thomas Purey, of Kirton, in the said county, Esq; by whom he had only one son, who lived to have children, viz. Purey Cust, Esq; and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to John Cockayn, of Cockayn Hatley, in the county of Bedford, Esq; and Jane, married to John Proby, of Elton, in the county of Huntingdon, Esq; (who frequently represented it in parliament) and are both buried with their husbands at the places aforesaid. Sir Richard Cust, Bart. is buried at St. George's church in Stamford, as appears by the following inscription on his monument.

Richard





*Cust Lord & Brownlow.*



Richard son of Samuel,  
created a Baronet in 1667,  
and in the following year  
Representative of this  
Borough in Parliament;  
was buried near this place  
Sept. 6, 1700.

This PUREY Cust, Esq; treading in the steps of his father, at the time of the late happy revolution, raised a troop of horse at his own expence, and, joining with other gentlemen, who did the same, formed themselves into a regiment, and having chosen William, Earl of Devonshire, for their Colonel (who was one of the first noblemen who appeared in the interest of the Prince of Orange) marched under his command, to receive that prince soon after his landing in the West. This regiment had the honour of attending his Majesty King William III. into Ireland, to assist in reducing that kingdom, and on his return with the King to England, Mr. Cust received the honour of Knighthood. Sir Purey had two wives, first, Ursula, daughter and heiress of Edward Woodcock, of Newtimber, in Suffex, Esq; by Mary, the daughter of Thomas Barker, of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and niece to Sir Thomas Woodcock, (who, as he was entrusted with secrets of the highest importance by King Charles II. both before and after his exile, was imprisoned and closely confined by Cromwell for several years; but neither the terrors of death, on one side, nor offers of great reward on the other, could, in the least, shake his loyalty; for which reasons he was knighted at Breda, and was the first person on whom his Majesty conferred that honour.) By this Lady, Sir Purey had several children, who all died young, except one son, Sir Richard, his successor; and two daughters, Mary, married to Robert Thompson, of Standground, in the county of Huntingdon, Esq; \* whose widow she died in November, 1718; and Ursula, to Richard Newton, Esq; Treasurer of the Middle Temple, † and died his widow, September 11, 1757.

Sir Purey's second wife was Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Savile, of Newton, in the county of Lincoln, Esq; by whom he had several children, but they all died in their infancy, except the youngest, viz. Savile Cokayne Cust, Esq; who was Clerk of the Cheque to the yeomen of the guard of his Majesty's body, and died un-

\* Inscrip. Tumuli prædict.

† Ibid.

married,



married, January 27, 1772. On the before-mentioned monument is this infcription :

Purey fon and heir apparent  
of Sir Richard, by Dame  
Beatrice daughter and heiress  
of William Purey, Esq; was created  
a Knight soon after the  
Revolution, and died in  
his Father's Life-time,  
Feb: 169.<sup>8</sup>/<sub>7</sub>.

Sir Purey, dying in his father's life-time, Richard, Sir Purey's eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, Sir Richard, in his estate and title.

Which Sir RICHARD Cuft, Bart. married Anne, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart. and sister to the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for Grantham; by whom he had issue five daughters and five sons, 1. Sir John, his successor; 2. William, who died unmarried; 3. Francis-Cokayne, who is Counsel to the Admiralty and Navy, one of the Counsel to the University of Cambridge, with the rank of King's Counsel, Member of Parliament for Helston, and Recorder of Grantham; 4. Peregrine, an eminent merchant in the city of London, who was elected Representative in Parliament for Bishopscastle, in Shropshire, for Shoreham, in Suffex, in the last parliament, and for Grantham, in the present; 5. Richard, Chaplain to the House of Commons, and appointed Canon of Christ Church in Oxford, in October, 1765. He married in June, 1767, ———, daughter of the late Reverend Mr. Harris. The daughters were two Anns, who died young; Jane, first married to Francis Fane, of Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, Esq; secondly, to James Evelyn, Esq; Dorothy, who died unmarried, September 3, 1770, and Lucy. Sir Richard's parts and learning would have made him as useful to the publick, as he was well known to have been to his family, friends, and neighbours, could he have been prevailed upon to have served in parliament, for which no man was better qualified; but he rather chose a studious life. He steadily adhered to his father's and grandfather's principles, and had a good interest in his county. He was buried in the vault in St. George's church, Stamford, as appears by the following inscription :

Sir Richard son of Sir  
Purey and Urfula, and grandson  
and heir of Sir Richard, died

July 25, 1734, and was  
succeeded by his eldest son,  
Sir John, afterwards Speaker of  
the House of Commons.

Sir JOHN Cust, Bart. eldest son and heir to Sir Richard, was appointed Clerk of the Household to Frederic Prince of Wales, in February, 1747, and as such attended the funeral procession of that Prince. Upon the establishment of the household of his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, he was continued in the same office; and was appointed Steward of the Household to the Princess Dowager of Wales, in July, 1751: in 1759, he was appointed Colonel of the south battalion of the militia for the county of Lincoln, and sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, in July, 1762.

Sir John lies buried in St. George's church, Stamford, where an elegant marble monument is erected to his memory, which has the following inscription:

In memory of the Right Honourable Sir John Cust, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons, and one of the Privy Council to his Majesty King George III. in the year 1743, and in every succeeding parliament to his death, he represented the borough of Grantham, by the united voice of his constituents; and in the year 1761, the Commons of Great Britain unanimously elected him their Speaker.—For this arduous and important office, he had the qualification of a sound judgment, and a strong habit of attention, improved by an early application to the profession of the Law, and his Integrity, Candor, and Beneficence which distinguished him in his domestic and social capacity, heightened the value and dignity of his public character. In the discharge of the great trust reposed in him, he was indefatigably attentive to the duties of his office; remarkably anxious to preserve private rights, and strongly attached to the Liberties of his Country, under the support and regulations of its Laws. This conduct received the fullest proof of approbation, by his unanimous re-election to the same high office, in the parliament of 1768, when the extraordinary increase of national business neither relaxed

laxed his attention, nor confounded his judgment, but the unusual fatigue of his office exceeded the strength of his constitution, and deprived his family of a valuable life, devoted to the service of his country.—The chair was thus prematurely vacated, but his own merit was not unrewarded, for in 1776, his Majesty's approbation of his public services was testified by a Grant to his son, of the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Baron Brownlow, of Belton. He was the eldest son of Sir Richard Cust, Bart. by Ann Brownlow, sister and heir of John, Lord Viscount Tyrconnell, and he died January 24th, 1770, in the 52d year of his age.

In the same vault are deposited the remains of his wife, Etheldred, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Payne, Esq; of Hough, in this county. Her exemplary virtues and affections were constantly experienced and valued by him, and she preserved to the end of her life, the tenderest regard to his memory; after a lingering illness, in an inconsolable widowhood, she died January 27th, 1775, aged 55. They were married in 1743, and had issue two sons, Brownlow (afterwards Lord Brownlow) and Richard (who died an infant) and two daughters, Anne, the wife of Jacob Reynardson, Esq; of Holiwell, in this county; and Elizabeth, the wife of Philip Yorke, Esq; of Erthig, in the county of Denbigh.

Sir BROWNLOW Cust, *the present Lord Brownlow*, succeeded his father in the title of Baronet, and likewise in the family estates; he was also elected, in his room, as representative in parliament for the borough of Stamford, and was rechosen at the next general election. On July 7, 1773, he was admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by the University of Oxford; and his Majesty, taking into consideration the great services of his father, was graciously pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Baron Brownlow, of Belton, in the county of Lincoln, by letters patent, bearing date May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

His Lordship was first married on October 16, 1770, to Jocosa-Catherina, youngest daughter and coheirs of the late Sir Thomas Drury, of Overstone, in Northamptonshire, Bart.

by



by whom he had an only child, Etheldred-Anne, born July 22, 1771. Her Ladyship dying in February following, was buried at Belton in Lincolnshire, in which church an elegant marble monument is erected to her memory, which has the following inscription :

This Monument of the Uncertainty  
and Instability of human Happiness,

is erected,

From a lively Sense of the Virtues,

A deep Concern for the Loss,

And a just Regard for the Memory, of

Lady Cust;

Youngest Daughter and Coheir of

Sir Thomas Drury, Bart. of Overstone

in the County of Northampton.

This most excellent Lady was married to Sir Brownlow Cust, Bart. Oct. 16, 1770, and by the rapid progress of a short, but fatal illness, was taken from him in the 2d Year of her marriage, and in the 23d of her Age.

During the short Period of her Life, she was a rare Example of filial Piety, conjugal Affection, and parental Tenderness; her complacency of Temper, and Purity of Manners, endeared her to her Husband, and to every Part of his Family, who have abundant Cause to lament, that, Virtues most amiable in Practice are not more permanent in Duration.

She died Feb. 11th, 1772, leaving a daughter, Etheldred-Anne, from Infancy insensible of her Loss.

His Lordship was secondly married, on August 31, 1775, to Frances, only child of the late Sir Henry Banks, Knt. and Alderman of London, by whom he has issue a daughter, Frances, born October 3, 1776.

TITLES.] Brownlow Cust, Lord Brownlow, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, September 26, 1677, 29 Car. II. and Baron Brownlow, of Belton, in Lincolnshire, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Ermine, on a Chevron, Sable, three Fountains, proper, for Cust; second, Or, an

VOL. VIII.

A a

Escutcheon

Escutcheon between eight Martlets in Orle, Sable, for Brownlow; third, Sable, a Fels, Ermine, in chief three Croffes, pattee fitchy, Argent, for Paine.

CREST.] On a Wreath a Lion's Head erased, Sable, gorged with a Collar Compony, Argent and Azure.

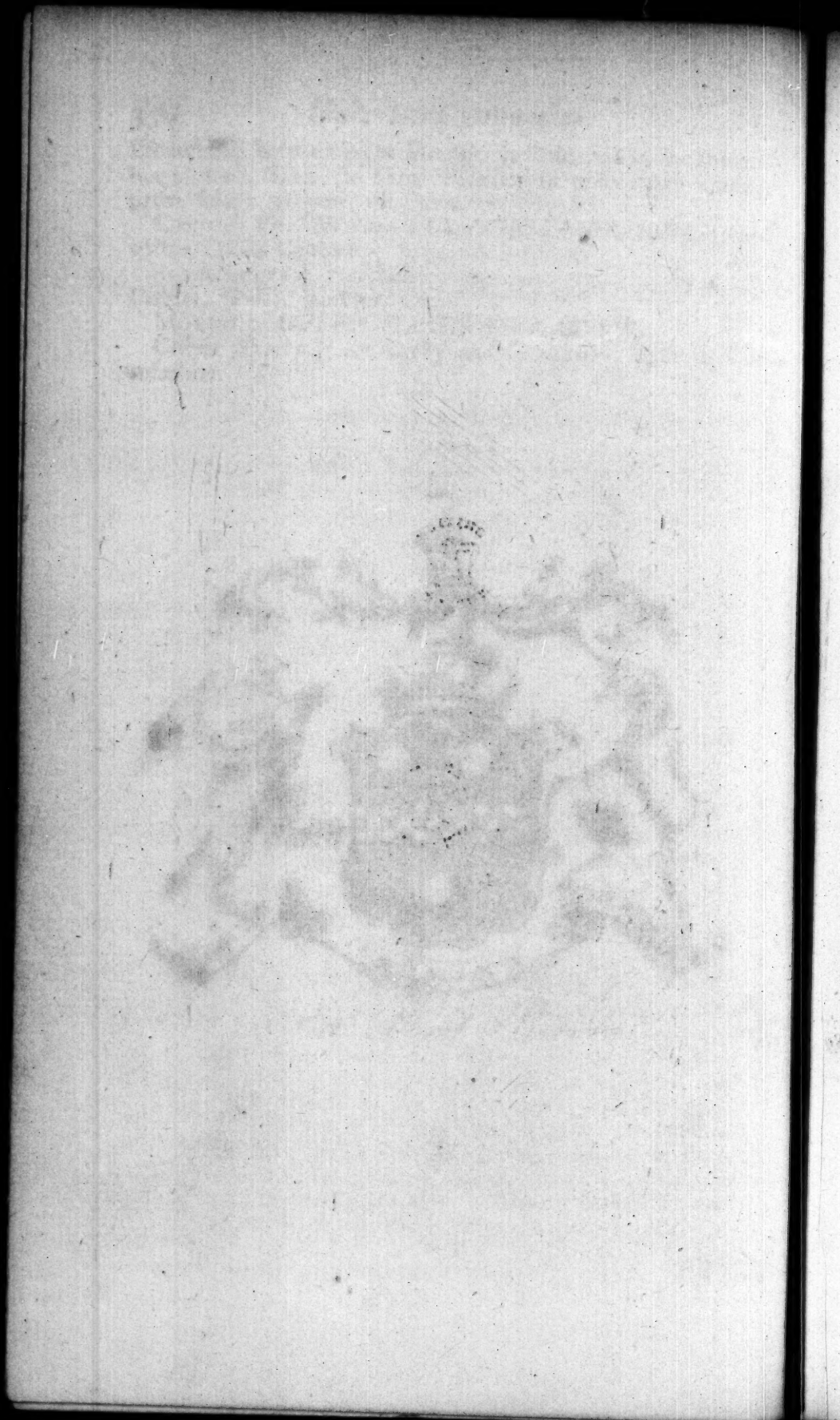
SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions regardant, Argent, gorged with Collars, Gules, buckled, Or.

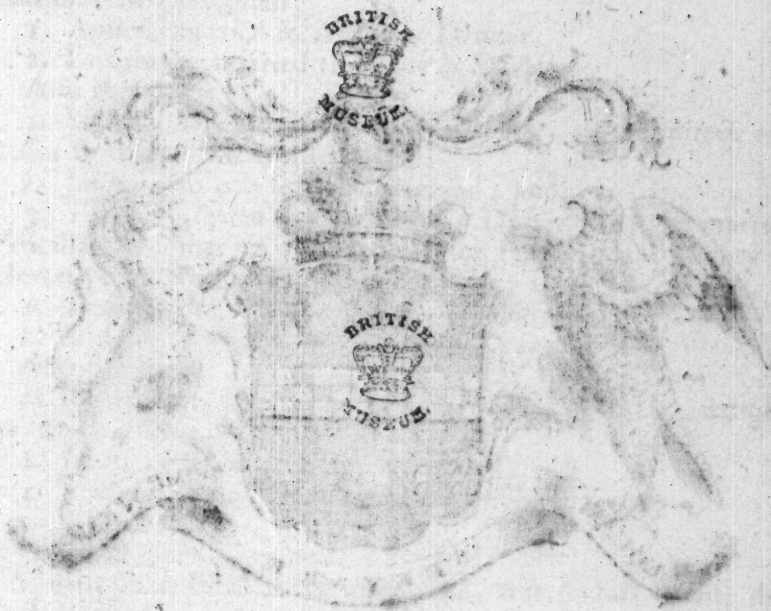
MOTTO.] OPERA ILLIUS MEA SUNT.

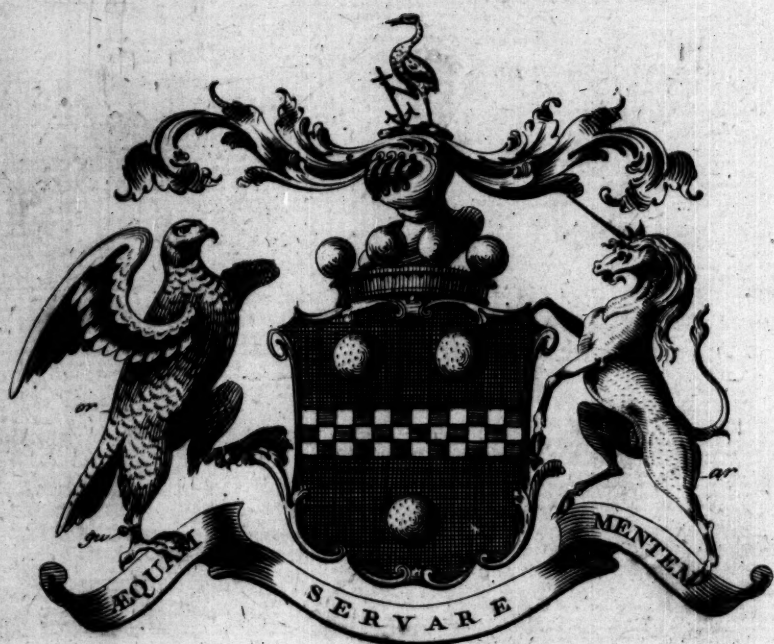
CHIEF SEATS.] At Carby and Grantham, both in Lincolnshire.

nn-  
es,  
red  
ith  
n-









*Pitt Lord Rivers.*



*PITT, Lord Rivers.*

**T**HIS family, which is now spread into many flourishing branches in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Southampton, &c. is descended from NICHOLAS Pitt, living in the reign of King Henry VI. father of,

WILLIAM Pitt, who lived in the time of Hen. VIII. and had issue by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of — — Naviland, a son,

JOHN Pitt, who was Clerk of the Exchequer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and by Joan, daughter of John Swayne, had issue two daughters,

1. Agnes, married to Anthony Dennet.
2. Elizabeth, married to Jonadab Shirley.

Also three sons :

1. Sir William Pitt, of whom hereafter, as the direct ancestor to the present Lord Rivers.

2. John, who was settled in Ireland ; and,

3. Thomas, seated at Blandford in Dorsetshire ; he married Priscilla, daughter of — Searle, of Hayle in the county of Devon, by whom he had two daughters :

1. Temperance, the wife of — Cockram.
2. Margaret, wedded to Augustine Drake.

Also five sons :

1. Robert Pitt, of Blandford, who married Margaret, daughter of John Guy.

2. John, of whom hereafter.

3. William, who died without male issue, in 1687.

4. Edward.

5. Christopher.

Which John Pitt, above-mentioned, was inducted into the Rectory of Blandford St. Mary's, in com. Dorset, July 31, 1641 ; he married Sarah, daughter of John Jay, Gent. by whom, as is expressed on his monument, he had nine children ; whereof, John was baptised at Blandford St. Mary's, in 1649 ; Sarah, baptised there, 1651, and was married in the same church, anno 1670, to the Reverend Henry Willis, afterwards Rector of the said parish ; Thomas, baptised there, 1653, was Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, and was ancestor to the late Earls of Londonderry, and the present Earl of Chatham ; (under which last title, he and his descendants are particularly treated of ; ) George, baptised at Blandford St. Mary's, 1654 ; Dorothy, baptised there, 1656 ; Richard, baptised

baptised there, 1659, died young; two others, died young; and Edward, buried at Blandford St. Mary's, in 1664.

On the North side of the body of Blandford St. Mary's church aforesaid is a mural monument for the father of these children, thus inscribed:

H. S. E.

Vir reverendus JOHANNES PITT,  
Hujus ecclesiæ per annos viginti octo,  
Pastor fidelis,

Vitæ integritate, morum probitate,  
Et doctrinæ puritate  
Spectabilis.

Duxit uxorem Saram,  
Johannis Jay generosi filiam,  
Ex ea; Dei dono, suscepit liberos novem.  
E quibus Johannes, Sara, Thomas,  
Georgius, et Dorothea  
Ipsi superstites.

Obiit 25<sup>o</sup> Aprilis anno { Dom. 1672<sup>o</sup>  
Ætatis suæ 62<sup>o</sup>.

Hanc inscriptionem, postquam  
Hanc sacram ædem instauraverat,  
Ornavit honoratus Thomas Pitt armiger,  
Defuncti filius natu secundus,  
Qui post varias utriusq; fortunæ vices,  
Et multis terræ mariq; exantlatos labores,  
Demum opibus et honoribus auctus  
Et in hanc sedem natalem redux,  
Erga patrem cœlestem et terrestrem,  
Pietatis suæ duplex erexit monumentum  
Anno Domini 1712.

We now return to,

Sir WILLIAM Pitt, Knt. the eldest son of John Pitt, Clerk of the Exchequer; he was employed in the reign of King James I. as a Commissioner in several affairs then transacted<sup>z</sup>. He was Comptroller of the Household, and a principal officer in the Exchequer; or, as it is expressed on his monument, at Stratfield-Say, *Ærari ministrum classis curandæ, ac aulæ sumptibus corrigendus delectum*, in the three reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James I. and King Charles I. He was knighted, at Newmarket, in 1618; and having purchased the manors of Ewern-Stepleton, com. Dorset, and Stratfield-Say, in com. Hants, the latter has ever since been the principal residence and burial-place of the family.

<sup>z</sup> Rymer's Fœd. vol. xvi. p. 457, 490, 595, and vol. xix. p. 838.

He held, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, the Priory of Wareham, Redclyff tenement in Stowborough, and the tythe of Earls-Mead; the borough of Stowborough; the manor of Little-Preston, and tythes there; the Rectory of Shapwick, and a portion of tythes, with a Barn in Bere Regis<sup>b</sup>.

He died May 29, 1636, aged 77, and was buried at Stratfield-Say: his wife was Edith, youngest daughter and coheirefs of Nicholas Cadbury, of Arne, in Wareham, in Dorsetshire, Esq; and by her, who died December 3, 1632, aged 65, and was buried at Stratfield-Say, had issue three sons, and four daughters:

1. Frances, married to Clement Walker.
2. Elizabeth, first married to Richard Wheeler, and after, to Sir Francis Brandling.

3. Mary, married first to Sir Alexander Chocke, Knt. and, secondly, to John Rudhall, Esq.

4. Catharine, wife of — Venables.

The sons were,

1. Edward, his heir.

2. John.

3. William, who married Abigail, daughter of Sir William Wake, of Clevedon, in com. Somerset, Bart. by whom he had three sons, 1. Edward, 2. Baldwin, 3. William, who all died without issue; and a daughter, Abigail, who married Ralph, Lord Stawell.

EDWARD, the eldest son and heir, was seated at Stratfield-Say, and was buried there, A. D. 1643. He was married at Melborn St. Andrews, in Dorsetshire, anno 1620, to Rachel, daughter of Sir George Morton, of that place, Bart. by whom he had ten sons.

1. William, born 1620.

2. Edward, born 1622, who both died without issue.

3. George, of whom hereafter.

4. John, who by his wife Catharine, daughter of Nicholas Venables, of Andover in Hampshire, Esq; had George Morton Pitt, of Twickenham, in Middlesex, Esq; who was chosen representative for Old Sarum, to the sixth parliament of Great Britain, but vacated his seat, upon being appointed Register of the Revenue of Excise in 1724; was Member for Pontefract in Yorkshire, in the ninth and tenth parliaments, and died January 5, 1756, leaving an only daughter and heir, Harriet, married to Lord Brownlow Bertie, brother to Peregrine, Duke of Ancafter: she died in April, 1763.

5. Thomas, who married Frances, daughter of Giles Cossey, of Compton, in Gloucestershire.

6. Nicholas.

<sup>b</sup> Esch.



7. Samuel, who is buried at Milton-Abbas in Dorsetshire, where, on a flat stone in the south ayle, is this inscription :

H. S. E.

Samuel Pitt, generosus, Edvardi Pitt de Stratfield-Sea, in comitatu South'ton, armigeri, filius natus septimus. Qui omnia sua Catharinæ sorori, omnibus sui desiderium reliquit.

Obiit Anno Ætatis 64, Salutis, 1694.

8. Francis, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Jeffrey Jefferyes, of Abercunick, in Brecknockshire, Esq;

9. Edward, and

10. Christopher.

Also four daughters:

1. Edith, married to Charles Sydenham, son of Sir Edward Sydenham, Knight-Marshal.

2. Rachel, to John Kingsmill, of Sandelford, in Berkshire, Esq.

3. Catherine, to Francis Whitaker, of St. Martin's in Middlesex, Esq.

4. Elizabeth, who died an infant.

GEORGE Pitt, Esq; the eldest surviving son and heir, was, during the civil wars, an officer in the King's army, and compounded for his estate at 244 l. 6 s. He married Jane, eldest daughter of John Savage, Earl Rivers, (widow of George, Lord Chandos, Baron of Sudley) and coheiress to her nephew, ———, Lord Morley and Mounteagle; she died June 6, 1676, and her husband survived till July 27, 1694; their issue were four sons, and as many daughters, viz.

1. George, his heir.

2. William, } who both died without issue.

3. Edward, }

4. John, who had two wives; the first was Mary, daughter of ——— Scrope, by whom no issue; but by the second, who was Isabella, daughter of ——— Condon, he had two daughters, Lora, who died unmarried, and Isabella.

The daughters were,

1. Mary, wife of Sir Charles Brown, of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, Bart.

2. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Viscount Fitz Williams.

3. Jane, wedded to Christopher Hildyard.

4. Anne, married to Frederick Tylney.

GEORGE, the eldest son and heir, was representative in several parliaments for the borough of Wareham, and for the county of Hants; and dying on February 28, 1734, was buried at Stratfield-Say, but has an honorary monument in the

North ayle of the parish-church at Stinsford in Dorsetshire; it is composed of various coloured marble, adorned with a pediment, columns and urns; above is a neat bust of the deceased, in white marble, executed to the life; below all is this inscription:

Sacred to the memory  
Of George Pitt of Stratfield-Say, in the county of  
Southampton, Esq.

Who died Feb. 28, 1734, in the 72d year of his age,  
And lies there interred with his ancestors.

He was adorned with many virtues both publick  
And private.

A true and disinterested love for his country  
Banished from his mind all party prejudices and  
Selfish views.

He always preferred the public good to royal favour,  
And the liberty of acting by the dictates of his  
Conscience to the enticements of honours,  
Which he had the fortitude to refuse.

In private life, he shewed himself far from affecting  
Admiration or popularity;

Yet was his appearance venerable, and his  
Conversation endearing,  
Which acquired him both.

His universal benevolence and exemplary charity  
Bore so just a proportion to his affection for his family,  
That while he was the refuge of the poor and distressed,  
And supported an hospitality suitable to his estate,  
He made ample provision for a numerous issue,  
And rendered the figure of his relict not unworthy of  
Her ancestors,

Whose ancient seat at Kingston, in this parish, he rebuilt.  
Such was he whilst he lived,

And dying, left to his descendants a valuable example.

To perpetuate which, as well as to give a lasting  
Testimony of her just regard

To her most tender, and most beloved husband,

Lora, the only daughter and heiress of Audeley Grey,  
Of Kingston aforesaid, Esq;  
Erected this monument.

The said Lora was his second wife, and died in June, 1750; he had issue, by her, four sons and five daughters:

1. Grey, who died an infant in June 1700.
2. William, who was seated at Kingston, in Dorsetshire, but left no issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of — Wyndham.

3. John, of Encombe, married to Marcia, daughter of Marcus Morgan, of Ireland, Esq; by whom he has had issue a daughter Marcia, and four sons, 1. William-Morton; 2. George, who died in 1768, aged 14; 3. Charles; 4. John, who both died infants.

4. Thomas, who died without issue.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married to William Burton, Esq.

2. Lora, to Francis Gwyn, of Ford-Abbey, in Dorsetshire, Esq.

3. Anne.

4. Mary }

5. Mary }

who both died unmarried.

His first wife was Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pile, of Beeverstock, in Wiltshire, Esq; widow of Lawrence Lowe, of Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, Esq; and by her, who was buried Nov. 17, 1697, he had two sons,

1. George, his heir.

2. Thomas, who died issueless.

And a daughter, Lucy, who died unmarried.

GEORGE Pitt, Esq; of Stratfield-Say, his eldest son and heir, was buried October 26, 1745; he married Louisa, daughter of ——— Bernier, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lucy, married to James Kerr, of Scotland, Esq;

2. Mary, buried August 17, 1744.

Likewise four sons:

1. George, created Lord Rivers.

2. James,

3. Thomas,

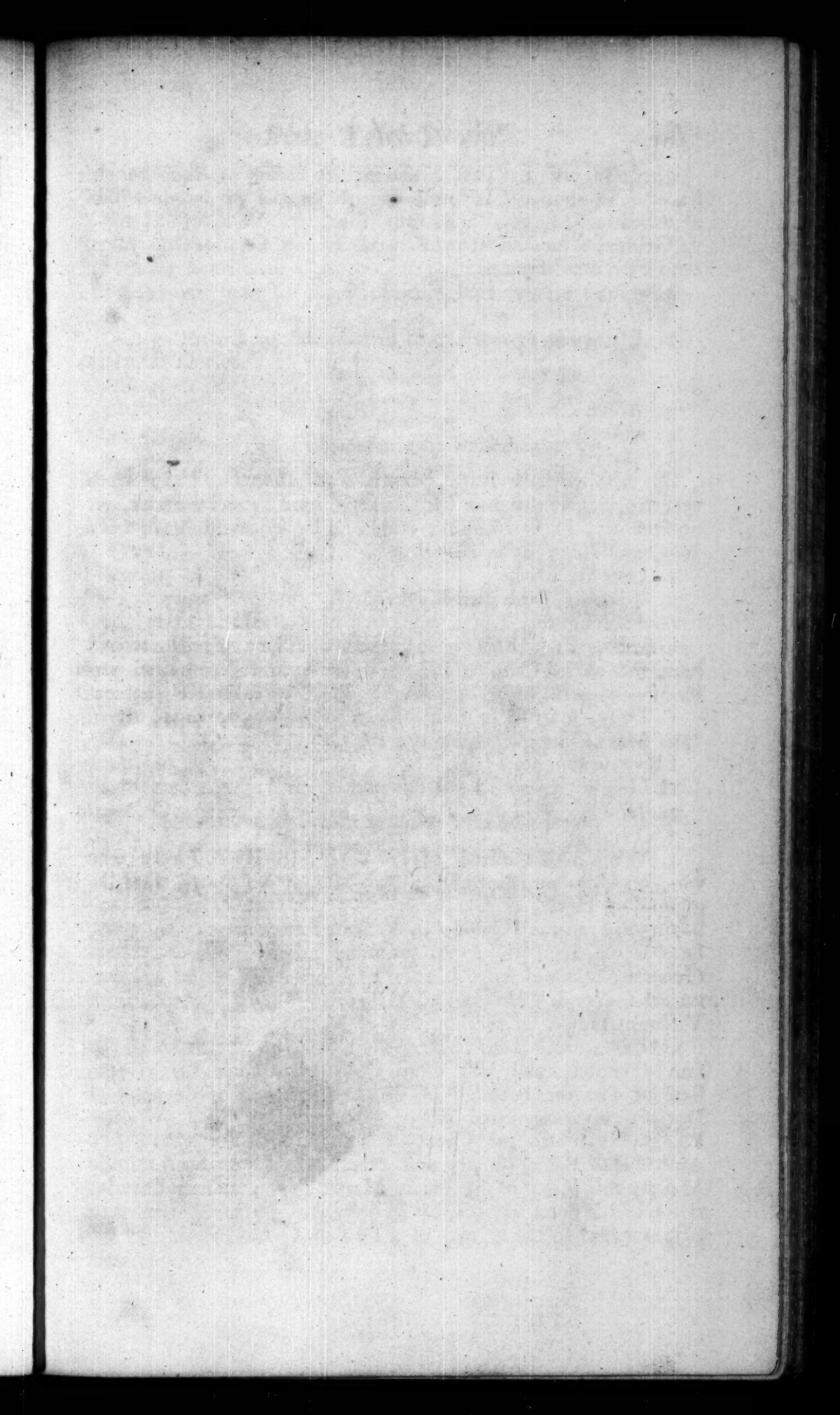
who died without issue.

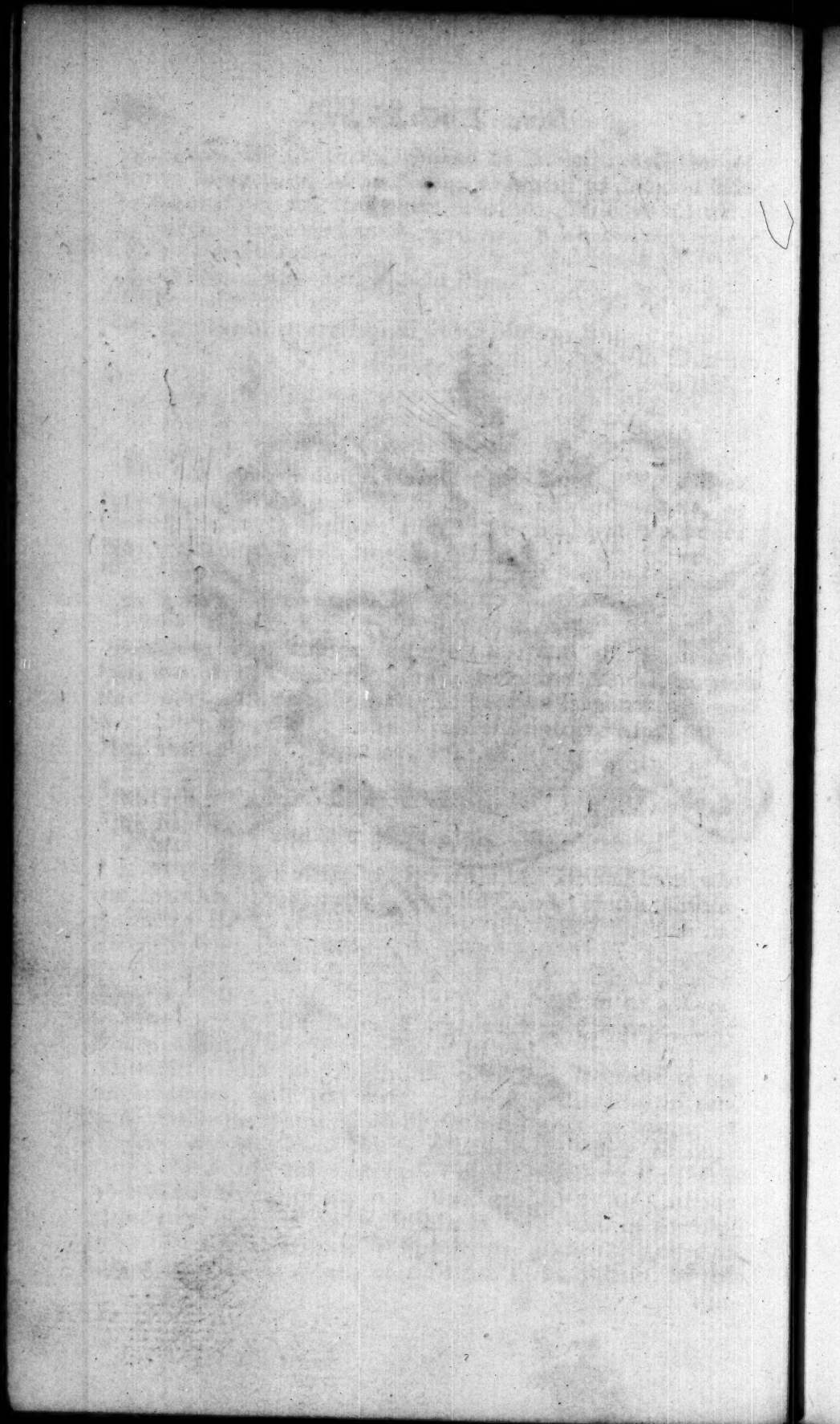
4. William-Augustus, of Heckfield, in Hampshire; who was, on October 18, 1775, appointed Colonel of the third regiment of Horse, or Carabineers, on the Irish Establishment: having had rank as a Colonel in the army from February 19, 1762, he was on April 30, 1770, promoted to the rank of Major-General; and on August 29, 1777, advanced to be a Lieutenant-General. He married Mary, daughter of Scroope, Lord Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland.

GEORGE, now Lord Rivers, the eldest son, succeeded to the family estates, and was often chosen Representative in parliament for the borough of Shaftesbury, and the county of Dorset; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Turin, in Nov. 1761; also Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, in March 1770; and in consideration of his great services, his Majesty was graciously pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great-Britain, by the

title







title of Baron Rivers of Stratfield-Say, in the county of Southampton, by Letters Patent, dated May 20, 1776.

His Lordship was married at Oxford Chapel, in the parish of St. Marybone<sup>i</sup>, on Jan. 4, 1745-6, to Penelope, daughter of Sir Henry Atkins, of Clapham, in the county of Surry, Bart. and sister and heir to Sir Richard Atkins, of the same place, Bart. by whom he has issue one son,

George Pitt, Esq; Member in the present parliament for the county of Dorset.

Also three daughters :

1. Penelope, married January 1767, to Edward Viscount (since created Earl) Ligonier.

2. Louisa, married March 22, 1773, to Peter Beckford, Esq; Member of Parliament for Morpeth, in Northumberland.

3. Marcia-Lucy, born<sup>k</sup> March 29, and baptised April 14, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-Square.

TITLE.] George Pitt, Baron Rivers of Stratfield-Say, in the county of Southampton.

CREATION.] Baron Rivers of Stratfield-Say, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Sable, a Fess checquy, Argent and Azure, between three Bezants : which Arms were granted in 1604, by William Camden, Clarenceux King at Arms, to William Pitt, of Ewern-Stepleton, in the county of Dorset, Esq.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Stork close, Argent, beaked and membered, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] The dexter, a Falcon, with Wings displayed, Or, jessed and belled, Gules ; the sinister, an Unicorn, Argent.

MOTTO.] ÆQUAM SERVARE MENTEM.

CHIEF SEAT.] Stratfield-Say, in Hampshire.

<sup>i</sup> Ex Regist.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid.



## RYDER, Lord Harrowby.

**T**HE family of Rythre, Ryther, or Ryder, as the name hath been written at different periods, was originally settled in Yorkshire, and assumed their name from Ryther, in the hundred of Barkston, in that county.

Sir DUDLEY Ryder, Knight, father of the present Lord Harrowby, was born in the year 1691; after receiving a good school education, he went to the University of Edinburgh, and from thence to that of Leyden. On his return to England, he settled in the Temple, where he studied the laws of his country with that assiduity and attention, which laid the foundation of his future rise in his profession.

He was made Solicitor-General in 1733; was in 1736 advanced to the office of Attorney-General, and discharged with integrity and ability the duties of that laborious situation, during a period of about eighteen years. In 1754, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; and in 1756, his Majesty, in reward of his long and faithful services, determined to raise him to the dignity of Peerage; for which purpose, the King signed a warrant on May 24,

but Sir Dudley dying the next day, before the Patent was completed, it did not take effect.

He married Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Newnham, of Streatham, in Surry, Esq; and by her, who died at Aix, in Provence, on May 9, 1774, left one son,

NATHANIEL, *the present Lord Harrowby*, who represented the borough of Tiverton in the last and present parliaments, till his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Baron Harrowby, of Harrowby, in Lincolnshire, (with the like dignity to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten) by Letters Patent, bearing date, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

His Lordship married in January, 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Reverend Richard Terrick, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, by whom he has issue now living two sons:

1. Dudley, born December 1762.

2. Richard, born July 1766.

And one daughter, Elizabeth, born in November 1767.

**TITLE.]** Nathaniel Ryder, Baron Harrowby, of Harrowby, in Lincolnshire.

**CREATION.]** Baron Harrowby, of Harrowby, in Lincolnshire, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]**



*Ryder Lord Harrowby.* 190





ARMS.] Azure, three Crescents, Or, each charged with an Ermine spot, Sable.

CREST.] In a mural Crown, Or, a Wyvern's head, Argent, thereon an Ermine spot, Sable.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Griffins, Argent, charged on their breasts with an Ermine spot, Sable, collared, Azure, thereon three Crescents, Or, and chained, Azure.

MOTTO.] SERVATA FIDEI CINERI.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Streatham, in Surry, and Shiplake, in Oxfordshire.

## FOLEY, Lord Foley.

*See Supplement to Baronag. General. 75*

THE family of Foley has been of antient standing in Worcestershire, and some of the adjoining counties.

The first I meet with, ancestor to the present Lord, was RICHARD Foley, of Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester, Esq; who, by his prudent acquisitions to his former estate, laid the foundation of those large possessions which are now enjoyed by his family.

By his first wife he had a son, Richard, of Langford in Staffordshire, whose issue male are extinct.

By his second wife, Alice, daughter to William Brinley, Esq; he had issue five sons and four daughters: 1. Edward, who died without issue; 2. Thomas; 3. Robert, from whom the Foleys of Stourbridge are descended; 4. Samuel, who had issue three sons, viz. Samuel, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, in the kingdom of Ireland; John, Doctor of Physic, in Cheshire; and Solomon, Doctor of Divinity: 5. John, who was a Turkey merchant, and died a bachelor.

THOMAS, the eldest surviving son of Richard by his second wife, grandfather to Thomas the first Lord, was a person highly esteemed, and has left such a lasting monument of his pious and charitable disposition, as will perpetuate his memory to the latest posterity; having, at his own cost, raised and suitably endowed that noble hospital at Old-Swinford, in the county of Worcester, for the maintenance, cloathing, educating, and putting out sixty boys, of that and the neighbouring parishes, who, (according to the constitution he appointed) were to be admitted between the ages of seven and eleven years. Eight or ten of them are put out apprentices every year, and each allowed 4 l. and two suits of clothes.

He married Anne, daughter of John Browne, Esq; by the addition of whose great fortune to his paternal inheritance, he left, at his decease, a very large estate in several counties. He had issue by her three sons, and two daughters.

First, Thomas Foley, Esq; father of Thomas, the late Lord Foley.

Second, Paul Foley, Esq; who was of Stoke-court, in the county of Hereford; for which city he served in several parliaments with singular reputation. On the Revolution, he was one of the members of the convention, who argued strenuously for the vacancy of the throne, and one of the managers at the  
free



*Foley Lord Foley*





free conference with the Lords on that occasion, wherein he very much distinguished himself. On December 26, 1690, he was elected by the house of commons one of the commissioners for stating the public accompts. He was also chosen Speaker to the house of commons on March 14, 1694-5, in the room of Sir John Trevor, expelled; and in the next parliament, was again unanimously chosen Speaker on November 22, 1695. Dying on November 11, 1699, he was buried at Stoke; and by Mary his wife, daughter of John Lane, Esq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London, left issue two sons. Thomas Foley, of Stoke-Edith, Esq; the eldest, was one of the Commissioners for Trade and the Plantations in the reign of Queen Anne, and one of the Auditors of the Imprest, in which last place he died, at Bath, on December 10, 1737. He married Anne, daughter and sole heir of Essex Knightley, of Fawesley in Northamptonshire, Esq; by Sarah his wife, second daughter of Thomas Foley, of Whitley, Esq; by whom he left issue, Thomas Foley, Esq; ancestor to the present Lord Foley. Paul Foley, Esq; second son of Paul Foley, Esq; and Mary Lane, was Barrister at Law in the Inner Temple, and married first Susannah, sister of Sir William Massingbeard, of Bratost's-hall, in Lincolnshire, Bart. and, secondly, Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourton-castle in Wiltshire, Esq; and sister to Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. Lord Mayor of the city of London, in 1745.

Third, <sup>1</sup> Philip Foley, youngest son of Thomas Foley, Esq; was of Prestwood, in the county of Stafford, Esq; and served in several parliaments. He married Penelope, daughter of William Lord Paget, by whom he left issue two sons; 1. Paul Foley, of Prestwood, Esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Turton; by whom he had issue one son and three daughters; Frances, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, the wife of Walter Noel, of Hilcot in Staffordshire, Esq; Penelope, married to John Howard, of Litchfield in Warwickshire, Esq; William, the only son, married Anna-Maria Bromwich, by whom he left only one son, William, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Hodyetts, of Shuttend in Staffordshire, Esq;—and, 2. Robert Foley, Esq; who married Mary, daughter of the Reverend Mr. Ralph Markland; by whom he had five sons and one daughter, viz. 1. Thomas, who (died in January, 1770) married Mary, daughter of Admiral St. Loo. 2. Philip, Rector of Shellsley in Worcestershire, married Anne, only daughter of John Titmarsh, of Barrington in Cambridgeshire Esq. 3. Edward,

<sup>1</sup> Visitation of Worcestershire, anno 1683, in Coll. Arm. K. 4. p. 81, 114.

who died unmarried. 4. Robert-Ralph, of Halsted-Place in Kent, created a Baronet of England, by Letters-Patent, dated June 27, 1767; he married Dorothy, daughter of ——— Hinchcliffe, of Billcliffe in Yorkshire, Esq. 5. Harry-Thomas, Rector of Holt in Worcestershire: And Penelope, married to the Reverend Henry Whitmore, Rector of Stockton in Shropshire.

Of the daughters, Martha, the eldest, was married to William Jolliffe, Esq; and Sarah was wedded first to Essex Knightley, of Fawesley, in com. Northampton, Esq; and secondly to John Hampden, of Great-Hampden, in the county of Buckingham, Esq;

THOMAS, the eldest son, father to the first Lord, was of Whitley-court, in the county of Worcester; and was several times chosen Knight of the shire for the said county; and, by a judicious management of his affairs, enlarged that great estate his father left him. He departed this life on ——— and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Ashe, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, Esq; had issue by her four sons, and four daughters.

First, Thomas, Lord Foley.

Second, Edward, who having several times been chosen Member of Parliament for the borough of Droitwich, was again unanimously elected in the room of his next brother, Richard Foley, Esq; (one of the prothonotaries of the court of Common-pleas, and Member of Parliament for Droitwich) who died on March 27, 1732, unmarried. The said Edward died in April, 1747.

The fourth son, John, being brought up in the sea-service, was drowned in that terrible storm, anno 1710, with Admiral Beaumont.

Of the daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to the Right Honourable Robert Harley, the first Earl of Oxford and Mortimer; and Anne, second daughter, was married to Salway Winnington, of Stanford-court, in Worcestershire, Esq; who died on November 6, 1736; Sarah, third daughter, was married to the Honourable Edward Harley, Esq; one of the Auditors of the Imprest, brother to Robert Earl of Oxford; and Mary, fourth daughter, was married to Sir Blundel Charlton, of Ludford in Herefordshire, Bart.

THOMAS, first created Lord Foley, had an education suitable to the great estate he was heir to; and from his youth shewed a disposition to learning, and distinguished himself by the progress he had made in all polite parts of literature. He also very much improved himself in the knowledge of men and things, by his travels beyond sea for several years. At his return



return in the year 1695, he was elected to parliament for Stafford; and whilst he continued a Commoner, was constantly chosen a representative for that ancient borough in all the ensuing parliaments; where he distinguished himself on all necessary occasions, in a becoming regard for his religion, his Prince, and his country. In consideration whereof he was, by letters patent, bearing date December 31, 1711, 10 Q. Anne, advanced to the dignity of a Peer of these realms, by the stile and title of Lord Foley, Baron Foley of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, being the 9th of the ten Barons created by patent of that date.

His Lordship married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Strode, Esq; Serjeant at Law, by whom he had issue four sons, and two daughters; Thomas, Strode-Talbot, Edward, Richard, Mary and Elizabeth. His Lordship, departing this life on the 22d of January, 1732-3, was succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving son, Thomas; and his Lady survived till December, 1735.

Which THOMAS, *second Lord Foley*, built the parish-church of Whitley (adjoining to his seat) entirely on a new foundation, and erected therein an elegant marble monument for his father, who lies buried there. His Lordship <sup>m</sup> died unmarried, on January 8, 1766, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried at Whitley; whereby the title of Lord Foley became extinct, and the family estate descended to his Lordship's cousin, Thomas Foley, of Stoke Edith, in the county of Hereford, Esq; afterwards created Lord Foley, by fresh letters patent.

Having brought the descendants of the eldest branch of this family to a conclusion, we now return to

THOMAS, son of Thomas Foley, Esq; Auditor of the Imprests by Anne, daughter of Essex Knightley, Esq; before-mentioned. He was seated at Stoke Edith in com. Hereford, and had five wives; first, Hester, daughter of Thomas Andrews, Esq and by her, who died in 1717, had Thomas, his heir, and another son, who died young; secondly, Mary, daughter of John Warteis, Esq; by whom he had Robert Foley, D. D. appointed Dean of Worcester, January 10, 1778, married to Anne, daughter of the Reverend William Dowdeswell, and Sarah, wife of Andrew Foley, hereafter mentioned; this second Lady dying in 1721, he took to his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Wolfenholme, Esq; and by her, who departed this life in 1725, had one son, Paul-Jermyn Foley, L. L. D. His fourth wife was Elizabeth, daughter of

Robert Unit, Esq; and his fifth wife was Catharine, daughter of Francis Gwyn, Esq. By the two last he had no issue. He died April 3, 1749, and was succeeded by

THOMAS, the eldest son and heir, who succeeding to the estates of the late Lords Foley, of the elder branch of the family, as before-mentioned, was raised to the title of Baron Foley, of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, by letters patent, bearing date May 20, 1776. His Lordship was born August 10, 1716, and previous to his advancement to the Peerage, was one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Hereford, and Recorder of Droitwich. In March, 1740, he married Grace, daughter and heir of George Granville, Lord Lansdown, and by her (who died at Whitley Court, Nov. 1, 1769) had issue three sons :

1. Thomas, the present Lord.
2. Edward, born March 16, 1747, who is one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Worcester, and married in October, 1778, to Lady Ann-Margaret, youngest daughter of George William, the present Earl of Coventry, by his first Lady, Maria, eldest daughter of John Gunning, Esq; and sister to the present Duchess of Argyll, who is Baroness Hamilton in her own right, under which title, the descent of that family is treated of.
3. Andrew, who is Member in the present Parliament for Droitwich in Worcestershire, and married to Elizabeth Foley above-mentioned, has three daughters, Elizabeth, Grace, and Harriot.

His Lordship had also four daughters.

1. Grace, born January —, 1744, married to James Earl of Clanbrassill.
2. Mary.
3. Elizabeth, died unmarried, October 13, 1776.
4. Ann, married by special license, May 10, 1776, to Edward Winnigton, Esq; only son of Sir Edward Winnigton, of Stamford Court in the county of Worcester, Bart.

His Lordship dying on November 18, 1777, was buried at Whitley, being succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son,

THOMAS, *the present Lord*, born July 7, 1742, who represented the borough of Droitwich in the last and present parliament, till he succeeded to the Peerage. He married, March 20, 1776, Lady Henrietta Stanhope, fourth daughter of William, the present Earl of Harrington, by Lady Caroline Fitz-Roy, eldest daughter of Charles, Duke of Richmond, and has issue a daughter, Georgina-Henrietta, born March 23, 1777.

[TITLE.]

**TITLE.]** Thomas Foley, Baron Foley, of Kidderminster.

**CREATION.]** Baron Foley, of Kidderminster in Worcester-shire, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Argent, a Fess engrailed between three Cinquefoils, within a Border, Sable.

**CREST.]** On a wreath, Argent and Sable, a Lion sejant-erect, Argent, holding between his fore paws a shield of the family arms.

**SUPPORTERS.]** Two Lions, Argent, powdered with Cinque-foils, Sable.

**MOTTO.]** UT PROSIM.

**CHIEF SEATS.]** At Stoke Edith in the county of Hereford, the original residence of this branch of the family; and at Whitley-Court, in the parish of Great Whitley, in the county of Worcester, which descended to them on the extinction of the elder branch.



*CAMPBELL, Baronefs Hamilton.*

**T**HIS noble Lady is paternally descended from the Gunnings, a family which has produced several distinguished persons, and been distributed into divers parts, not only of this kingdom, but likewise in Ireland.

Of this family was Sir Robert Gunning, of Cold Ashton, in the county of Somerset, Knight; who married Ann, only daughter of Sir Robert Cann, of Compton-Green, in the county of Gloucester, Bart. (by his first wife, Cicely, daughter of Humphry Hook, Esq; Alderman of the city of Bristol); she was afterwards married to Sir Dudley North, Knt. brother to Charles, Lord North and Grey, &c. &c.

Likewise the Right Reverend Peter Gunning, D. D. Lord Bishop of Ely, (son of the Reverend Peter Gunning, Vicar of Hoo, in Kent,) who died July 6, 1684, and is buried in Ely cathedral, where an handsome monument is erected to his memory, on which are his Arms, being the same as those originally borne by the noble Lady of whom we are now treating.

And at present is Sir Robert Gunning, whose abilities and diligence during his residence at the court of Denmark, and that of Russia, in quality of Envoy Extraordinary, gained him so great a share of his Majesty's favour, that, in 1774, he was created one of the Knights Companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath; and in the year 1778, created a Baronet of Great-Britain.

A branch of this family having removed into Ireland, became settled at Castle-Coote, in the county of Roscommon, which estate descended to,

BRYAN GUNNING, Esq; who besides other children, who died young, had two sons, John and George, and three daughters; Margaret, who had four husbands, first, John Edwards, of Dublin, Esq; second, William Lister, of Athleague, in the county of Roscommon, Esq; third, Captain Francis Houston, of Ashgrove, in the same county, to whom she was married in 1727, and he dying in 1731, she, in June, the same year, was married to Theobald, Viscount Mayo, who left her a widow at his death, on June 25, 1741. Elizabeth, married February 4, 1729-30, to William Mitchel, of the county of Huntingdon, Esq; and Mary, married, first, to ——— Kelly, Esq; secondly, to the honourable Henry-Charles Caulfield, seventh son of the Right Honourable Charles, second Viscount Charlemont, of the kingdom of Ireland.

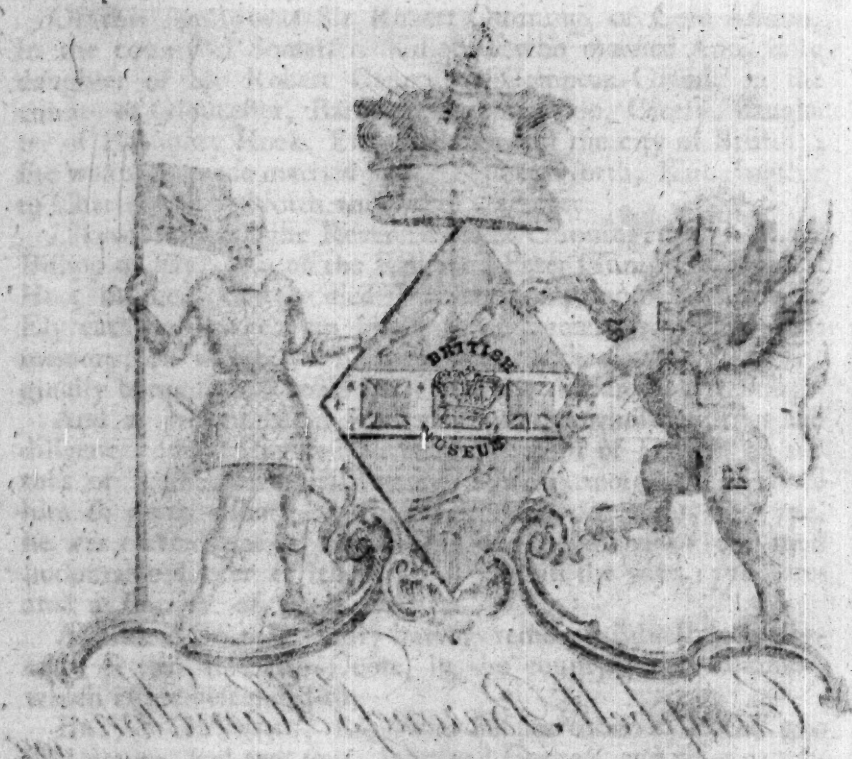
JOHN GUNNING, Esq; the eldest son, above-mentioned, was married, in October 1731, to Bridget, youngest daughter of Theobald



*Campbell Baroness Hamilton* 192\*

CAMPBELL, David Hunter

Attest that I am a member of the British Museum, and have deposited the following manuscript in the Library of the British Museum, and have received from the Trustees of the British Museum a receipt for the same.



Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of January 1871.

David Hunter



Theobald Bourk, Viscount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland, and by her, who died June 8, 1770, had one son, John, who is first Captain of the 43d regiment of foot, ranks as Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and is Deputy Adjutant-General in North Britain; being with his regiment in America, he was in the attack made upon the rebels intrenchments on Bunker's Hill, in which he shewed the greatest proofs of military conduct and personal bravery: and four daughters, 1. Maria, married March 5, 1752, to George-William, the present Earl of Coventry, to whom she was first wife, and died Sept. 30, 1760; 2. Elizabeth, now Baroness Hamilton; 3. Catharine, married in May 1769, to Robert Trevor, Esq; and, 4. Lyffy, who died Jan. 1, 1753, aged nine years.

ELIZABETH, the second daughter, was created Baroness Hamilton, of Hameldon, in the county of Leicesters, by Letters Patent, bearing date May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III. with the dignity of Baron Hamilton, to her heirs male.

Her Ladyship was married, first, on Feb. 24, 1752, to James, Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, and Duke of Brandon in England; secondly, on March 3, 1759, to John, now Duke of Argyll in Scotland, and Baron Sundridge of Coombank, in the county of Kent; and has issue by both marriages, as will be seen under those English titles.

Her Ladyship is one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty Queen Charlotte, whom she attended in her passage from Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, into England, previous to her marriage with our present most gracious Sovereign King George III.

TITLES.] Elizabeth Campbell, Baroness Hamilton, of Hameldon, in her own right; also Duchess of Argyll, &c. by her present marriage; and Duchess Dowager of Hamilton and Brandon, by her former marriage.

CREATION.] Baroness Hamilton, of Hameldon, in the county of Leicesters, May 20, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Gules, on a Fess, Ermine, between three Doves, Argent, ducally crowned, Or, as many Crosses Pattee, of the first: which Arms were, with the following Supporters, granted to her Ladyship on her being created Baroness Hamilton; but the original Arms of her Ladyship's family, are, Gules, on a Fess, between three Doves, Argent, as many Crosses Pattee, of the field.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Sphinx, guardant, and winged, Or, the face, proper, charged on the hip and shoulder with 2 Crosses Pattee, Gules; on the sinister, a Man armed with Mail, and a sword by his side, proper; his exterior hand sustaining a Standard, the Staff, Or, the Banners Gules, fringed Or, and charged with Doves, as in the Arms.

*THURLOW, Lord Thurlow.*

**H**IS Lordship, who is son of the Rev. Mr. Thurlow, Rector of Ashfield, in Suffolk, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Smith, having applied himself to the study of the law, made such a progress therein, that, having practised at the bar with great reputation, he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law; also in November, 1761, appointed one of his Majesty's Council learned in the Law; in March, 1770, was appointed his Majesty's Attorney-General; and was chosen Representative, in the last and present Parliaments, for Tamworth, in Staffordshire.

His Majesty was graciously pleased, in consideration of his superior knowledge of the laws and constitution of his country, to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk, by Letters Patent, June 2, 1778; and at the same time appointed him to the highest office in his profession, by declaring him Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain; his Lordship was likewise appointed one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and having, by his Majesty's command, taken the usual oaths necessary to qualify him for a seat at that Board, took his seat there accordingly.

His Lordship is unmarried.

His Lordship's brother, the Reverend Thomas Thurlow, D.D. Dean of Rochester, is married and has issue.

**TITLES.]** Edward Thurlow, Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

**CREATION.]** Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk, June 2, 1778, 18 Geo. III.

**ARMS.]** Argent, on a Chevron cottised, Sable, three Portcullisses, with chains and rings, Argent.

**CREST.]** On a wreath, a Raven close, proper, with a Portcullis hung round its neck, Argent.

**SUPPORTERS.]** Two Eagles, regardant, Sable, a Portcullis hung about each of their necks, with chains, Argent.

**MOTTO.]** JUSTITIÆ SOROR FIDES.

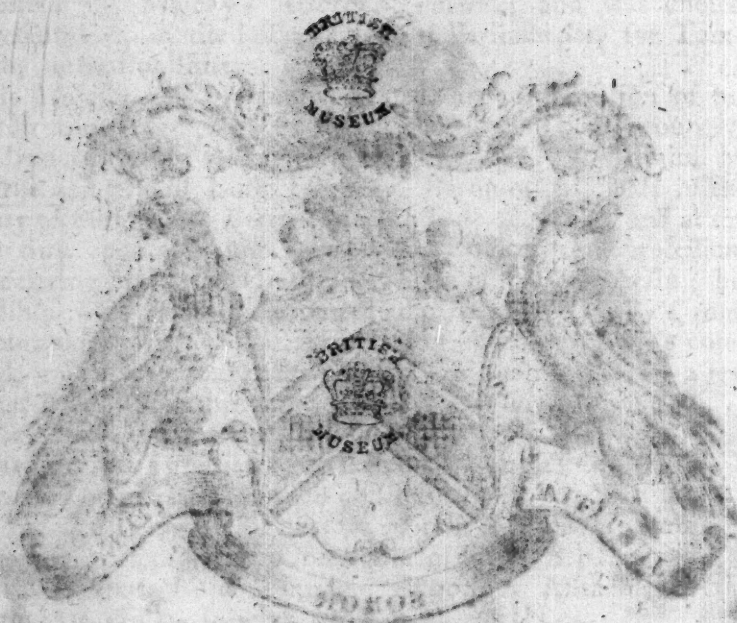
**CHIEF SEAT.]** At Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk.



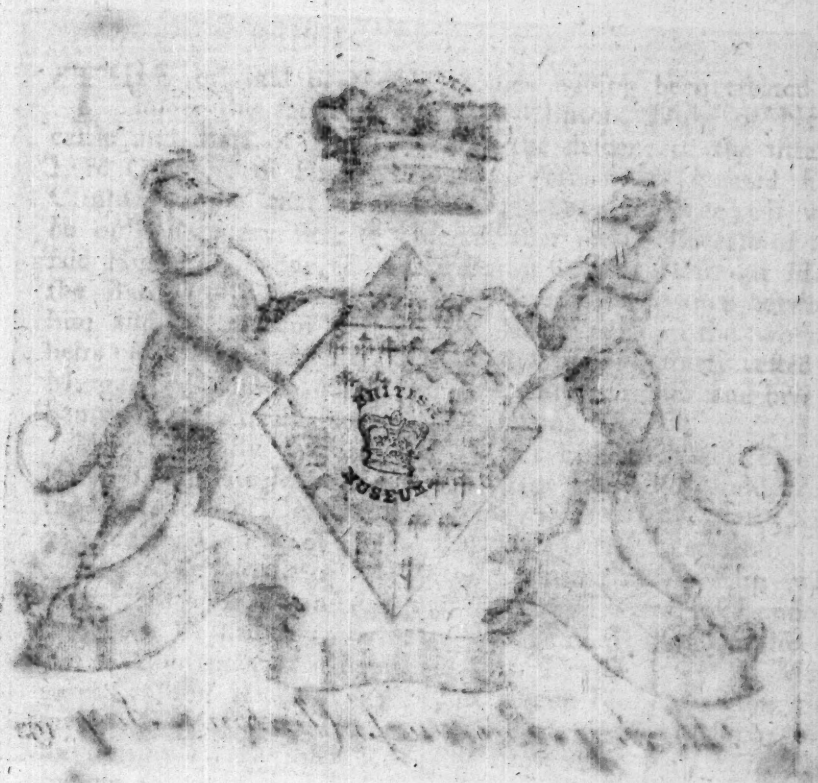
*Thurlow Lord Thurlow.* 192

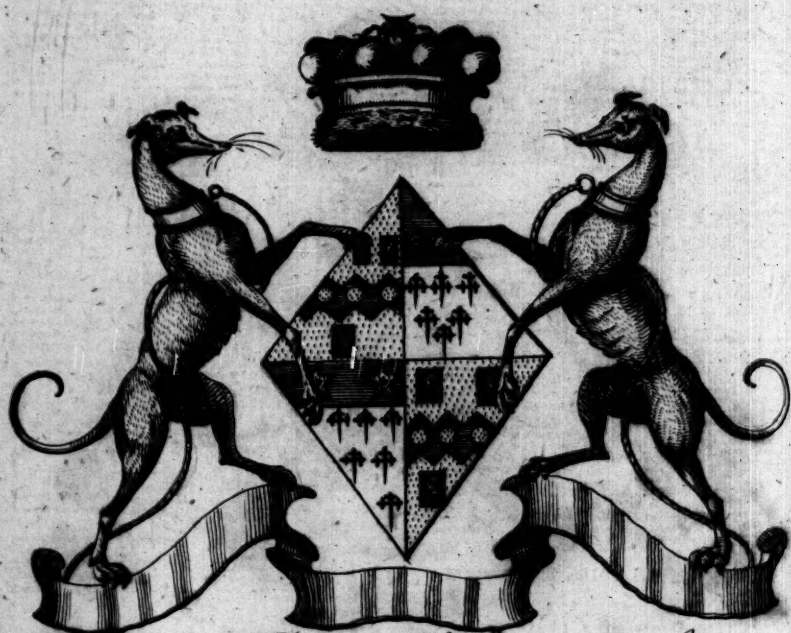


11



*British Museum Library*





*Shirley Barones Clinton & Say* 193



## A P P E N D I X.

*S H I R L E Y, Baronefs Clinton and Say.*

**T**HE original of these Baronies having been treated of under the family of Pelham-Clinton, Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Lincoln; and the descent of the title of Lord Clinton, to Hugh Fortescue, (afterwards created Earl Clinton) under that of Fortescue, Lord Fortescue; it will be only necessary here to observe, that on the decease of the said Hugh Fortescue, Earl and Baron Clinton, without issue, the Barony of Clinton (which had been in abeyance between him and the present possessor, as descended from the two co-heirs of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln) became solely vested in Margaret, Countess of Orford, the only daughter and heir of Samuel Rolle, of Hainton, com. Devon, Esq.

Which family of Rolle, as appears by their pedigree, collected by the late John Warburton, Esq; Somerset Herald, from the Visitations of Devonshire and Cornwall, (C. 1. pa. 95, 96, 373, in the College of Arms, London) is descended from

GEORGE Rolle, of Steventon, com. Devon. Esq; who married Eleanor, second daughter of Henry Dacres, of London, by whom he had issue five daughters; 1. Christian, wife of James Courtney, of Upcot, in com. Devon, Esq; 2. Margaret, wife of Richard Wykes, of Nimet Florie, in com. Somerset, Esq; 3. Jacquetta; 4. Elizabeth; and 5. Mary; also six sons, viz. 1. John Rolle, of Steventon, Esq; born December 12, 1518, and died August 12, 1570; who having married Margaret, daughter of John Ford, of Ashburton, in com. Devon, Esq; had, by her, two daughters, Honora, wife of Thomas Pomeroy, of Berry Pomeroy, com. Devon, Esq; and Margaret, of Richard Baker, Esq; likewise seven sons, 1. Sir Henry, of whom presently; 2. Valentine, of Torrington in Devonshire, aged 74 years, at the Visitation of that county, in 1620; 3. Alexander, who married —, daughter of — Lipkincot, relict of — Berrie, of Westley, and had John, his son and heir, aged 33 years, in 1620; 4. George, who died unmarried; 5. Joachim, who died without issue, by his

wife Mary, daughter of ——— Fenner; 6. Robert, died unmarried; and 7. John, living 1620, and had iſſue by his wife, Phillippa, daughter of Richard Halſe, of Kennedon, two ſons, 1. Henry, of Beam in com. Devon, who died without iſſue, April 13, 1647, and was buried at St Giles's; 2. John, aged 12 years, in 1620; and one daughter, Jane, then aged 15 years. Sir Henry, the eldeſt ſon of John Rolle and Margaret Ford, ſucceeded to the Steventon eſtate, and had two wives; firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Roger Wattes of the county of Somerſet; ſecondly, Jane, daughter of John Forteſcue, of Fallowpit, com. Devon, relict of Richard Halſe, of Kennedon; he was aged 75 years in 1620, and had iſſue, by his ſaid firſt wife, an only ſon, Sir Henry Rolle, Knt. who died in 1617, leaving iſſue a daughter, Anne, aged four years in 1620, and one ſon, Dennis, who died June 12, 1638, leaving iſſue one ſon, who died ſoon after his father, and four daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married to William, ſon of Sir George Stroud, of Suffex, Knt. 2. Florence, wife of Sir John Rolle, Knight of the Bath, hereafter mentioned; 3. Anne, wedded to William Cook, of Highnam in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; and 4. Margaret, married to Sir John Acland, of Columb-John, in com. Devon, Bart.

2. George, ſeated at Marrais in Cornwall, in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Edmund Marrais, of Marrais, Eſq; by whom he had Andrew, his ſon and heir, aged forty years in 1620, who left a ſon, Sir John Rolle, Knight of the Bath, who died at Steventon, May 1, 1706, having been married to Florence, daughter and coheir of Dennis Rolle, of Bickland (as before obſerved) was by her father of two daughters, Margaret, and Florence, married to Sir Bouchier Wrey, of Tawſtock, in com. Devon, Bart. and four ſons, 1. John; 2. Dennis; 3. Amos; 4. Charles. John, the eldeſt ſon, died in his father's lifetime, on April 22, 1689; he married Lady Chriſtian Bruce, daughter of Robert, Earl of Ailesbury, by whom he had one daughter, Diana, firſt married to John Sparks, of the Friary, in Plymouth, Eſq; ſecondly, to Sir Bouchier Wrey, of Tawſtock, Bart. and three ſons; 1. Robert, Knight of the Shire for the county of Devon, who died at Exon, 1710, and was buried at Bilton, without iſſue, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Duke, of Otterton in Devonſhire, Eſq; ſhe died September 9, 1726. 2. John, and 3. Dennis; which John, the ſecond ſon, was Knight of the Shire for the county of Devon, and had the offer of being created to the dignity of an Earl, which he declined: he died May 6, 1730, and was buried at St. Giles's; his wife was Iſabella, daughter of Sir William Walter, of Sarſden in the county of Oxford, Bart.

by Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of Robert, Earl of Ailesbury; they had issue four sons, 1. Henry, who was advanced to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Baron Rolle, of Steventon in the county of Devon, 1748, but died without issue, whereby that title became extinct; 2. John, who took the surname of Walter; 3. William, who died without issue; 4. Dennis, who succeeded to the estates of Samuel Rolle, of Tuderley in Herefordshire, and Shapwick in Somersetshire, Esq; as also to those of Samuel Rolle, of Hudscot in Devonshire, Esq; likewise three daughters, Christian, wife of Henry Stiven, of Smithcot in Devonshire, Esq; Lucia and Letitia, both died unmarried.

3. Christopher.

4. Henry, of whom the present Baronefs Clinton and Say is descended.

5. Robert, who married Eleanor, daughter of ——— Gabriel, and had one son, John, aged 37 years in 1620, and married to Gertrude, daughter of Anthony Acland, of Chettlehampton in Devonshire, Esq.

6. Maurice, who married Margaret, daughter of ——— Brier, of Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex, Esq; and had issue Henry, of Meth in Devonshire, living in 1620, when he had one son, Maurice, aged three years.

Henry, the fourth son of George Rolle, of Steventon, Esq; (by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry Dacres) married Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Yeo, of Hainton, in com. Devon, Esq; descended from William Yeo, of Hainton and Sachevil in com. Devon, temp. Edw. I. and had issue nine sons; 1. Robert; 2. Nicholas; 3. William; 4. George; 5. Samuel; 6. Thomas; 7. Valentine; 8. Josiah; 9. Hugh; and seven daughters.

Robert Rolle, the eldest son of Henry, was living at Hainton and Sacheville in 1620, and married Joan, daughter of Thomas Hele, of Fleet, in com. Devon, Esq; by whom he had four sons; 1. Sir Samuel, of whom presently; 2. Henry, who was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, May 19, 1640; and was afterwards made Chief Justice; he was father to Sir Francis Rolle, of Tuderley, in Hampshire, Knt. Member for the county of Southampton, in the parliament summoned to meet at Oxford, anno 1681; he married Priscilla, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Foot, Knight and Baronet, and Alderman of London; by whom he had issue six daughters, and one son, John, who left two sons, John, and Samuel, who left his estate to John, father of Lord Rolle, who left it to his son Dennis.



Sir SAMUEL (the eldest son of Robert Rolle, by Joan Hele) was 30 years old in the year 1620; he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Wise, of Sidehay, in the county of Devon; Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath; by whom he had two sons, Robert, grandfather to the present Baroness Clinton and Say; and Dennis, whose son, Samuel, represented the borough of Callington, in Cornwall, in every Parliament from the Union till his death, which happened in 1719, when he was succeeded by his son, Samuel, who was elected Member of Parliament for Barnstaple, in 1705; he represented the same borough, in the first Parliament of Great Britain, and dying, in 1747, without issue, bequeathed his estate at Hudscote, to Dennis Rolle, Esq; brother to Henry Lord Rolle, as before observed.

ROBERT Rolle, Esq; eldest son of Sir Samuel, married Arabella, eldest daughter and coheir of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had one son, SAMUEL, who enjoyed the family estate at Hainton, and left an only daughter and heir,

MARGARET, now *Baroness Clinton and Say*; her Ladyship was married, first, on March 27, 1724, to Robert Walpole, second Earl of Orford, and by him, who died April 1, 1751, had George, the present Earl of Orford; her second husband, to whom she was married at <sup>a</sup> Mr. Keith's chapel in May Fair, on May 25, 1751, was the Honourable Sewallis Shirley, fourth son of Robert, first Earl Ferrers (of his family) by his second Lady, Selina, daughter of George Finch, of London, Esq; but by him, who died October 31, 1765, when he was Cofferer of his Majesty's Household, had no issue.

TITLES.] Margaret Shirley, Baroness Clinton and Say; also Countess Dowager of Orford.

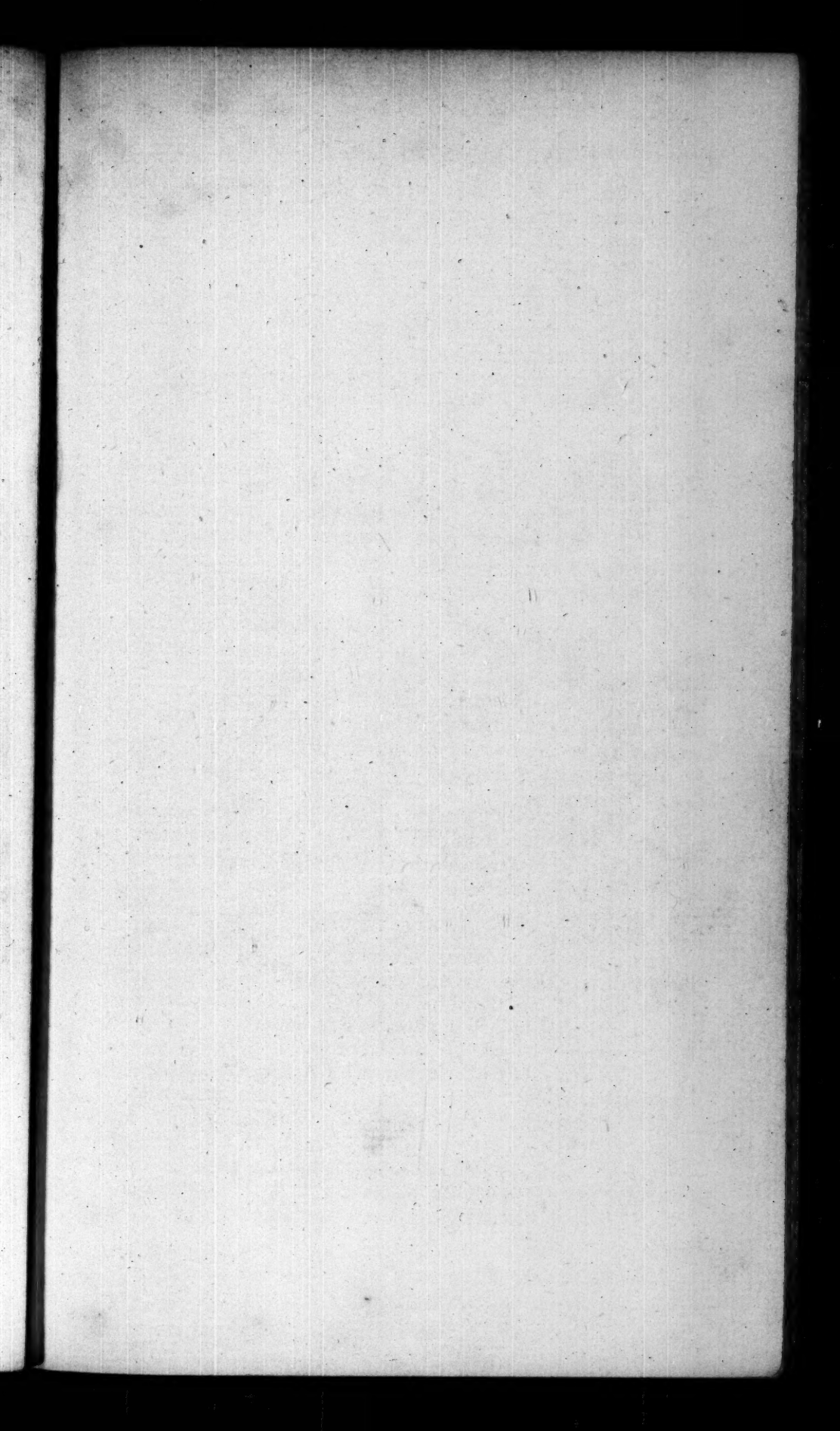
CREATIONS.] Baroness Clinton, by Writ of Summons, 6 Edward III. and Baroness Say, by a like writ, 1 Ja. I.

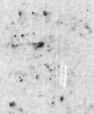
ARMS.] First and fourth, Or, on a Fess dauncette between three Billets, Azure, each charged with a Lion rampant, of the second, three Bezants, for Rolle. Second and third, Argent, six cross crosetts fitché, Sable, on a chief, Azure, two Mulletts round pierced, Or, for Clinton.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Greyhounds, Argent, plain, collared and leashed, Gules.

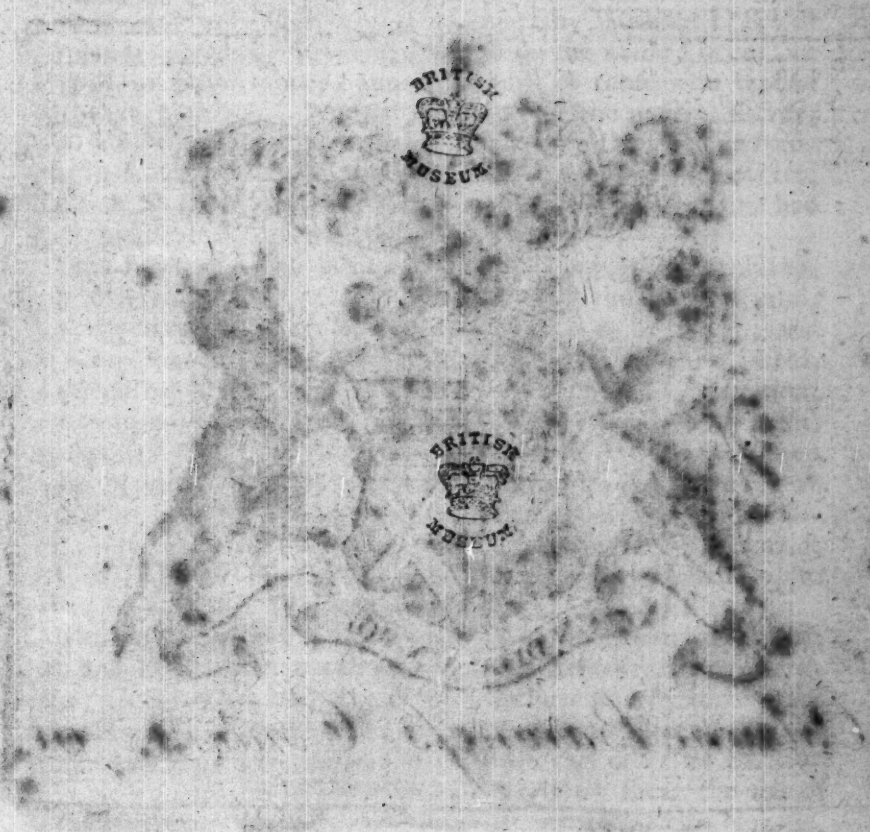
CHIEF SEAT.] At Hainton in Devonshire.

<sup>a</sup> From the Register, which is now deposited in the Vestry Room of St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London.











*Osborne Baroness Coniers.* 194

OSBORNE, *Baroness Coniers.*

**A**S such who served the Conqueror in his victorious expedition, were rewarded with lands and possessions; it is highly probable, that NORMAN de Arecy (as then wrote) the ancestor of the late Earl of Holderness, was in the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, whereby William Duke of Normandy obtained this kingdom: For the name <sup>a</sup> occurs in the roll of Battel-abbey, and in the list of those who landed with that monarch. And at the time of the general survey, <sup>b</sup> the said Norman de Arecy held no less than thirty-three lordships in Lincolnshire, by the immediate gift of the Conqueror, of which Noctone was one, where he and his descendants had their chief seat for divers generations <sup>c</sup>.

This Norman, in 6 William Rufus, being with the King, then dangerously ill at Gloucester, when those about him, thinking his case desperate, advised a council to be called; and the King, repenting him of his sins, promised, if he recovered, to amend his life. Thereupon, as an instance of his contrition, he <sup>d</sup> confirmed to the monks of St. Mary's-abbey, at York, their possessions; to which this Norman de Arecy (as he then wrote his name) subscribed as one of the witnesses, and <sup>e</sup> gave at that time to the said abbey three carucates of lands in Brunnum. He was also a <sup>f</sup> witness to the grant made by Billeheld, wife of Baldrick of Pecfortun (now Pickton) in Cheshire, to the convent of St. Werberg in Chester.

ROBERT de Arecy (as the name was also then wrote) his son and heir, gave to the religious at <sup>g</sup> Santoft in Com' Lincoln (a cell to St. Mary's-abbey) the churches of Nocton and Duneston, as also two parts of the tythes of Fisceburre, and founded a <sup>h</sup> priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, at Nokton before-mentioned, giving them the site of the said convent, a messuage, and a carucate of land in Nokton. He gave also to the monks of <sup>i</sup> Kirkestede in Lincolnshire, certain lands in Duneston and Nockston aforesaid, extending from the great road westward, which leadeth through Mere to Scapewiche; and left issue <sup>k</sup> Thomas, his son and heir, also <sup>l</sup> Robert a younger son.

<sup>a</sup> Ex tab. olim in Abb. de Bello. Hollinshed, p. 4.    <sup>b</sup> Lib. doomfd. in Com. Linc. in scacc. regia.    <sup>c</sup> Hollinsh. p. 20.    <sup>d</sup> Mon. Angl. tom. 1. p. 386.  
<sup>e</sup> Ibidem, p. 387.    <sup>f</sup> Ibid. p. 201.    <sup>g</sup> Ibidem, p. 405.    <sup>h</sup> Ibid. tom. 2. p. 211.    <sup>i</sup> Ibid. tom. 1. p. 309.    <sup>k</sup> Ibid. tom. 1. p. 405.    <sup>l</sup> Ibid. p. 406.



Which THOMAS, anno 1163, confirm'd that <sup>m</sup> grant made by his father to the monks of Kirkſtede: and being wrote Thomas de Arcy, ſon of Robert de Arcy, confirmed the <sup>n</sup> gifts of his father and grandfather, to the abbey of St. Mary, York. And on an aſſeſment of the aid, for marrying Maud, the King's eldeſt daughter, in 12 Hen. II. it was <sup>o</sup> certified, that he held twenty Knights fees, according to the old acception, with half a Knight's fee, and a fourth part, according to the new; for which, anno 14 Hen. II. he paid <sup>p</sup> thirteen pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

He became a peculiar benefactor to the canons of Noſton afore-mentioned, for having (as it ſeems) by ſome compoſition with the abbot and convent of St. Mary, York, regained the churches of Noſton, and Duneſton, beſtowed on them by his father (as hath been before obſerved), he <sup>q</sup> granted them to that religious houſe, with the church of <sup>r</sup> Cankewell (now Cawkwell) in that county, and certain lands, meadows, and woods in and near Noſton, particularly abutted and bounded. He died on July 15, 1181, (as appeareth by the <sup>s</sup> preſentment made before the juſtices in eyre, 32 Hen. II.) leaving Thomas his ſon and heir, then eighteen years of age; whereupon William Baſſet (then Sheriff of Lincolnſhire) <sup>t</sup> ſeized his whole barony for the King's uſe, and committed it, with the whole ſtock thereon, <sup>u</sup> to Michael de Arcie. After which <sup>x</sup> Alice, his widow, daughter of Ralph Lord D'eincourt, of Granby, in Nottinghamſhire, <sup>y</sup> founder of Thurgarton convent, obtained the <sup>z</sup> poſſeſſion thereof, with the cuſtody of her children; for which ſhe paid, as a fine, two hundred pounds.

This Thomas had <sup>a</sup> alſo two younger ſons, and four daughters, one of which, while he was living, was <sup>b</sup> married to ——— de Munbegan, and two other (at the time of the aforeſaid preſentment) were <sup>c</sup> marriageable, and the youngeſt but eight years of age; being deſcended of Barons, ſaith the record; and <sup>d</sup> that he held twenty Knights fees of the King, and of the fee of William de Perci.

His eldeſt ſon, THOMAS, was with King Richard I. in that expedition into Normandy, A. D. 1195, when the <sup>e</sup> King went to raiſe the <sup>f</sup> ſiege of Verneuil, which he effected the night before Whitſunday, and forced the enemy to depart. In 1204,

<sup>m</sup> Mon. Angl. tom. 1. Ibid. p. 809. <sup>n</sup> Ibid. p. 405. <sup>o</sup> Lib. rub. in facc. titl. Linc. <sup>p</sup> Rot. pip. anno 14 Hen II. Linc. <sup>q</sup> Mon. Angl. tom. 2. p. 11. <sup>r</sup> Ibid. <sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> Rot. de dominab. pueris & puellis penes remem. reg. in facc. ſub. tit. Linc. <sup>x</sup> Thoreſby's antiq. of Leeds, p. 226. <sup>y</sup> Jekyl's baron. extinct. MS. f. 71. b. <sup>z</sup> Rot. pip. anno 28 Hen. II. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> Rot. de dominab. pueris & puellis ut ſupra. <sup>e</sup> Rot. pip. anno 6 Rich. I. Linc. <sup>f</sup> Holliaſh. p. 144.

he was retained to <sup>g</sup> serve the King in his wars in Normandy, against the French, who had taken the <sup>h</sup> towns of Couches, le Val de Rueil, and Lisle-Dandele (the second being surrendered without any great opposition by two noblemen, who had the charge of them, viz. Robert Fitz-Walter, and Saier de Quincie) with three Knights, for one whole year, beginning on Wednesday before Midsummer-day; in consideration whereof the King <sup>i</sup> remitted him a debt of two hundred twenty-five marks which he then owed to the Jews; but besides this retainer he was to perform the like <sup>k</sup> service for his barony, as others did.

NORMAN de Arci his son, <sup>l</sup> in 7 John, paying <sup>m</sup> 500 marks, with six palfries, and one horse for the great saddle, and doing his homage, had livery <sup>n</sup> of all the lands descended to him by the death of his father. In 13 John, he had a special discharge <sup>o</sup> from his scutage, due upon the expedition made that year into Scotland.

In 15 John, Robert d'Arci <sup>p</sup> attended the King on that expedition against the French into Poictou; but whether he was uncle or brother to this Norman, does not appear.

The said Norman being one of the Barons in the rebellion against King John, in the 17th year of his reign, had his lands <sup>q</sup> seized by <sup>r</sup> John le Marefchall, a Baron, Sheriff of Lincolnshire, and marshal of Ireland, and by the King's command they were <sup>s</sup> disposed of to Peter de Warcop. But in 1216, 1. Hen. III. he had livery of them again, the King and his Barons coming to a peaceable accord, by the industry and good council of <sup>t</sup> William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who, to win the good-will of the subjects to the young King (to whom he was governor) offered pardon to all those Barons who should take part with the King. And this Norman embracing the opportunity, and giving good <sup>u</sup> pledges for his future fidelity, had his lands <sup>x</sup> restored to him; as had also the before-mentioned Robert Darci his <sup>y</sup> lands in Hantshire.

In 3 Hen. III. the said Norman gave <sup>z</sup> to the King a foregothawke of Norway, to have a market at his lordship of Noc-tone; and in 1245, <sup>a</sup> answered twenty pounds (for the Knights fees he held) on an assessment of the aid for marrying Margaret, the King's eldest daughter, to Alexander III. King of Scotland, whose marriage was celebrated on Dec. 26, 1251, at York; as also 40l. anno 38 Hen. III. on <sup>b</sup> collection of the

g Oblat. anno 5 John. h Hollinshed, p. 166. i k Oblat. anno 5 John.  
l m n Rot. fin. anno 7 Joh. m. 7. o Rot. pip. anno 13 Joh. Linc. p Rot.  
claus. anno 15 Joh. d. m. r. q Rot. claus. anno 17 Joh. m. 10. r Fuller's  
worthies in Linc. s Rot. claus. anno 17 Joh. m. 10. t Hollinshed, p. 197.  
u x Rot. claus. anno 1 Hen. III. m. 10. y Ibid. m. 19. z Rot. pip.  
anno 3 Hen. III. Linc. a Ibid. anno 29 Hen. III. Linc. b Rot. pip.  
anno 38 Hen. III. Linc.

aid for making Prince Edward, the King's eldest son, a Knight. In which year the King, in regard to his great age and infirmities, granted the custody of his lands, so long as he should live, unto Philip d'Arce his son and heir. He died A. D. 1255, having had issue, by Agnes, his wife, three sons and one daughter, Margaret, married to Thomas de Swinford; the sons were, 1. Philip; 2. Sir Thomas; and 3. Sir William, who both died unmarried.

Which PHILIP, adhering to the interest of the crown in those turbulent times, about the latter end of King John's reign, had, anno 1 Hen. III. a <sup>e</sup> grant of the lands of Robert le Camberleng, or Chamberlayne.

In 27 Hen. III. he had an assignation <sup>d</sup> of 23 l. 13 s. then in arrear to those soldiers who served under his command in the wars of France; and of 20 marks due to himself.

In 34 Hen. III. he is said to have been the accuser <sup>e</sup> of Sir Henry de Bath, Knt. one <sup>f</sup> of the Judges of the court of Common-pleas, for his unfaithfulness and corruption in point of judicature.

In 37 Hen. III. the King, on displeasure <sup>g</sup> conceived against Henry Plantagenet Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Leicester, Lord High Steward of England, obliged him to resign the office of Warden of Gascoigny, for that the Gascoigners had charged him with too much severity. And they continuing in rebellion, the King went over, and this Philip de Arci, being ready to attend him according to the service he owed, having <sup>h</sup> information, that his father designed to alienate certain lands, which were part of his inheritance, and complaining thereof to the King; he obtained a precept to the <sup>i</sup> Sheriff, commanding him not to admit any one to enter on them during his continuance in that service. And the King also sent his commands to the <sup>k</sup> Queen, and Richard Earl of Cornwall, that so long as he should continue beyond the seas, he should not be sued.

In 38 Hen. III. being in the <sup>l</sup> camp with the King at Lupiel in Gascoigne, he was made governor of the castle at Millans, and captain of those forces then remaining there. And the <sup>m</sup> next year, having contracted great debts by his large expences in the King's service beyond the seas, he procured certain letters <sup>n</sup> hortatory to all his tenants by military service, and other, earnestly moving them to grant him such reasonable aid, towards easing him of that burthen, as that they might be worthy

c Rot. clauf. 1 Hen. III. m. 15. d Vascon. 27 Hen. III. m. 5. e Mat. Paris, in ann. 1250. p. 811. n. 40. f Dug. orig. jurisd. in chron. series. g Houlinsb. p. 247. h Clauf. 37 Hen. III. m. 10. i Ibid. k Rot. vasc. 38 Hen. III. m. 20. m n Pat. 39 Hen. III. m. 1.



of the King's thanks for the ſame. And paying in that year his relief, <sup>o</sup> had livery of his lands.

In 1260, he was <sup>p</sup> ſummoned to be at Shrewſbury on Sept. 8, the nativity of the Virgin Mary, with horſe and arms, ready to march againſt Llewellyn, and the Welch his accomplices; and <sup>q</sup> died, anno 48 Hen. III. leaving iſſue by <sup>r</sup> Iſabel his wife, ſecond daughter of Ralph de Bertram, Baron of Mitford (and ſiſter and one of the coheirs of Roger de Bertram, who died anno 4 Ed. II.) five ſons, viz. 1. Norman, 2. Sir Thomas, 3. Roger, 4. Ralph, and 5. Robert.

NORMAN, at the deceaſe of his father, was <sup>s</sup> 28 years of age and more; and doing his <sup>t</sup> homage, and giving ſecurity for the payment of his relief as a baron, had livery of his lands. Nevertheless, the next year, 1265, being among the rebellious Lords, who were vanquiſhed in the battle fought at <sup>u</sup> Eweſham in Com. Worc. Auguſt 6, his <sup>x</sup> lands were ſeized by the King.

Roger <sup>y</sup>, the third brother of the ſaid Norman, and Thomas their <sup>z</sup> uncle, were alſo engaged in that <sup>a</sup> rebellion; but there being a peaceable compoſure afterwards betwixt the King and the tranſgreſſors, (by that memorable decree called Dictum de Kenilworth) both this Norman, his brother Roger, and uncle <sup>b</sup> Thomas (taken priſoner at the ſiege of Northampton, in 48 Hen. III.) were in 51 Hen. III. admitted to <sup>c</sup> favour; John de Burgh of Kent, Adam de Newmarch of Yorkſhire, and Robert de Ufford of Norfolk (all Barons), being ſureties for their future loyalty and quiet demeanour.

In 1277, the <sup>d</sup> King ſignifies that Llewellyn Prince of Wales had rebelled, and therefore ſent his mandate to this Norman D'arcy, to be at Worceſter, in the octaves of St. John Baptiſt next, with horſe and arms, and his whole ſervice, to go againſt him. In 9 Edw. I. John de Vaux, William de Saham, and others, being <sup>e</sup> appointed juſtices in eyre for the county of Lincoln, they ſummoned this Norman to ſhew by <sup>f</sup> what authority he held his lands in Nocton, Doneſton, and elſewhere, in Lincolnſhire, and what ſervices and privileges he claimed in that county: whereunto he replied, that he held his lands in chief of the King, by the ſervice of two Knights fees only, or of one Knight and two Eſquires, in the King's army for forty days, at

<sup>o</sup> Rot. pip. 39 Hen. III. Linc.      <sup>p</sup> Rymer, tom. 1. p. 707.      <sup>q</sup> Eſc.  
48 Hen. III. n. 15 Linc.      <sup>r</sup> Jekyl's Baron. extinc. præd. p. 62. b.      <sup>s</sup> Eſc.  
48 Hen. III. n. 15. Linc.      <sup>t</sup> Rot. fin. 48 Hen. III. m. 3.      <sup>u</sup> Hollinſh.  
p. 270.      <sup>x</sup> Eſc. 50 Hen. III. n. 3.      <sup>y z a</sup> Rot. pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 14.  
<sup>b</sup> MS. in Bodl. Oxon. 8 V. 8th. f. 138. b.      <sup>c</sup> Rot. pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 14.  
<sup>d</sup> Rymer, tom. 2. p. 74.      <sup>e</sup> Dug. orig. in chron. ſer.      <sup>f</sup> Plac. de quo  
warrant, in octab. trin. ann. 9 Edw. I. Rot. 13 d.

his own charges ; and that he claimed in Nocton, and Donefton, free warren, gallows, and infangthef, with a market at Nocton upon the Tuefday, and affize of bread and beer, and a fair upon the eve and feaft-day of St. Mary Magdalen ; and that he claimed free warren and a gallows in Coningsby ; and in his manor of Stalinburgh, wreck of fea, weyth, and gallows.

In 1282, the Welſh having taken Roger Clifford, ſen. and imprifoned him, and killed and taken ſeveral of the King's ſubjects, he had <sup>g</sup> orders to be at Worceſter on the day of Pentecoſt, with horſe and arms, ready, if occaſion required, to march againſt them. And another mandate, dated at Hertelbyrough, May 24, the ſame year, was <sup>h</sup> ſent to him to be at Rothelan on Sunday, the morrow after Aug. 1, to go againſt the Welſh. Alſo on June 28, 10 Edw. I. the King, at Rotheland, <sup>i</sup> gave him notice in what manner the Welſh had taken up arms, killed his nobles, and other ſubjects, both men, women, and children, and of having David, the laſt of the race, in cuſtody ; and therefore deſires to conſult with him and others, as to the diſpoſal of him, requiring him to be at Shrewſbury on the morrow after the feaſt of St. Michael.

In 1283, ſo well did he behave, and ſuch great <sup>k</sup> ſervice did he perform for the King, in the expedition then made into Wales againſt <sup>l</sup> Prince Llewellyn, (who had committed great hoſtilities in thoſe parts about the mountains of Snowdone, and <sup>m</sup> in Montgomeryſhire) that in recompence thereof he had an aſſignation <sup>n</sup> of 50l. per ann. for five years to come ; and alſo a diſcharge <sup>o</sup> for 100l. due at the exchequer for his relief. In 22 Edw. I. <sup>p</sup> he was ſummoned to attend the King immediately, and to give his opinion in thoſe great and difficult points relating to a war with France ; the French in that year having taken two Engliſh men of war, ſailing by the Norman coaſt ; as alſo four others, ſent by the King for the ſafeguard of Bourdeaux. And thereupon <sup>q</sup> had another ſummons to be at Portſmouth on Sept. 1. following, ready with horſe and arms, and his whole ſervice, to ſail with the King into France. And on the ſame occaſion, he had in that year orders to ſummon all abbots, priors, knights, and others within his bailiwick, who held in chief, or by Knight's ſervice, or ſerjeantry, to be at Portſmouth on Sept. 1. next, with horſe and arms, and their whole ſervice, ready to go beyond ſea. In 24 Edw. I. Sir Philip his ſon and heir, doing his homage, <sup>r</sup> had livery of all

<sup>g</sup> Rymer, tom. 2. p. 196.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. p. 201.

<sup>i</sup> Hollinſh. p. 290.

<sup>k</sup> Rymer, ibid. p. 248.

<sup>l</sup> Clauſ. ann. 11 Edw. I. m. 10.

<sup>m</sup> Hol-

linſh. p. 281.

<sup>n</sup> Stowe, p. 202.

<sup>o</sup> Clauſ. anno 11 Edw. I. m. 10.

<sup>p</sup> Commun. term. ann. 12 Edw. I. Rot. 3.

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Vaſcon. 22 Edw. I.

m. 8. d.

<sup>r</sup> Rot. ibid. m. 7. d.

his lands, whereof he died ſeiſed. He alſo left two other ſons, Sir John, of whom hereafter; and Robert.

Which Sir PHILIP, in 25 Edw. I. <sup>a</sup> attended the King in that expedition into Gaſcony, where the Engliſh were worſted, going to relieve Bellegard, beſieged by the Earl of Artois. But before I treat further of him, I ſhall give ſome account of his third brother,

Robert d'Arci, who was alſo, in 25 Edw. I. in that expedition into Gaſcony <sup>t</sup>; likewise that year, an inſurrection beginning in Scotland, at the inſtigation of Sir William Wallace, on account of the Scots reſuſing to do homage, <sup>u</sup> he was ſent into thoſe wars, in which <sup>x</sup> the Engliſh forces ſuffered not a little. And in 27 Edw. I. being lord of the manors of Stallingburgh and Doneſton in com' Linc. <sup>y</sup> he had a grant of free warren in all his demefne lands there <sup>z</sup>. In 1306, the King ſending an army into Scotland, againſt Robert Bruce, who had cauſed himſelf, on Lady-day, to be crowned at Scone, this Robert d'Arci leaving the King there, without licence, <sup>a</sup> the ſheriff of Lincolnſhire had command to ſeize all his lands and poſſeſſions in that county <sup>b</sup>. But this breach of truſt was afterwards forgiven; for in 4 Edw. II. <sup>c</sup> the cuſtody of the caſtle and honour of Striguil <sup>d</sup> in Scotland, was committed to him. And in 15 Edw. II. he was made governor of Sleaford caſtle in Lincolnſhire, which for ſome reaſons was then taken into the King's hands. Alſo in 18 Edw. II. he was conſtituted one of the arrayers in the parts of Lindſey in com' Linc. In 1 Edw. III. he had a <sup>e</sup> grant of free warren in all his demefne lands in Clipſton in com' Northampt. and in Pachenſham in com' Suffex <sup>f</sup>; and the next year obtained a patent of view of frank-pledge in his manor of Lethered (Leatherhead) in Surry, to himſelf and Joan <sup>g</sup> his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. In 5 Edw. III. he had a grant of a market every week on the Friday, with a fair yearly on Lammas-day, at Lethered aforeſaid <sup>h</sup>. This Robert d'Arci was one of the Knights in parliament for Lincolnſhire, 12 Edw. II.

But now I return to Sir PHILIP, who, in 26 Edw. I. <sup>i</sup> was ſummoned to be at Carliffe on Whitſun-eve, with horſe and arms, ready to march againſt the Scotch then in rebellion; and in 27 Edw. I. Sir Thomas his uncle dying without iſſue, <sup>k</sup> the

<sup>a</sup> Rot. fin. 24 Edw. I. m. 16.      <sup>t</sup> Rot. vaſ. 25 Edw. I. m. 1.      <sup>u</sup> Hollinſh. p. 303.  
<sup>x</sup> Rot. ſcoc. 25 Edw. I. m. 1.      <sup>y</sup> Hollinſh. p. 303.  
<sup>z</sup> Cart. 27 Edw. I. n. 30.      <sup>a</sup> Hollinſh. p. 314.      <sup>b</sup> Rot. fin. 34 Edw. I. m. 2.  
<sup>c</sup> Pat. 4 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 21.      <sup>d</sup> Pat. 15 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 21.      <sup>e</sup> Rymer, vol. 4. p. 80.  
<sup>f</sup> Cart. 1 Edw. III. n. 42.      <sup>g</sup> Cart. 2 Edw. III. n. 20.  
<sup>h</sup> Cart. 5 Edw. III. n. 47.      <sup>i</sup> Rymer's fœd. vol. 2. p. 829.      <sup>k</sup> Eſc. 27 Edw. I. n. 12.



manor of Scotelthorpe escheated to him as his next heir, being then forty years of age. In 31 Edw. I. he <sup>l</sup> was with the Lord Segrave, and others, in that expedition into Scotland, where the English, <sup>m</sup> (after a sharp and doubtful fight for a time) were overcome, and the said Lord taken; who (as my author says) had more courage than foresight. In 34 Edw. I. the King having an intention to make Edward Prince of Wales, his fourth son (but then the only surviving one by his first Queen) a Knight, <sup>n</sup> summoned this Sir Philip to be at Westminster on the morrow of the Holy Trinity, to fix with other counsellors the aid to be granted for that purpose.

In 4 Edw. II. <sup>o</sup> he was in the wars of Scotland; and in 5 Edw. II. doing his homage, as cousin and heir to Roger Bertram, of Mitford, in com' Northumb. had livery of such lands as on that account descended to him. And having been, in 1312, concerned in the apprehending and murder of Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, he <sup>p</sup> had, with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and others, in 1314, his pardon on that account, or of any other misdeed whatever.

The same year he <sup>q</sup> was in Scotland with the King, who with a great power intending to raise the siege of Strivelling (Stirling) castle, <sup>r</sup> a bloody battle ensued, June 24, wherein the English were vanquished, and many slain and taken prisoners.

The year after, <sup>s</sup> he was again in the wars of Scotland; as also in 9 Edw. II. in which year arrived in England two cardinals <sup>t</sup>, who brought bulls from the pope, to excommunicate the Scots, if they refused agreeing to a treaty of peace with England. What I have found further of him is, that he was <sup>u</sup> one of those who were with Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, in the insurrection made in the North, in 15 Edw. II. But on security given for his future loyalty, and good behaviour, had the year following restitution of his lands, which had been seized by the King for that transgression. He had summons to parliament <sup>v</sup> among the Barons, from the 25th to the 34th of Edw. I. inclusive.

He had issue, by Eleanor, his wife, three sons; 1. Norman, 2. Robert, and 3. John; whereof the two last died without issue male.

<sup>l</sup> Rot. scot. 31 Edw. I. m. 12.      <sup>m</sup> Hollinsh. p. 311.      <sup>n</sup> Rymer, vol. 2. p. 987.  
<sup>o</sup> Rot. scoc. 4 Edw. II. m. 8.      <sup>p</sup> Rymer's fed. vol. 3. p. 442, 443, & seq.      <sup>q</sup> Rot. scoc. 7 Edw. II. m. 3.      <sup>r</sup> Stow's annals, p. 216.  
<sup>s</sup> Rot. scoc. 8 Edw. II. m. 9.      <sup>t</sup> Stow, p. 218.      <sup>u</sup> Hollinsh. p. 128.      <sup>v</sup> Claus. 16 Edw. II. m. 15.

NORMAN d'Arcy, his eldest son and heir, was in the wars of Scotland <sup>y</sup>, in 7 and 9 Edward II. and adhering to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, had his lands in Kalkwell seized <sup>z</sup>, but was afterwards restored to his estate.

In 12 Edward III. he <sup>a</sup> was with the King in that descent made into Flanders, <sup>b</sup> likewise in the following year; and died on March 25, 1340, <sup>c</sup> leaving issue, by Isabel his wife, Philip his son and heir, ten years of age, <sup>d</sup> who dying in 24 Edw. III. Sir Philip de Limbury, Knt. son of Julian, the eldest of the two sisters and coheirs to the said Norman, and Agnes (the wife of Sir Roger de Pedwardine, of Burton-Pedwardine in Lincolnshire, Knt.) the other sister and coheir, were found his heirs; Sir Philip de Limbury being then (viz. in 24 Edw. III.) thirty years of age, and Agnes fifty.

Thus the male issue of the elder line failing, I am now come to Sir JOHN, second brother to Philip, father of the last mentioned Norman d'Arcy.

Which Sir John (frequently stiled of Park, as owner of Coningsby-park) was of great courage and eminent abilities, as is evident by the many offices he bore in the reigns of Edw. I. II. and III. In <sup>e</sup> 25 Edw. I. he was in that <sup>f</sup> expedition made into Scotland against <sup>g</sup> Wallace, <sup>h</sup> and his adherents then in arms. Also in 31 Edw. I. when Sir John Seagrave, Knt. was sent thither with an army, the Scots being in arms, on account <sup>i</sup> of the truce expiring on All-saints day. And <sup>k</sup> in 34 Edw. I. he was again there on Robert Bruce's <sup>l</sup> assuming the sovereignty, and causing himself to be solemnly crowned on March 25, at the abbey of Scone, by the bishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. In 3 Edw. II. <sup>m</sup> he was likewise there when the King fortified Berwick with a strong wall and deep ditch, and thence with his army marched into Scotland to seek his adversary Robert Bruce, who <sup>n</sup> refusing him battle, the King came back to Berwick. In 1313, (May 3,) he had <sup>o</sup> the King's protection to hold in force till Aug. 1. following; he at that time being <sup>p</sup> appointed to go with the King and Queen into France, to the coronation of Lewis X. son of Philip IV. King of France and Navarre; and the same year <sup>q</sup> was commissioned to treat at Newcastle with Sir Robert de Loweden, Knt. and

<sup>y</sup> Rot. scot. 7 Edw. II. m. 3. & 9 Edw. II. m. 6.      <sup>z</sup> Claus. 16 Edw. II. m. 23.      <sup>a</sup> Rot. Aleman. 12 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 3.      <sup>b</sup> Rot. Alem. 13 Edw. III. m. 19.      <sup>c</sup> Esc. 15 Edw. III. n. 21.      <sup>d</sup> Esc. 24 Edw. III. n. 100. Linc.      <sup>e</sup> Rot. scot. 25 Edw. I. m. 1.      <sup>f</sup> Stow, p. 207.      <sup>g</sup> Rot. scot. 31 Edw. I. m. 6.      <sup>h</sup> Hollinsh. p. 311.      <sup>i</sup> Rot. scot. 4 Edw. I. m. 13.      <sup>k</sup> Stow, p. 209.      <sup>l</sup> Hollinsh. p. 320.      <sup>m</sup> Rot. scot. 3 Edw. II. m. 5.      <sup>n</sup> Hollinsh. p. 321.      <sup>o</sup> Rymer's Fœd, tom. 3. p. 406.      <sup>p</sup> Hollinsh. p. 321.      <sup>q</sup> Rymer, vol. 4. p. 535.

others, deputed by the Scots, on ſuch matters as ſhould be offered by them.

In 7 Edw. II. having been concerned, with Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, in the death of Piers Gavifton, \* he had a pardon of all manner of accuſations on that account.

In 7 Edw. II. Robert Bruce having recovered the greateſt part of Scotland, and won from the Engliſh thoſe caſtles they held there, and conquered thoſe Scots which were in the Engliſh ſervice; the King, to be revenged on them, marched with a powerful army, and entering Scotland, this John Lord Darcy was then with him, and meeting with the enemy near \* Ban-nockburn, were entirely defeated on June 24, King Edward himſelf hardly eſcaping. Robert Paſton, a Carmelite friar, being preſent, he in heroical verſe ſadly bewails the ſorrowful diſaſter. The firſt night (ſaith he) the Engliſh bathed themſelves in wine, with other rioting far above meaſure; whereas the Scots lay cloſe and quiet, faſting the evening before the battle, and had made trenches three feet deep, and the like in breadth, from the right wing of their army to the left, covering them with turf and graſs laid on twigs, not of ſtrength to bear horſemen, ſo that the Engliſh horſe, advancing thereon, foundered in the trenches, which occaſioned the loſs of the battle.

In 10 Edw. II. the King ſtiles him † John d'Arci, le coſyn, appointing him governor of the caſtle of Norhan in Northumberland; and in 13 Edw. II. he was ſheriff of the ‡ counties of Derby and Nottingham; as alſo in 14 and 15 of that King's reign; and ſheriff \* of Lancaſhire in 16 Edw. II. In 17 Edw. II. † he was conſtituted Lord Juſtice of Ireland, ‡ and arrived at Dublin, February 2. During his abode in that kingdom, excellent ordinances, for the government thereof, were aſſented to by the King and his council, which are at large in Prynne's animadverſions on the fourth inſtitutes; and the annals of thoſe times make no mention of any diſturbance there during that reign, other than was occaſioned by private murders. In 18 Edw. II. being then in that kingdom, § he had commands, from the King, to ſeize, in his juriſdiction, all perſons of Agenois, Pierregort, Xaintonge, and other places, then in rebellion againſt the King, and them ſafe to keep with their goods and effects, and to certify their names, goods, &c. in writing.

\* Hollinſh. p. 322.

† Rot. ſcot. 8 Edw. II. m. 2.

‡ Stow's annals,

p. 316.

§ Pat. 2 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 29.

x Fuller's worthies in com'

Derb. p. 241.

y Rot. fin. 16 Edw. II. m. 13.

z Pat. 17 Edw. II.

p. 1. m. 4.

a Borlace's reduct. of Ireland, p. 45.



In 20 Edw. II. when the King for the defence of his kingdom against the invasion of foreigners, and others, who adhered to Queen Isabel and Prince Edward, ordered in council, that all ships of or above the burden of thirty ton, from the mouth of the Thames riding northward, should be at Erewell in the county of Suffolk, on St. Matthew's day, well armed, double manned, and a month's provision on board each vessel <sup>b</sup>; he appointed this John Darcy (then called the uncle) to see that the royal mandate be duly executed in the ports and towns of Saltfleetby, Waynfleet, and Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln.

In 1 Edw. III. <sup>c</sup> he was again sent Lord Justice into Ireland; and the same year, having the title of John d'Arcy le Frere, obtained <sup>d</sup> a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands in Conyngsby park, Flixborough, and Winterton, in com. Lincoln; also the next year in those at Wranby in that county. And in 2 Edw. III. being called John d'Arcy le Neveu, had <sup>e</sup> an assignation of certain sums of money due to him for his services in Ireland the preceding year; also for other services during his abode in Yorkshire, in October, November, and December, that year, for the defence of those parts. And the twenty-first of August the same year <sup>f</sup> was made Justice of Ireland, and governor of that country; also in the year <sup>g</sup> following, had his patent renewed; in which time Macogbegan of Meath, and other Irish men of Leinster, broke out into rebellion, <sup>h</sup> yet this common calamity could not unite the English, although taught by experience, that they never suffered any great damage but from civil dissentions among themselves. And the enemy, through the many small victories they obtained, so weakened the English, that the Lord Justice was obliged <sup>i</sup> to invite Maurice (afterwards Earl of Desmond) to take the field, which he did with success, with an army of near ten thousand. That year the King ordered him to pay to William Earl of Juliers 300l. due at Michaelmas, in part of 600l. per ann. granted in fee to him; and in consideration of his many good services, had from the King a grant of <sup>k</sup> the manor of Werk, in Tindale, in com. Northumb.

In 4 Edw. III. he was <sup>l</sup> sent by the King into Aquitain, to treat about certain affairs relating to that duchy, and with any persons who were willing to serve the King for life, or term of years, at such wages as should be agreed on. And <sup>m</sup>

<sup>b</sup> Rymer's Fœd. tom. 4. p. 225. & seq.

<sup>d</sup> Cart. 1 Edw. III. n. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Edw. III. p. 1. m. 24.

Hist. Ireland, p. 108.

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, vol. 4, p. 432.

<sup>c</sup> Orig. 1 Edw. III. Rot. 11.

<sup>e</sup> Claus. 2 Edw. III. m. 15.

<sup>f</sup> Pat.

<sup>g</sup> Pat. 3 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 28.

<sup>h</sup> Cox's

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. p. 109.

<sup>k</sup> Cart. 3 Edw. III. n. 40.

<sup>m</sup> Pat. 4 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 17.

the same year obtained a charter for a market every week on the Saturday; as also a fair yearly on the eve and day of St. Barnabas the apostle, and four days following, at his manor of Naith in com. Linc. and free warren in all his demesne lands at Kestsby and Upton in the same county. This year also he was in Guyen, when the King gave him to understand, that the French would no longer abide by the treaty; <sup>n</sup> and in case they should bring forces to take possession of that province, he had orders to oppose them; and to promise the people there, that for the damages they should sustain, reparation should be made.

In 5 Edw. III. 15 July, <sup>o</sup> he with Sir William Trussel, Knt. were sent Ambassadors to Philip King of France, to treat about a marriage between Edward Prince of Wales, and the daughter of the said King of France, in order to prevent a war, but it had no effect. In 6 Edw. III. he <sup>p</sup> with William de Denum were commissioned to treat at Newcastle with Sir Robert de Loweden, Knt. and others, deputed by the Scotch, on such matters as then shall be offered by them.

In 7 Edw. III. being still Justice of Ireland, he left Aquitain to revenge <sup>q</sup> the death of William de Burgh Earl of Ulster, who had been slain by the Irish; and on his landing in that nation, called a parliament, by whose advice he went to sea to Carigfergus, on the first of July, and by help of the country people, he destroyed the murderers and their abettors. After which, he appointed Sir Thomas Burgh his deputy, as Lieutenant of Ireland, and made directly for Scotland; whither, as Barnes in his history of Edw. III. observes, he came just in time to give a specimen both of his loyalty and valour: The King of England was then returned to the siege before Berwick, with a resolution not to stir, till he had taken the place, or that David King of Scotland should raise the siege by a battle. And at this juncture of the Lord Darcy's arrival, the Scots having mustered a considerable army, resolved to force King Edward to retire; whereupon the memorable battle of Hallidown near Berwick ensued; wherein the Scots are said to have lost 8 Earls, 90 Knights, 400 Esquires, and 35000 common soldiers, according to our historians; but their own writers mentions only 14000 to be slain. In this engagement, the Lord John Darcy, with his Irish troops on the one side, made a great slaughter; while the King with a choice brigade of men, of arms, and archers on horseback, so encompassed them on

<sup>n</sup> Rymer, tom. 4. p. 450.  
mer, tom. 4. p. 52.  
com. 3.

<sup>o</sup> Pat. 5 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 28.  
<sup>q</sup> MS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon de Rebus Hibernicis,

<sup>p</sup> Ry-

the other side, that very few could escape, except those who first of all began the flight.

On this victory King Edward entered into Berwick with great solemnity, and advanced Edward Baliol to the crown of Scotland; and then the Lord John Darcy, <sup>r</sup> as is observed, having obtained much honour in this war, returned now with all his forces to his province of Ireland, where all along he exercised much wisdom and integrity in that his government; and upon his return, presently delivered Walter Bermingham, Primate of Armagh, out of the castle of Dublin.

In 9 Edw. III. continuing still Justice of Ireland, <sup>s</sup> he again sailed into Scotland, with six and thirty ships, the chief of the Irish nobles accompanying him; and having wasted the isles of Arran and Bute, returned with great prey and glory. For which memorable services, King Edward III. <sup>t</sup> granted to him the manors of Louth and Ballionany, in Ireland, which Simon Earl of Eue had forfeited by adhering to the French King; as also to him, and to Joan, then his wife, and to the heirs-male of their two bodies lawfully begotten, the manors of Rathwer and Kildalk lying in that realm.

In 11 Edw. III. he with others <sup>u</sup> were commissioned by the King, to declare to the people in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, certain matters contained in a schedule sent to them. And in that year being <sup>x</sup> steward of the King's household, he was sent Ambassador (together with William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk) into Scotland, to treat of peace with David de Brus, who then assumed there the title of King. After which, he was also sent <sup>y</sup> Ambassador into France (with those Earls) to treat with Philip, King of France, or his Commissioners, touching the right of King Edward to the crown of that realm <sup>z</sup>. But being arrived at Bologne, they there received command from the King not to proceed, conceiving their journey might be hazardous, and expose them to the fury of a passionate Prince, who had before threatened his negociators with death if ever they came again, when, before his coronation, they were pleading the King of England's right to that crown in the chamber of France. Whereupon they had another commission, <sup>a</sup> to treat with Lewis, Earl of Flanders, about a marriage between the said Earl's eldest son, and Joan, the King's second daughter: Also by <sup>b</sup> another, to settle with the said Earl and his

<sup>r</sup> Barne's hist. Edw. p. 80.

& tom. 4. p. 64.

tom. 4. p. 805.

Edw. III. p. 15.

p. 815, 816.

<sup>s</sup> MS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. tom. 3. f. 99.

<sup>t</sup> Pat. 18 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 3. per inspect.

<sup>x</sup> Rot. scoc. 11 Edw. III. m. 7.

<sup>z</sup> Rymer, tom. 4. p. 814.

<sup>u</sup> Rymer,

<sup>y</sup> Barne's hist.

<sup>a</sup> Ibid.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid.



subjects, and with the burgo-masters, consuls, scabins, and good men of the towns of Bruges, Ghent, and Ypres, all manner of differences: And by several other separate commissions <sup>e</sup> to treat with all persons and powers about an alliance, and particularly with Lewis, Emperor of the Romans. And to dispose of and grant any honours, lordships, castles, towns, manors, lands, tenements, possessions, rents, jurisdictions, &c. belonging to the King in the kingdom of France, Dutchy of Aquitain, or elsewhere beyond the seas, as well as in the kingdoms of England, Ireland, or Scotland, in fee for such a term of years, and to such persons, as to them shall seem best. Further, they were impowered to borrow money of such people as should be willing to advance any sum or sums, on the security of any of the King's dominions. They were also, <sup>d</sup> the seventh of October, 11 Edw. III. sent to several of the Cardinals with credentials.

Before he began his journey into France, <sup>e</sup> he was constituted Constable of the Tower of London; and on his return from his Embassies, he had a special assignation of such wages as had been allowed for his support in those services: And moreover obtained the King's grant <sup>f</sup> of the manors of Temple-Newsome, and Temple-Hyrst, in com. Ebor. as also of the manor of Torksey, in com. Linc. to himself and the heirs male of his body; and in default to revert to the crown.

In 12 Edw. III. he <sup>g</sup> was in that expedition then made into Flanders; and the same year being at Antwerp <sup>h</sup> with Henry Burgerst, Bishop of Lincoln, William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, on a treaty relating to trade with Flanders, it was agreed by them, that all persons going from England into Holland or Zealand, should be safe, both in their persons, as well as goods, and that the Flemings might have a free trade in England; which the King <sup>i</sup> afterwards confirmed. Moreover, he in conjunction with the aforesaid Bishop of Lincoln, Reginald, Earl of Gelderland and Zutphen, William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, Henry de Ferrers, the King's Chamberlain, William de la Pole, and Paul de Flearmont, <sup>k</sup> entered into a recognizance to pay to the Archbishop of Triers 55000 florins, and for the due payment thereof, they were by the King impowered to pledge his crown of England.

In 13 Edward III. the King having borrowed of Nicholas Bartholomæi of Antwerp, 140000 florins of gold, <sup>l</sup> this John Lord

<sup>e</sup> Rymer, tom. 5. p. 821.

<sup>d</sup> Claus. 11 Edw. III. m. 34.

<sup>e</sup> Cart.

11 Edw. III. n. 15.

<sup>f</sup> Rot. Aleman. 12 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 5.

<sup>g</sup> Rymer,

tom. 5. p. 53.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. p. 59.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. p. 101.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid. p. 110.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. p. 113.

Darcy, (then Steward of the King's Household) together with John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, Henry of Monmouth, Earl of Derby, William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, Henry de Ferrers, Chamberlain to the King, and others, were bound for the re-payment thereof on the feast of All-saints that year. This year also the King at Brussels, on Midsummer-day, agreeing with the Duke of Brabant, that his son Edward should marry Margaret, the said Duke's daughter, and that he would settle a dower on her equal to Queen Isabel's, provided the said Duke gave her 50000*l*. for her portion; he also, <sup>m</sup> with others of the prime nobility, were bound for the King's performance of his part. And the King having borrowed at Antwerp, of John Richier, 54000 florins of gold, he <sup>a</sup> likewise with others were bound for the King's re-payment of that sum. And <sup>o</sup> he with others advised the King to give the title of an English Earl to William, Marquis of Juliers, which the King promised to do as soon as the said Marquis returned from the Emperor; and in performance of that promise, he created him Earl of Cambridge the year after.

On the first of March, 1340, the King at his palace of Westminster, delivering the great seal to John de St. Paul, <sup>p</sup> this John Darcy being entitled le Cofyn to the King and Steward of his Household, was then present. He was also the same year <sup>q</sup> constituted Justice of Ireland for life, yet never after went into that kingdom, but in May following, sent over Sir John Morris, his deputy. And that year having been with the King at the siege of Tournay, <sup>r</sup> returned with him on the 30th of November; when landing at the Tower early in the morning, he found there no guard, and his children only waited on by three servants. Whereupon the King in great anger discharged most of his great officers the day following, when this John Lord Darcy was present.

In 15 Edw. III. though the King revoked his grants of all lands in Ireland, <sup>s</sup> yet in consideration of his good services (and then called John d'Arcy the elder) by his constant attendance on his person, and employments, those granted to him were excepted. And on the meeting of the parliament at Westminster, on Easter-Monday, when the Archbishop of Canterbury (who had been accused by the King of breach of duty to

<sup>m</sup> Rymer, p. 118.    <sup>n</sup> Ibid. p. 139.    <sup>o</sup> Ibid. p. 175.    <sup>p</sup> Pat. 14 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 32.    <sup>q</sup> Rymer, tom. 5. p. 216.    <sup>r</sup> Claus. 15 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 19.    <sup>s</sup> Rymer, tom. 5. p. 289.

him) with a great company of Clergymen, was coming to take his place among the Peers, this John Lord Darcy, the King's Steward, met him on his entrance into the house, and in the King's name forbad him to enter the parliament, until in the King's Exchequer he had undergone a trial concerning crimes laid to his charge; and is said to be the Archbishop's open enemy. In the same year, being then the King's Chamberlain, he was present <sup>t</sup> when Robert de Burgcher, Chancellor of England, delivered up the seals to the King in the palace at Westminster, on the eve of St. Simon and Jude; and thereupon had them committed to his care, till the evening following, when the King gave them to Sir Robert Parnyng. He was <sup>u</sup> also this year in that expedition then made into Scotland; and being Justicier of Ireland, <sup>x</sup> the King the twentieth of November ordered him to take care, that neither arms nor provisions be sent out of Ireland to the Scotch.

In 16 Edw. III. <sup>y</sup> he was sent into Brittany, together with the Earl of Northampton, and other English nobles, to aid the Countess of Montfort (whose Lord was a prisoner at the Louvre) <sup>z</sup> against the Lord Charles of Blois; where, after relieving Henebond, the Countess being resident therein, and on the point of yielding, they attacked don Lewis and the Spaniards, who had come to the assistance of the French, and so entirely routed them, that of six thousand, there escaped scarce three hundred.

In 18 Edw. III. (being called John d'Arcy le Piere) <sup>a</sup> he was made Constable of Nottingham-castle for life, and obtained a charter for free warren <sup>b</sup> in his lordships of Temple-Newsome, and Temple-Hyrst in com. Ebor. Torksey in com. Linc. Ekington in com. Derb. and Kirby in Ashfield in com. Nott. In 19 Edw. III. <sup>c</sup> he was in that expedition made into France, when several towns were taken, and the French army, under the Lord Charles of Blois, was defeated near Morlaix. In the same year he <sup>d</sup> obtained a grant for two markets every week at Torksey, viz. one on the Monday, and the other on the Wednesday, with a fair yearly, to begin on the eve of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr, and to continue for that day, and six days following.

In 20 Edw. III. <sup>e</sup> he was again in the wars of France; at which time the famous battle of Cressley was fought; and was

<sup>t</sup> Rymer, p. 262.

<sup>u</sup> Rot. scoc. 15 Edw. III. m. 1.

<sup>x</sup> H. Knighton,

2581. n. 60. & Rot. Franc. 16 Edw. III. m. 24.

<sup>y</sup> Barnes's hist. Edw. III.

p. 256.

<sup>z</sup> Pat. 18 Edw. III. m. 35.

<sup>a</sup> Cart. 18 Edw. III. n. 1.

<sup>b</sup> Rot. Franc. 19 Edw. III. m. 4.

<sup>c</sup> Cart. 19 Edw. III. n. 17.

<sup>d</sup> Rot.

Franc. 20 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 5.

<sup>e</sup> Rot. fin. 20 Edw. III. m. 23.



<sup>f</sup> also at the ſiege of Calais, having in his retinue, 12 Knights, 68 Eſquires, and 80 archers. And in conſideration <sup>g</sup> of his laudable ſervices for many years, and 1000 marks in money given to the King, he had a grant of the marriage of James, the ſon and heir to James le Bottiller; alſo was <sup>h</sup> made Conſtable of the Tower of London for life. And the King near Calais, commiſſioned him, <sup>i</sup> September 8, 1346, (being then the King's Chamberlain) with Bartholomew de Burgherſh, John de Thorſeby, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and John de Carlton, to declare to the parliament, which was to meet at Weſtminſter, on Monday after the feaſt of the Nativity, the King's intention relating to the poſture of his affairs; and was afterwards ſent into the north, <sup>k</sup> to take care of David Bruce, King of Scotland, and others, taken priſoners in that great battle near Durham.

On the 16th of December that year, <sup>l</sup> the King directed his warrant to the Treasuſurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to pay him 50 l. for his journey into the north for the cuſtody of the ſaid priſoners. Alſo the King ſent to him to ſtay there till Sir Thomas de Rokeby, Sheriſſ of York, delivered to him the ſaid King David, &c. and then to accompany them to London. And accordingly by indenture, dated the 2d of January, <sup>m</sup> being ſtiled John Darcy le Piere, Conſtable of the Tower, he received the ſaid King at the Tower of London, from Sir Thomas de Rokeby, who received him from Ralph de Nevil at York. Moreover, the King ſignified to his Treasuſurer, &c. that whereas he ſent John Darcy le Piere <sup>n</sup> from London towards the caſtle of Rockeburgh, Werk, and Bamburgh, for David Bruys, Malcolm Flemyng, and others, taken in the battle of Durham, he commands them to pay to him towards his expences after the rate of 20s. a day.

Whiſt he was thus employed in the north, and being with the Lord Burwaſh, &c. (as before obſerved) to deliver from the King a meſſage to the parliament, which was to meet on the Monday next after Chriſtmas-day; and not arriving till the Tueſday, and the houſe being then informed, that they could not be ready to make their appearance, the parliament was prorogued till the Wednesday ſeven-night following, when they declared, <sup>o</sup> the good ſucceſs of the King, ſince his arrival <sup>p</sup> at la Hogue in Normandy; as in ſurpriſing and taking of <sup>q</sup> many towns and caſtles of war, as well at Caen as elſewhere; as alſo of the great victory obtained at Creſſey,

<sup>f</sup> MS. in Bibl. Harley, not. 125.    <sup>g</sup> Pat. 20 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 16.    <sup>h</sup> Rymer, tom. 5. p. 526.    <sup>i</sup> Ibid. p. 535.    <sup>k</sup> Rymer, p. 537.    <sup>l</sup> Ibid. p. 535.    <sup>m</sup> Clauſ. 20 Edw. III. m. 1. dorf. 1.    <sup>n</sup> Rymer, p. 551. & Barnes's hiſt. Edw. III. p. 387.

‘ where the whole power of France was diſcomfited ; and  
 ‘ how the King was now come before Calais, from whence  
 ‘ he intended not to depart, till by the help of God, he had  
 ‘ won the ſame. After which, he intended to purſue the  
 ‘ enemy without return, till the war ſhould be fully ended, &c.’

He had ſummons to <sup>o</sup> parliament among the Barons, from 28 Edw. I. unto the 16 Edw. III. inclusive, and departed <sup>p</sup> this life full of honour, on the 30th of May, 21 Edw. III. leaving Sir John d’Arcy, Knt. his ſon <sup>q</sup> and heir, at that time thirty years of age. He married two wives ; firſt, Emeline, the daughter <sup>r</sup> and heir to Walter Heron, of Hedefton, in com. Northumb. and afterwards Joan, daughter <sup>s</sup> to Richard Burgh, Earl of Ulſter, Lord of Connaught, widow <sup>t</sup> of Thomas, Earl of Kildare, whom he married 3d July, an. 1329, 3 Edw. III. at Maynoth, in Ireland. By which firſt wife he had iſſue, <sup>u</sup> John, Lord d’Arcy, Roger, and Adomar ; and by the ſecond, William, born <sup>x</sup> in Ireland, in 1330, 4 Edw. III. who was ſeated at Palatine, in com. Meath, in that kingdom ; alſo a daughter Elizabeth, married to James, ſecond Earl of Ormond.

Which William, in conſideration <sup>y</sup> of the many good ſervices performed by his father, as alſo <sup>z</sup> for the good ſervices of him the ſaid William, had a grant from the King of the caſtle of Markynegan, in Ireland, to hold for life ; and had to wife, Catherine, daughter to Sir Robert Fitz-Gerald, of the county of Kildare, Knt.

His ſecond ſon, Sir Roger Darcy, was made <sup>a</sup> Lord Juſtice of Ireland, in 1346, 21 Edw. III. from whom the Darcys of the county of Eſſex deſcended ; whereof Thomas Darcy, of Chiche, in the ſaid county, was a perſon of great note in the reigns of King Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. who in the 5th year of his reign, called him up to the Houſe of Peers, by the title of Lord Darcy of Chiche, being then Chamberlain of his Houſhold ; and at a chapter <sup>b</sup>, held at Hampton-court the 28th Sept. the ſame year, he was elected Knight of the Garter, and by eſpecial commiſſion installed at Windſor, the 9th of October following.

The eldeſt ſon, JOHN Lord Darcy, in 9 Edw. III. his father then living, being called Johannes d’Arcy le Fitz, was <sup>c</sup> in the wars of Scotland ; and having, for his eſpecial ſervices, deſerved very well from the King, he in 15 Edw. III. obtained a grant <sup>d</sup>

<sup>o</sup> Clauſ. de iſſdem, anno in Dorſ.

<sup>p</sup> Eſc. 21 Edw. III. n. 54. Ebor.

<sup>q</sup> Eſc. 21 Edw. III. n. 54. Ebor.

<sup>r</sup> DD. f. 69.

<sup>s</sup> Annal. Hibern. per

Camd.

<sup>t</sup> Clauſ. 20 Edw. III. m. 18.

<sup>u</sup> Fin. levat. 6 Edw. III.

<sup>x</sup> Annal. Hibern. ut ſupra.

<sup>y</sup> <sup>z</sup> Pat. 21 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 29.

<sup>a</sup> Bor-

lace's reduction of Ireland, p. 49.

<sup>b</sup> Anſtis's Reg. Garter, p. 448.

<sup>b</sup> Rot.

ſcoc. 9 Edw. III. m. 32.

<sup>c</sup> Orig. 1 Hen. IV. Bund. Rot. 4.

of an annuity of 40*l.* per ann. to himself and his heirs for ever, which is enjoyed at this day.

In 16 Edw. III. he obtained <sup>d</sup> licence, that Alice the widow of Nicholas Menill, might marry to whom she pleased, being the King's loyal subject. In which year he was <sup>e</sup> in that expedition then made into France. In 19 Edw. III. he was <sup>f</sup> present in the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth, when John de Montfort, Duke of Britain, did homage to the King.

In 20 Edw. III. having had the custody of the King's liberty of Holderneſſe, in com. Ebor. as also <sup>h</sup> of the manor of Bruſtwycke, with its members; and the manor of Bareweck in com. Linc. likewise granted to him; he was, in consideration <sup>i</sup> of his many services done and to be done, discharged <sup>k</sup> from rendering accompt to the King for them, or any of them: In which year King Edward, landing with a great army at la Hogue, in Normandy, made him a Banneret, and gave him 200*l.* per ann. out of the Exchequer during life, for his better support <sup>l</sup> of that honour, as by his patent <sup>m</sup> there dated 15 July appeareth. So that it is not to be doubted, but being there at that time, he was one of those who in August following, behaved themselves so bravely in that memorable battle of Cressley, where the English obtained such lasting fame, as our historians do amply declare. And at the siege of Calais, <sup>n</sup> in the same year, it appears he had in his retinue, 1 Banneret, 13 Knights, and 35 Archers on horseback.

In 21 Edw. III. he found such favour <sup>o</sup> from the King, that upon doing his homage, being then of full age, he had livery of his lands before the inquisitions, taken after his father's death, were, according to custom, returned into the Chancery. In which year (the twenty-fifth of September) he was constituted <sup>p</sup> one of the three Commissioners to treat and conclude of peace betwixt King Edward and the King of France; and was likewise constituted <sup>q</sup> Constable of the Tower of London for life.

About this time, he gave <sup>r</sup> the advowson of the church of Knayth to the nuns of Hevenings. Soon after which, being again employed by the King in his wars with France, he had <sup>s</sup> 120 great horses sent over to him at Calais. In 28 Edw. III. he was <sup>t</sup> one of the Peers who appointed Richard de Wymondswold, and others, their Proctors, to assent to such things as

<sup>d</sup> Claus. 16 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 15.

<sup>e</sup> Rot. Franc. 16 Edw. III. m. 18.

<sup>f</sup> Rymer, tom. 5. p. 452.

<sup>h i k</sup> Rot. fin. 20 Edw. III. m. 27.

<sup>l m</sup> Rot.

Franc. 20 Edw. III. m. 21.

<sup>n</sup> MS. Not. 125, in Bibl. Harley.

<sup>o</sup> Rot.

fin. 21 Edw. III. m. 20.

<sup>p</sup> Cart. & Pat. 21 Edw. III. m. 4.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid.

m. 17.

<sup>r</sup> Esc. 21 Edw. III. n. 19.

<sup>s</sup> Rot. Franc. 21 Edw. III. p. 1.

m. 10.

<sup>t</sup> Rymer, tom. 5. p. 798.



ſhall be agreed on between the King's Ambaſſadors, and thoſe of France, before the Pope, not judicially, but as a private perſon.

This John Lord Darcy had ſummons <sup>u</sup> to parliament amongſt the Barons of this realm, from 22 until 28 Edw. III. but after that time, I have not ſeen any more of him till his death; which happened <sup>\*</sup> at Nocton on Saturday next after the feaſt of St. Chad, 30 Edw. III. and was buried in the priory of Giſborough, in Yorkſhire. He died ſeiſed <sup>v</sup> of the manors of Ekynton, in com. Derb. Kirkby and Stretton, in com. Nott. Haddeſton, in com. Northumb. as alſo of the moiety of the manors of Wollore and Belforth, and moiety of the hamlet of Yeſington, in the ſame county; likewise of the manor of Knayth, in com. Linc. Nocton and Silkſton, in com. Ebor. and of the reverſion of the manors of Temple-Hurſt and Temple-Newſome, after the death of Mary de St. Paul, Counteſs of Pembroke; as alſo of the caſtle and manor of Whorlton, the manor of Aldwerk, with its members, and of the manor of Yarum, in the ſaid county of York; leaving <sup>b</sup> John, his ſon and heir, not much above five years of age, and Philip, ſecond ſon; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter <sup>c</sup> and heir to Nicholas Menill, then ſurviving him; who ſoon after was re-married <sup>d</sup> to Peter de Mauley the ſixth.

Which JOHN, who was thus within age at his father's death, died <sup>e</sup> in minority upon the 26th of Auguſt, 36 Edw. III. being ſeiſed <sup>f</sup> of the manor of Weſtbroke in com. Hert. Ekynton in com. Derb. Kirby and Stretton in the Clay, in com. Nottingham. Knayth and Southorpe in com. Linc. Haddeſton, in com. Northumb. as alſo of Nocton and Silkſton in com. Ebor. He then alſo died ſeiſed <sup>f</sup> of an annuity of 9l. 16s. 2d. iſſuing out of the farm of Newcaſtle upon Tyne. Which annuity was granted <sup>g</sup> to John, his father, in compensation for his office of Juſtice of Cheſter, leaving Philip his brother and heir, then 11 years of age.

Which PHILIP, in 47 Edw. III. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery <sup>h</sup> of his lands. In 1 Rich. II. on the King's coronation, <sup>i</sup> he attended at that ſolemnity, and together with other Lords and great men did him homage. In 3 & 4 Rich. II. he was <sup>k</sup> in that expedition made into France, with Thomas of Woodſtock, Earl of Buckingham; and <sup>l</sup> arriving at Calais, three days before Maudlin-tide, in July, rode with his banner diſplayed; and became an active <sup>m</sup> perſon in

<sup>u</sup> Clauſ. de iisd. ann. in Dorſ.

<sup>x y</sup> Eſc. 30 Edw. III. n. 35. & Clauſ.

47 Edw. III. m. 2.

<sup>b</sup> Clauſ. 47 Edw. III. m. 2.

<sup>c d</sup> Eſc. 42 Edw. III.

n. 44.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid.

<sup>g h</sup> Clauſ. 47 Edw. III. m. 2.

<sup>i</sup> Rymer,

tom. 7. p. 159.

<sup>k l m</sup> Froiſſard, f. 237. a.

the wars of France, having a command<sup>a</sup> of divers men at arms, and archers, for the recovery of the King's rights there. In the 5th of Rich. II. he with others of Lincolnshire, were<sup>o</sup> ordered to proclaim in that county, how the King expected all persons, tenants there, should do their accustomed services, as they used to perform before the late disturbances. And in consideration of his signal services in the wars of France<sup>p</sup>, in 6 Rich. II. he was specially excused<sup>q</sup> from repairing into Ireland, as all persons having lands there by an act of parliament made in 3 Rich. II. were then obliged unto, for the defence of that realm against the Irish rebels then in arms. And in the same year, with others, was<sup>r</sup> commissioned to receive the homage of the Earl of Flanders, and of those of that province due to the King, as true sovereign of France. In 7 Rich. II. for the like consideration,<sup>s</sup> and in regard of his great<sup>t</sup> charge, in supporting himself in those wars; as also<sup>u</sup> for that he was then marching towards Scotland, against the King's enemies there, he had a grant<sup>x</sup> of all the issues and revenues of his own lands in Ireland, for the aid and defence of the country. And the Scots having taken Berwick-castle, the King on 13 June, in the 8th year of his reign, <sup>y</sup> commanded this Philip to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne the 14th of July following, with horse and arms, and his whole service, or more if possible, in order to march against them, and suppress their rebellion; adding, that his loyalty and probity shall be not only acknowledged, but also commended.

Moreover, in 9 Rich. II. being constituted<sup>z</sup> Admiral of all the King's fleet, from the river of Thames northward, he took certain prizes at sea from the enemy; which being brought<sup>a</sup> into the port of Sandwich, were, by the King's command, in consideration of his services, re-delivered<sup>b</sup> to him for his own use; and in 16 Rich. II. was<sup>c</sup> in that expedition then made into Ireland.

In 21 Rich. II. he had the King's licence<sup>d</sup> to go into Ireland on his own occasions; and having been summoned<sup>e</sup> to parliament, from 1 Rich. II. until 21st of that King's reign inclusive, he by his<sup>f</sup> testament, bearing date 16 April, 22 Rich. II. bequeathed his body to be buried in the priory of Gisborough, in com. Ebor. near to his father's grave, appointing that five

<sup>a</sup> Rot Franc. 3 Rich. II. m. 3.      <sup>o</sup> Rymer, tom. 7. p. 316.      <sup>p</sup> Claus.  
6 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 6.      <sup>q</sup> Rot. Franc. 6 Rich. II. m. 1.      <sup>r</sup> Rymer, tom. 7.  
p. 396.      <sup>s</sup> t u x Pat. 7 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 20.      <sup>y</sup> Rymer, tom. 7.  
p. 475.      <sup>z</sup> Rot. Franc. 9 Rich. II. m. 25.      <sup>a b</sup> Claus. 10 Rich. II.  
m. 11.      <sup>c</sup> Pat. 16 Rich. II. p. 2. m. 22.      <sup>d</sup> Pat. 21 Rich. II. p. 3.  
m. 7.      <sup>e</sup> Claus. de iisdem ann. in Dorf.      <sup>f</sup> Regist. Beaufort, Linc.  
Episcop.

wax lights (each weighing eight pounds) and twenty-four torches, ſhould burn about it, on the day of his ſepulture; of which torches (after the ſolemnity of his exequies) two to be diſpoſed of to the chapel of the bleſſed Virgin at Giſborough, two to the church of Rudby, two to the chapel at Querlton, two to the chapel of Hyrſt, two to the chapel of Newton, two to the chapel of Nocton, two to the chapel of Aldwerk, two to the chapel of Kirkby, two to the church of Ekynton, two to the church of Knayth, and two to the church of Henynys. And to the fabrick of the church of Querlton (without the caſtle) he bequeathed 40s. and for covering the church of Torkſey 40s. to the nuns of Foſſe 40s. and to the rector of the church of Knayth 26s. 8d. to his ſon Philip, a coat of mail of Mylain; and to his ſon Thomas, a gilt cup with a cover, and crowns, which he had of King Edward's gift. He likewiſe ordered that 20s. ſhould be beſtowed on an image of St. Anne, made of Alibaſter, to be placed at the altar of the bleſſed Virgin at Henynys; appointing that his executors ſhall be at the charge of ten pounds for a marble ſtone to be laid on his grave, with the image of himſelf, and Elizabeth his wife, fixed thereon, who was daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton, Knt. And ſoon after he departed <sup>z</sup> this life, viz. on the morrow after St. George's day, being ſeiſed <sup>h</sup> of the manor of Ekington, in com. Derb. Kirby, in com. Notting. Wollore, Hethpole, Hodereſtaw, Belford, Yeſington, Lowyk, Haddeſton, and of that great waſte, called the foreſt of Cheviot; as alſo of the advowſon of the hoſpital of Wollore, all in the county of Northumberland; likewiſe of the manors of Temple-Hyrſt, Temple-Newſon, Yarum, Aſelby, Aldewerk, and Nocton, in com. Ebor. as alſo of Torkſey and Knayth, in com. Linc. leaving John, his ſon and heir, then <sup>i</sup> 22 years of age.

<sup>k</sup> Which JOHN, doing his homage <sup>l</sup> the ſame year, had livery <sup>m</sup> of all thoſe lands before-mentioned; excepting <sup>n</sup> ſuch, whereof Elizabeth, the widow of the ſaid Philip, was endowed. And in 8 Hen. IV. was <sup>o</sup> one of thoſe Lords who conſented to the act of parliament then made, for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the crown of England on Henry Prince of Wales, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his brothers, Thomas, John, and Humphry, and the heirs of their bodies. To which all the Lords preſent ſet their hands and ſeals. And having had ſummons to <sup>p</sup> parliament, from 23 Rich. II. un-

<sup>g h</sup> Eſc. 22 Rich. II. n. 17.  
22 Rich. II. m. 12.  
ann. in Dorſ.

<sup>i</sup> Eſc. ibid.  
<sup>•</sup> Rymer, tom. 8. p. 463.

<sup>k l m n</sup> Rot. fin.  
<sup>p</sup> Clauf. de iuſdem,



til 12 Hen. IV. inclusive, departed <sup>q</sup> this life 9 December, 13 Hen. IV. leaving Philip, <sup>r</sup> his son and heir, 14 years of age; and Margaret, <sup>s</sup> his widow, daughter <sup>t</sup> to Henry, Lord Grey, of Wilton, surviving, who was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Swinford, Knt.

Which last-mentioned PHILIP, being to <sup>u</sup> go with Henry, Prince of Wales, appointed Governor of Calais, had the King's protection for one year, and died <sup>x</sup> 2 August, 6 Hen. V. before he accomplished his full age, leaving Eleanor, his wife, (daughter <sup>y</sup> of Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh) surviving, and Elizabeth, and Margery, his two daughters <sup>z</sup> and heirs; the one two years of age, and upwards; and the other not much more than one. Of which <sup>a</sup> Elizabeth, became the wife of Sir James Strangeways the younger, Knt. and Margery, of Sir John Coniers, Knt. And in 36 Hen. VI. were likewise by <sup>b</sup> inquisition found to be cousins and heirs to John d'Arcy le Fitz, viz. daughters of Philip, son of John, or rather grandson, son of the said John.

Which Margery, so married to Coniers, made proof <sup>c</sup> of her age at Mafham, in com. Ebor. on the 29th of April, 11 Hen. VI. where it was found, that she was born at Ravenswath, in com' Ebor. upon the feast-day of St. Gyles the Abbot, 6 Hen. V. and baptised in the church of Kirby on the hill; so that she was, at the time of taking that inquisition, 14 years of age, and upwards.

But JOHN, the brother <sup>d</sup> of the before-mentioned Philip, Lord d'Arcy, was his next <sup>e</sup> heir male, and then 15 years old, and upwards. Which John <sup>f</sup>, during the time of his minority, whilst he was in ward <sup>g</sup> to the King, taking to wife <sup>h</sup> Joan, the daughter of John, Lord Greystock, without licence; for pardon <sup>i</sup> of that transgression, afterwards paid 200 marks. And making proof <sup>k</sup> of his age in 6 Hen. VI. had respite <sup>l</sup> for doing his homage, as also livery <sup>m</sup> of his lands: But on Saturday next, after the feast of the ascension of our Lord, in 32 Hen. VI. he departed <sup>n</sup> this life, leaving William d'Arcy, his grandson <sup>o</sup> and heir (viz. son of Richard, who died in his life-time) then four <sup>p</sup> years of age, and had also a daughter Joan, wife of John Beaumont, of Cole-Orton, in com. Leicester, Esq. Which Richard had to wife, Eleanor, daughter of

<sup>q</sup> Efc. 13 Hen. IV. n. 36.      <sup>r</sup> Claus. 14 Hen. IV. m. 8.      <sup>t</sup> Efc. 36 Hen. VI. n. 30. Derb.      <sup>u</sup> Rymer, tom. 8. p. 705.      <sup>x</sup> Efc. 7 Hen. V. n. 78. Ebor.      <sup>y</sup> Efc. 13 Hen. IV. n. 36.      <sup>z</sup> Efc. 7 Hen. V. præd & Claus. 10 Hen. VI. m. 15.      <sup>a</sup> Rot. fin. 33 Hen. VI. m. 9.      <sup>b</sup> Efc. 36 Hen. VI. n. 30. Derb.      <sup>c</sup> Efc. 11 Hen. VI. n. 43.      <sup>d</sup> Efc. 7 Hen. V. n. 78. Ebor. <sup>e</sup> Pat. 6 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 1.      <sup>f</sup> Claus. 6 Hen. VI. m. 3.      <sup>g</sup> Lib. Cedul. p. 648. Linc.      <sup>h</sup> Efc. 32 Hen. VI. n. 15.

John, Lord Scroop, of Upſal, by whom he had iſſue, William, before-mentioned.

Which WILLIAM <sup>q</sup>, married Eufemia, daughter of Sir John Langton, of Farneley; in com. Ebor. Knt. and died <sup>r</sup> in 3 Hen. VII. leaving Thomas, his ſon and heir, 21 years of age, and upwards.

This THOMAS, in 12 Hen. VII. was <sup>s</sup> one of the northern Lords that marched with Thomas, Earl of Surry, towards Norham-Caſtle, unto which the King of Scotland had then laid ſiege. And on his retreat, following him, after ſome plunder of the borders, returned.

In 13 Hen. VII. on the defeat of Perkin Warbeck, and the Corniſh traitors, he was <sup>t</sup> impowered with Sir Amias Paulet, Knt. and Robert Sherborne, Dean of Paul's, to enquire into their crimes, and to puniſh them by fine or otherwiſe, according to their deſerts. And the ſame year being <sup>u</sup> a Knight for the King's body, he was made Conſtable <sup>x</sup> of Bamburgh-Caſtle, in Northumberland.

In 14 Hen. VII. he was conſtituted Captain <sup>y</sup> of the town and caſtle of Berwick, as alſo warden <sup>z</sup> of the eaſt and middle Marches towards Scotland. In 15 Hen. VII. he had ſpecial commiſſion <sup>a</sup> to exerciſe the office of Conſtable and Maſhal of England, in all points, againſt certain rebels; and was the ſame year made Conſtable <sup>b</sup> of Sheriff-Hoton caſtle, in com. Ebor. as alſo ſteward of that lordſhip.

In 17 Hen. VII. being ſtill <sup>c</sup> Captain of Berwick, he was made <sup>d</sup> Treafurer and Chamberlain there, as alſo customer <sup>e</sup> of that port. In 18 Hen. VII. the King conſiding in his loyalty, induſtry, and foreſight, commiſſioned him and Henry Babington, D. D. to go to James King of Scotland, to tender him the oath he was obliged to take, to obſerve the peace lately concluded; and were alſo <sup>f</sup> impowered to exchange with the ambaffadors of Scotland the ratification of the peace, as alſo of the articles of marriage between the ſaid King of Scotland, and Margaret, eldeſt daughter of King Henry.

In 21 Hen. VII. being <sup>g</sup> then one of the King's privy-council, he was made <sup>h</sup> General Warden of the Marches towards Scotland. And in 23 Henry VII. a treaty of marriage <sup>i</sup> being ſet on foot between Charles, Prince of Spain, Archduke of Auſtria, and Mary, the King's third daughter; for the perform-

<sup>q</sup> Ex ſtemmate.  
p. 602, 603.  
m. 18.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid.  
15 Hen. VII. p. 2.

<sup>r</sup> Rym. p. tom. 13. p. 33.  
p. 1, m. 33.

<sup>r</sup> Eſc. 3 Hen. VII. Linc.

<sup>t</sup> Hall's Chron. fol. 48.

<sup>y</sup> Privat. ſigil. 14 Hen. VII.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. m. 17.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid. p. 51.

<sup>i</sup> Rymer, tom. 13. p. 177.

<sup>s</sup> Polyd. Virg.

<sup>u</sup> Pat. 1 Hen. VII. p. 1.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid.

<sup>a</sup> Pat.

<sup>c</sup> d Orig. 17 Hen. VII. Rot. 39.

<sup>h</sup> Pat. 21 Hen. VII.

ance of which marriage-articles the King was bound in a recognizance of 250000 crowns; and this Thomas, Lord d'Arcy, and other Lords, each in the ſum of 50000 crowns. After which he was <sup>k</sup> preſent in the palace of Richmond, on Dec. 7, 24 Hen. VII. at the ſolemnizing of their nuptials.

On the acceſſion of King Henry VIII. to the throne, he was <sup>l</sup> one of the eleven counſellors elected by his grandmother the Counteſs of Richmond, out of thoſe his father moſt truſted for the government of the kingdom; and was again made general warden of the Marches towards Scotland, <sup>m</sup> (Sir Thomas d'Arcy, Knt. being joined with him;) in which year alſo the title and dignity of a Baron was revived to him, through the ſpecial favours of that King, by writ of ſummons to parliament. Which title of honour, enjoyed by many of his anceſtors, ceaſed in the daughters and heirs of Philip Lord d'Arcy, ſo married to Strangeways, and Conyers, as hath been already obſerved.

In this firſt year of Henry VIII. his commiſſion <sup>o</sup> for the office of treaſurer and chamberlain of Berwick, and cuſtomer there being alſo renewed, he was made ſteward and ſurveyor of all the King's lands beyond Trent, during the minority of the Earl of Weſtmoreland; as alſo ſurveyor-general of the caſtles and lordſhips of Sheriff-Hoton, Middleham, Richmond, Cottingham, Sandall, Wakefield, Hatfield, and Coningsburg; and likewise Chief Warden and Juſtice of all the King's foreſts in thoſe parts; and was alſo <sup>p</sup> elected, May 18, 1 Hen. VIII. Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and inſtalled on the 21ſt following at Windſor.

In 2 Hen. VIII. <sup>q</sup> Ferdinand, King of Caſtile and Arragon, having ſent Ambaſſadors to the King, to require 1500 archers to be ſent in aid to him againſt the Moors, <sup>r</sup> enemies to the Chriſtian faith; and this Thomas Lord d'Arcy, (then a Knight of <sup>s</sup> the Garter, and Governor of the town and caſtle of Berwick) requiring to command thoſe forces, the King, in confidence <sup>t</sup> of his loyalty, valour, and induſtry, granted his deſire, with power of conſerring the honour of Knighthood, rewarding the meritorious, and puniſhing of delinquents, by letters patent bearing date the 11th of March, 1511. And accordingly, on Monday in Rogation Week, he ſailed from Plymouth with four royal ſhips; <sup>u</sup> and on the firſt of June arriving at Cadiz, ſent to the King of Arragon notice of his

k Rymer, tom. 13. p. 138. l Herbert's life of Hen. VIII. in hiſt. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 2. m Pat. 1. Hen. VIII. p. 2. in Dorſ. m. 22, n Clauſ. de eodem, ann. in Dorſ. o Orig. 1 Hen. VIII. Rot. 62. p Anſtis's regiſt. of the garter, vol. p. 272. q r Hollinſhed, p. 308. s Aſhmoles order of the gart. p. 713. t Rymer, tom. 13. p. 294. u Hall's chron. fol. 12. a & b.



arrival. On the 8th of June that King's council waiting on the Lord d'Arcy on ship-board, informed him that a peace was made, and that the King gave him and his followers thanks for their great pains and travail, but had then no occasion for their service. And inviting the Lord d'Arcy, in the King's name, to come to court, he replied, 'That is not my desire; for my men shall not say that I brought them out of their country, and to do myself pleasure, leave them without an head, as men of me forsaken. Nay, nay, my Lords, the King's banquet is not my desire.' Whereupon the next morning he and his soldiers were liberally rewarded, and dismissed; but the same day a fray happening between some of the English and Spaniards, the Lords of Spain came to the Lord d'Arcy, saying, 'Sir, we pray you, since you know the King's pleasure, and have your wages, that you, with all your people, will go with your ships away, for we perceive you owe us some displeasure.' Whereunto he nobly answer'd, 'That he would all the world knew that he was able to conduct his men homewards, as he was to bring them out of their country, without the King of Arragon's wages, (saving his honour;) and as for the fray it was against his will, and without his knowledge.' And that night he and all his men embarked, and arriving at Plymouth, went to the King at Windsor.

In 5 Hen. VIII. he was at the siege of Teroven, <sup>r</sup> and commanded the left wing in the battle that ensued, called by our Historians, The battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away. In 14 Hen. VIII. he was <sup>z</sup> in that expedition against the Scots under the Duke of Albany, who had invaded the English borders, and came near to Carlisle. Also in the year following he <sup>a</sup> commanded against the Scots, and forced them to retreat.

In 21 Hen. VIII. he was <sup>b</sup> one of the Lords which exhibited the articles against Cardinal Wolsey; and in 22 Hen. VIII. subscribed <sup>c</sup> that letter to Pope Clement the seventh, intimating to him the loss of his supremacy here, in case he did not comply in that cause of King Henry's divorce.

In 26 Hen. VIII. in regard <sup>d</sup> of his age, and debility of body, he procured a special licence <sup>e</sup> to be absent from parliament: Which was thought rather to proceed from his unwillingness to be there, foreseeing the ruin of the religious houses near approaching; wherein he had no mind to give his

x Hall's chron. fol. 12. a.

y z Ibid. fol. 26 & 32.

a Ibid. fol. 115.

b Herbert's life of Hen. VIII. in hist. of England, p. 129.

c Rymer, tom.

14. p. 486.

d Pat. 26 Hen. VIII. p. 2.

e Herbert's life, præd. p. 206.

vote, (the contrivance in order thereto, having been laid long before, tho' the work was not fully perfected until the following year, viz. 27 Hen. VIII) and that this was the real cause of ſuch his deſerting the parliament, is evident enough from his after-actings: For <sup>f</sup> in 28 Hen. VIII. the next year enſuing the diſſolution of the leſſer houſes, (it being then diſcernible enough what was like to become of all the reſt) ſundry perſons being employed, by the moſt ſubtle practices, to accompliſh the work, it cauſed an inſurrection, <sup>g</sup> under the command of Robert Aſke, and by them called <sup>h</sup> The Pilgrimage of Grace; when this Thomas Lord d'Arcy being <sup>i</sup> with the Archbiſhop of York in Pontefract-Caſtle, delivered it up to the rebels, and took <sup>k</sup> the oath, viz.

' To enter into the pilgrimage of grace, for the love of God, ' the preſervation of the King's perſon and iſſue, the purifying ' of the nobility, expulſing all villain blood and evil counſellors; for no particular profit to themſelves, nor to do diſpleaſure to any, nor to ſlay nor murder any for envy, but to ' put away all fears, and to take afore them the croſs of Chriſt, ' his faith, the reſtitution of the Church, and the ſuppreſſion ' of Hereticks, and their opinions.'

Certain it is, that tho' this Lord d'Arcy, and the Archbiſhop, pretended <sup>l</sup> want of provision to hold out the caſtle; yet were they ſuſpected <sup>m</sup> to render it in favour of the rebels; for on that treaty, afterwards had betwixt the Duke of Norfolk, and others, truſted by the King, he was, with Aſke himſelf, and ſome of that party, employed to treat for them. And notwithstanding, he afterwards excuſed <sup>n</sup> it to the Lord Cromwell, ſaying, <sup>o</sup> ' That what he did was merely for retaining ' ſo much credit with the Commons, as might better enable ' him to do the King ſervice;' it did not ſatisfy: for, together with Aſke, and ſome others, being brought <sup>p</sup> priſoner to London, he was arraigned <sup>q</sup> at Weſtmiſter; and being found guilty <sup>r</sup> of high treaſon, was beheaded <sup>s</sup> on Tower Hill, June 20, 30 Hen. VIII. and buried in the church of St. Botolph without Algate; where, in the eaſt end of the chancel, was a handſome alabaſter monument, of curious workmanſhip, with the following <sup>t</sup> inſcription, ſet up in memory of him, and of Sir Arthur Darcy his ſon.

Here lyeth Thomas Lord Darcy of the north, and ſometime of the garter, Lady Elizabeth Carew, daughter to Sir Francis Brian, Knight; and Sir Arthur

<sup>f g h i k l m</sup> a Herbert's life, præd. p. 206.

<sup>q r s</sup> Ibid. p. 212.

<sup>t</sup> Stow's Survey of London. p. 129.

<sup>o p</sup> Ibid. p. 211.

Darcy, Knight, younger sonne to the above-named Lord Darcy and Lady Mary his deare wife, daughter to Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight, who had tenne sonnes and five daughters. Here lye Charles, William and Philip, Mary and Ursula, sonnes and daughters to the said Sir Arthur, and Mary his wife, whose souls God take to his infinite mercy, amen.

He married two wives; <sup>u</sup> first, Elizabeth, sister of William the first Lord Sands, who dying on August 22, 1529, was buried at the Friars Minors in Greenwich, Kent; leaving issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Flamborough, in com. Ebor. Knt. His second wife was, <sup>x</sup> Dousabella, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Tempest, of Ridsdale, in com. Northumb. Knt. by whom he had issue three sons and a daughter; George Lord Darcy, Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt. from whom the late Earl of Holderness descended, Richard, third son, and Mabilla, who died without issue.

The said Thomas Lord Darcy had summons <sup>v</sup> to the parliaments of 1, 6, 21, and 28 Hen. VIII.

George, his eldest son, in 5 Hen. VIII. had a <sup>z</sup> command in the rear of that army which encountered with the Scots at Braunston, where a great victory was obtained, Sept. 9, 1513, and James the fourth of that name, King of Scots slain. And afterwards waiting on King Henry the eighth, who a little before had taken the town of Teroven, and was besieging of Tournay, he had the honour <sup>a</sup> of Knighthood conferred on him at Lisle, the 14th of October following. He was <sup>b</sup> Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 27 Henry VIII. And in 2 Edward VI. was restored <sup>c</sup> in blood, with the title <sup>d</sup> of Lord d'Arcy, to himself, and the heirs male of his body.

In the year 1556, he <sup>e</sup> had a letter from Queen Mary to be in a readines, with what forces he could raise, an invasion being feared from the Scots, and a rebellion in the north parts of the kingdom. And by his last will and testament <sup>f</sup> bequeathed his body to be buried in the choir at Brayton, near to his wife, appointing, that a convenient tomb should be made and set over them both, according to his estate and degree: He bequeaths to Agnes Fairfax, his daughter, a hundred marks, and his best-wrought silk carpet, bordered with

<sup>u</sup> MS. J. 3 in offic. arm. fol. 71. b.

iisdem, ann. in Dorf-

Cotton. not. Claudius. c. 3.

parliam. de 2 Edw. VI.

Heath; fol. 291.

<sup>z</sup> Hollinsh. p. 828.

<sup>b</sup> Fuller's worthies, p. 220.

<sup>c</sup> Strype's memorials, vol. 3. p. 353.

<sup>f</sup> Ex. regitt.

<sup>x</sup> Ex stemmate.

<sup>a</sup> Nom. equit. ms. in bibl.

<sup>d</sup> Journal of

<sup>f</sup> Ex. regitt.



crimson velvet, which she made. To Mary, his daughter, a hundred marks; to his daughter Dawney, his best cup; and to Elizabeth Clare, and Mary, his other daughters, certain annual rents out of part of his lands for divers years. He departed this life <sup>g</sup> August 28, 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, and had issue, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Melton, of Aston, in com. Ebor. John, Lord Darcy, his son and heir, <sup>h</sup> and six daughters, Edith, wife of Sir Thomas Dawney, Knt. Agnes, to Sir William Fairfax, Knt. and died without issue; Dorothy to Sir Thomas Metham, Knt. Clara, who died unmarried; Mary, married to Henry, son and heir of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, Esq; and Elizabeth, to Brian Stapleton, of Carlton, Esq; both in com. Ebor.

His only son, John Lord Darcy, married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, in com. Derby, Esq; and in 1573, 16 Eliz. <sup>i</sup> accompanied Walter, Earl of Essex, in his expedition against the rebels, in Ulster, in Ireland. He died in the year 1587, leaving John, his grandson and heir, to succeed him in honour and estate, Michael Darcy, his eldest son, dying in his life-time, having married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, in com. Ebor. Esq; by whom he had issue the said John, successor to his grandfather, John, Lord Darcy, as also a daughter Anne, married to Henry Savile of Copley, in com. Ebor. Esq;

This John, Lord Darcy, was <sup>k</sup> one of the Peers, who in 32 Eliz. was summoned to attend the trial of Philip Earl of Arundel; and having married Rosamond, daughter of Sir Peter Frescheville, of Stavely, in com. Derby. Knt. had issue John, his only son, as also two daughters, Rosamond, and Elizabeth, who all died, unmarried, in his life-time. And his Lordship departing this life in July, 1635, 11 Car. I. the honour ceased in this family, till King Charles I. by his letters patent, bearing date August 10, in the 17th year of his reign, declared, restored, and confirmed, unto Sir Conyers d'Arcy, Knt. grandson of Sir Arthur Darcy, second son to Thomas, Lord Darcy, and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the stile, title, and dignity of Lord d'Arcy.

I am now therefore to treat of the said Sir Arthur and his descendants. In 13 Hen. VIII. (before which time he had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him) he, <sup>l</sup> together with the Marquis of Dorset, on the second of April, entering into Tyvedale and Galloway, after burning several towns and villages, returned with 4000 head of cattle, and other booty.

<sup>g</sup> Glover's visit. Yorksh. m. 84. ms. p. 42, 43.

<sup>h</sup> Esc. de eodem ann.

<sup>i</sup> Camden's ann. of Q. Eliz. in hist. of Engl. vol. 2. p. 450.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid.

p. 551.

<sup>l</sup> Hall's chron. fol. 106.

And having, in several other encounters with the Scots, shewed his conduct and courage, the King, in 23 Hen. VIII. being to pass over sea, and considering that the Scots had robbed his subjects both by sea and land, and imagining that in his absence they would attempt some outrageous enterprize, he sent Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt. with 300 men, to Berwick, to preserve the borders from their invasions. Of whose proceedings my author<sup>m</sup> gives this account: 'The Scottes hearyng  
' of his commying into Northumberlande to the Middle  
' Marches, and came to a place called Fowbery, and in their  
' journey fired certain villages, and returned. Sir Arthur  
' Darcy hearyng of this adventure, was nothyng contente,  
' Nowe at this season there laie<sup>r</sup> at Berwick, Archibald Dug-  
' las Erle of Angus, whiche had married the Quene of Scottes,  
' the Kynges sister, and was banished Scotlande, and she was  
' from hym divorfed, and married to another. The Scottes  
' bragged of their enterprize, and saied that Sir Arthur had  
' brought them good lucke, and saied, that he and the Erle  
' of Angus slepte well in Barwicke: Thei hearyng of this  
' bragge, made a roade with 400 men into Scotland, and set  
' a village on fire: then shortly assembled together 800 Scottes,  
' When thenglishemen perceived the Scottes, thei caused  
' their trompet to blowe a retreat, and the Erle and 20 with  
' hym shewed himself on a hill, even at the face of the  
' Scottes, and the trumpette blewe at their backes so that the  
' Scottes thought that there had been 2 compaignies, whiche  
' caused the Scottes to fle, and the Englishmen folowed, and  
' slewe a great nomber and tooke many prisoners, and brought  
' them to Berwicke, the twentie daie of October.'

In 25 Hen. VIII. on information given to the King, that the Emperor (Charles the fifth) had threatened war against England, and treated secretly with James the fourth, King of Scotland, for his aid therein; <sup>m</sup> he was (on expiration of the then five years truce) permitted to enter the borders, and to forage that country, which he did, burning divers towns, and carrying away much booty. And for his services, in September following, he was made Captain<sup>n</sup> of the Isle of Jersey: which government he<sup>o</sup> sold, by leave of the King, two years after, to Thomas, Lord Vaux of Harrowden.

In 5 Edw. VI. he was constituted Lieutenant<sup>r</sup> of the Tower of London; and in the first year of Queen Mary, was<sup>a</sup> commissioned to inspect into the ordnance and stores of the king-

<sup>\*</sup> Hall, fol. 209.      <sup>m</sup> Herbert's life of Hen. VIII. in hist. of Engl. vol. 2. p. 166.      <sup>n</sup> Pat 25 Hen. VIII. p. 1.      <sup>o</sup> Fall's account of Jersey, p. 91, 94. p. Hist. of Edw. VI. by Sir J. Haywood, p. 132.      <sup>a</sup> Strype's memorials, vol. 3. p. 33.

dom; he was alſo ſteward of the foreſt of Galtries, and land within the ſaid foreſt, \* and maſter of the wild beaſts therein, and all the herbage, pannage, and wood called Wyncſalne and Broſyng therein. And departed this life † on the 3d of April, in 5 Eliz. was buried by his father, Thomas, Lord Darcy, in the church of St. Botolph without Aldgate.

He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Bedington, in com. Surr. Knight of the Garter, by ‡ whom he had ten ſons and five daughters, whereof Charles, William and Philip, Mary and Urſula, died in their infancies, and were buried by him in the church of St. Botolph before-mentioned. His other ſons were, 1. Sir Henry Darcy, Knt. who married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Farmer, of Eſton-Neſton, in com. Northampton, Knight of the Bath, by whom he left an only daughter his heir, Catharine, married to Gervafe, Lord Clifton. 2. Thomas, anceſtor to the late Earl of Holderneſſe, of whom hereafter. 3. Sir Edward Darcy, Knt. of the privy-chamber to Queen Elizabeth, who died at his houſe, called Dartford-Place, in Kent, October 28, 1612, aged 69, and was buried at Aldgate, near his father, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Aſtely, of Writtle, in com. Eſſex, Eſq; Sir Robert Darcy, Knt. and other ſons, 4. Arthur Darcy, of Aldington, in com. Northampton. 5. Nicholas. 6. John, and 7. Francis; and of his three other daughters, Elizabeth was married to Lewis, Lord Mordaunt.

I now return to Thomas Darcy, ſecond ſon before-mentioned, who, by the death of his brother Sir Henry Darcy, Knt. became the chief heir male of the family; and deceaſed on the 6th of November, in the 3d of King James the firſt. He married Elizabeth, ſecond daughter and coheir of John, Lord Coniers, by Lady Maud, his wife, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Knight of the Garter. Which Lord Coniers died in 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, leaving iſſue three daughters, his coheirs, but of them only the ſaid Elizabeth left iſſue, viz. Conyers Darcy, her ſon and heir.

Which ancient family, originally wrote Coigniers, was denominated from a place of that name in France, from whence Roger de Coigniers came into England towards the end of the reign of King William I. uſually ſtiled the Conqueror; and to him the Biſhop of Durham, (who died 1095, 9 Will. II.) gave the Conſtableſhip of that city.

His deſcendant, Roger de Coigniers, was Lord of Howton Coigniers, and of Sokebourne, by the gift of Ranulph de Durham, who died A<sup>o</sup> 1128, 29 Hen. I.

† Rymer, vol. 15. p. 441.

\* Ex ſtemmate.

† Inſcriptio tumuli.



Roger de Coigniers, the third of his name, was possessed of Howton Coigniers, in com' Ebor. and of Sokebourne, in the county of Durham, A° 24 Hen. II. and by some writers is said to have been one of the Barons of that Bishoprick.

Robert de Coigniers, of Howton Coigniers, and of Sokebourne, lived temp. Rich. I. and had three sons: 1. Thomas; 2. Roger, who in 8 Rich. I. gave 40 marks to have a trial in the King's Court, against Roger, his uncle, for lands of his father's inheritance in Haiton, Norton, Grifeli, and Dakineshall, in com. Ebor. 3. Geoffrey.

Thomas, the eldest son, had issue, 1. Robert, who lived temp. Hen. III. whose daughter and heir, Joan, married to Sir Christopher Mallory, Knt. 2. Roger de Coigniers of Sokebourne, who had issue, Robert, who alienated his inheritance to Geoffrey, his uncle; 3. Geoffrey de Coigniers of Sokebourne, after the death of his nephew Robert; he lived 5 Hen. III. and had issue, John, father of three sons, whereof the two eldest died without issue; and

Sir Humphrey Coigniers, of Sokebourne, Knt. the third son, lived 55 Hen. III. and was father of Sir John Coigniers, Knt. (28 Edw. I.) who had issue two sons, 1. John, who by his wife, Elizabeth, had a daughter, Isabel, married to Robert de Colville, by whom she had Sir William Colville, Knt. and by his second wife, Christian, had issue Petronilla, married to Robert Herle, and died without issue; and 2. Roger, who had two sons, 1. Geoffrey, 8 Edw. III. who died issueless; 2. John de Coigniers of Sokebourne, who having married Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of Sir William de Atton, made partition, 13 Rich. II. with the other sisters, of all the lands whereof the said Sir William died possessed; their issue was a son, Robert Coigniers, who died 1433, and left issue by his wife, Isabel, daughter and coheir of William Pert, Esq; Sir Christopher, his heir, who married Mariora, daughter of Sir William de Eure, Knt. by whom he had four sons, and as many daughters. Of the sons, William, the eldest, married Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Bigott, of Settrington, Knt. but died without issue male, as did Robert and John, the second and fourth sons; and of the daughters, Maud married ——— Wilberfoss; and Joan, to ——— Dymoke: but Humphrey, the third son, was the continuator of the line.

Which Humphrey was succeeded by his son, Sir John Coigniers, Knt. father of Robert, whose younger son, John, was one of the King's Judges; and by his wife, Margaret, the daughter and heir of Sir Anthony St. Quintin, had the castle and honour of Hornby, in com. Ebor. wherein he was succeeded by his son, Sir Christopher, whose wife was Hellena, daughter  
and

and heir of ——— Rylston, and by her had several children, of whom, Roger, the fourth son, was seated at Wyniarde, in com' Durham; and

John, the eldest son, was Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and married Margery, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Philip Darcy, Knt. son and heir to John Lord Darcy. In 10 Hen. VI. he had an assignment of the purparty belonging to her, upon partition of the lands which then descended to them; and in 27 of the same reign, being then a Knight, and seated at Hornby, in com. Ebor. was made Sheriff of that county, as also Governor of the castle of York.

This Sir John Coniers left issue, John, his eldest son and heir; Richard, who was settled at Horden, in com. palat. of Durham (ancestor to the present Sir Blaxton Coniers, Bart.); Christopher Coniers of Eletham; Henry; Philip; Robert, and William.

Which John, his son and heir, received the honour of Knighthood, and departed this life in 5 Hen. VII. He married Alice, daughter and coheir of William Nevill, Lord Fauconbridge, (by Joan, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Fauconberg, son and heir of Walter Lord Fauconberg, by his first wife, Maud, sister and coheir of William de Pateshull) who was summoned to parliament by that title in 7 Hen. VI. and was afterwards created Earl of Kent; and at his death left three daughters his coheirs, viz. Joan, wife of Sir Edward Bedhowing, Elizabeth, of Sir Richard Strangeways; and the said Alice, of Sir John Coniers, all of them Knights. Sir John Coniers left two sons, William and John.

Which William, bore the title of Lord Coniers, in 22 Hen. VII. was summoned to parliament 1 Hen. VIII. and died in the 16th of that reign. He had issue by his first wife, two daughters, Anne, married to the Lord Lumley; and Margery, to Sir William Bulmer, of Wilton; and having married to his second wife, Ann, daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, had by her Sir Christopher Coniers, Knt. his son and heir, who succeeded to the title of Lord Coniers, and died in 30 Hen. VIII. when he was succeeded by his son and heir, John Lord Coniers, who departing this life in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, left issue three daughters, his coheirs, of whom only Elizabeth, the second, left issue, viz. Coniers Darcy, her son and heir, as before observed.

Which Coniers received the honour of Knighthood in the life-time of his father, " viz. at Whitehall, June 23, 1603.

And being seated at Hornby-castle, in com. Ebor. and setting forth, by his petition to King Charles the first, in that parliament, begun at Westminster, November 3, anno 1640, that after the attainder of Thomas Lord d'Arcy, his great grandfather, in 29 Hen. VIII. Sir George d'Arcy, Knt. eldest son to the said Thomas, being restored in blood by King Edward the sixth, obtained a grant of the title and dignity of Lord d'Arcy to himself, and the heirs male of his body; and that by the death of John, Lord d'Arcy, late of Aon, in com. Ebor. without issue male (in the eleventh year of his reign) the title and dignity of Lord d'Arcy was utterly extinct, did humbly desire, that, being grandchild, and heir male to the before specified Sir Arthur d'Arcy, Knt. and likewise son and heir of Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John, Lord Conyers, lineal heir to Margery, daughter and coheir to Philip, Lord d'Arcy, son of John, Lord d'Arcy, one of the Barons of this realm in the time of King Henry the fourth, his Majesty would be pleased to declare, restore, and confirm, to him the said Sir Conyers d'Arcy, and to the heirs male of his body, the stile, title, and dignity of Lord d'Arcy, with such place, pre-eminence, and precedency, as the said John, Lord d'Arcy had, and by right from his ancestors then enjoyed.

And his said Majesty graciously condescending, did, by his letters patents, bearing date at Westminster, August 10, in the 17th year of his reign, declare, restore, and confirm, to him the said Sir Conyers d'Arcy, Knt. and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the stile, title, and dignity of Lord d'Arcy, so enjoyed by his ancestor, John, Lord d'Arcy, as aforesaid; whereupon he had summons to parliament accordingly. And departing this life the 3d day of March, anno 1653, left issue, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Bellasis, of Newborough, in com. Ebor. Knt. and Bart. six sons, viz. 1. Conyers Darcy, his son and heir, created Earl of Holderness. 2. Sir William Darcy, Knt. 3. Henry Darcy, of Newparke, and Colborne, in com. Ebor. who married Mary, daughter of William Scrope, of Highley, in the county palatine of Durham, and had issue, Philip, his son and heir, and others. In St. Olave's church, in York, are the following memorials for this Henry, and his wife:

" Here lyeth the bodies interred of the right honour-  
 " able Henry Darcy, Esquire, third son of the right  
 " honourable Conyers, Lord Darcy, Meynill and  
 " Conyers, who departed this life the 28th day of  
 " April, 1662, Anno Ætatis suæ 57."

" And Mary Darcy his wife, daughter and heiress  
 " of William Scrope, of Heighley-Hall, Esquire,

" who



“ who departed this Life April 17th, 1667; who  
“ had iſſue, ten children.”

“ Now they both reſt in Chriſt, waiting for the re-  
“ ſurrection of the dead.”

4. Thomas Darcy, of Winkeburne, in Nott. Eſq. 5. Marmaduke Darcy, born 1615, a gallant Gentleman, as my Lord Clarendon<sup>y</sup> writes, who was ſent by the Earl of Rocheſter into the north, to prepare the way for the reſtoration of King Charles the ſecond; where he brought many, who would have roſe for the King, had not the Earl, who came there, diſcouraged them. He was Gentleman-uſher of the Privy-chamber to King Charles the ſecond, and dying, unmarried, on the 3d of July, 1687, aged 73, was buried at Windſor. 6. James Darcy, of Sedbury-Park, near Richmond, in com. Ebor. who, by Iſabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Conſtable-Burton, in com. Ebor. Knt. and Bart. had iſſue, James, aged 15, 1665, who took to wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Hickeſ, of Ruckholts, in the county of Eſſex, Bart. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Henry Darcy, Eſq; who was Sheriff of Yorkſhire in the year 1742, and left Maria-Catherina, his daughter and heir, married in May, 1738, to Sir Robert Hildyard, of Wineſtead, in the county of York, Bart. and died in 1747: This Conyers, Lord Darcy, had alſo ſeven daughters, viz. Barbera, married to Matthew Hutton, of Maſk, in com. Ebor. Eſq; Urſula, to John Stillington, of Kelſield, Eſq; Margaret, to Sir Thomas Hარიſon, of Allerthorpe, Knt. Dorothy, to John Dalton, of Hawkeſwell, Eſq; all in the ſame county; and Anne, to Thomas Metcalf, of Routh Park, in com. Linc. Eſq; Grace, L firſt married to George Beſt, of Middleton, Eſq; and, ſecondly, to Sir Francis Molineux, of Teversfall, in com. Nott. Bart. and Mary, to Acton Burnell, of Winkborne, in the ſaid county of Nottingham, Eſq;

To the ſaid Conyers, Lord Darcy, ſucceeded Conyers Darcy, his ſon and heir, who moſt loyally taking arms on the behalf of King Charles the firſt, againſt his rebellious ſubjects, in the time of that inſurrection, raiſed and carried on by the greateſt number of the members of that unhappy long parliament, begun at Weſtminſter, the 3d day of November, 1640, occaſioned by the Scots invaſion, behaved himſelf moſt valiantly, in divers ſharp and bloody fights; and was obliged to compound for his eſtate<sup>z</sup> with the ſequeſtrators, for 1337 l. 6 d. with 120 l. per ann. ſettled on the teachers of thoſe times. And

<sup>y</sup> In hiſt. of rebellion, vol. 3. book 14. p. 556. 560,  
edit. 1655, in let. q.

<sup>z</sup> Liſt of compouaders

living to see the happy reſtoration of King Charles the ſecond, he was, in conſideration thereof, and his father's eminent merits, by his ſaid Maſteſty, advanced to the dignity of an Earl of this realm, by the title of Earl of Holderneſſe, by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, December 5, in the 34th year of his reign.

This Earl died on June 14, 1689; and having married Grace, ſole daughter, and heir to Sir Thomas Rokeby, of Skyes, in the ſaid county of York, Bart. had iſſue by her (who died in 1658, and was buried near her huſband at Hornby) Conyers Darcy, his only ſon, and five daughters, viz. Urſula, married to Sir Chriſtopher Wyvill, of Burton-Conſtable, in com. Ebor. Bart. Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Stapleton, of Myton, in the ſaid county, Bart. Grace, to Sir John Legard, of Ganton, in the ſaid county, Bart. Margaret, to Sir Henry Marwood, of Little Buſkby, in ſaid county, Bart. and Anne.

Which Conyers (his only ſon) in conſideration of his ſingular loyalty and merit, being ſummoned to parliament among the Barons of this realm, by the title of Lord Coniers, by writ, dated November 1, anno 32 Car. II. took his place as Lord Coniers, next below the Lord Stourton, and next above the Lord Sandys. And in the year 1689, ſucceeding his father, was Earl of Holderneſſe. He married to his firſt wife, the Lady Catharine, daughter to Francis Fane, Earl of Weſtmoreland, and having no iſſue by her, he took to wife, ſecondly, the Lady Frances, daughter to Thomas Howard, Earl of Berkeſhire, by whom he had iſſue, three ſons, John, Philip, and Charles, which laſt died unmarried, anno 1715; 3dly, the Lady Frances, daughter to William Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, widow, firſt, to Richard, Viſcount Molyneux, of the kingdom of Ireland (anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Seſton) and alſo to Thomas Wriotheſley, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treafurer of England, by whom he had no iſſue. And laſtly, on the 7th of June, 1684, he married to his fourth wife, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and coheir of John, Lord Freſcheville, and widow of Philip Warwick, Eſq; but had no iſſue by her. He departed this life anno 1692, and was ſucceeded by Robert his grandſon, John, his eldeſt ſon and heir, dying in his life-time.

Which John, deceaſing on the 7th of June, 1688, had ſepulture in Weſtminſter-Abbey on the 11th of the ſame month; and having married Bridget, the only ſurviving daughter, and heir of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, had iſſue by her (who died on July 18, 1736) two ſons, Robert, third Earl of Holderneſſe, and Conyers; aſ alſo two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir Ralph Milbank, of Halnaby, in the county of York,

York, Bart. and Charlotte, married to Wardel-George Westby, by, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in the port of London.

Conyers, the youngest son, seated at Ask, in Yorkshire, was, in the reign of Queen Anne, Cornet-Major in the first troop of life-guards, and <sup>a</sup> July 18, 1712, made Gentleman of the Horse, and first Commissioner for executing the office of Master of the Horse to her Majesty. On the accession of King, Geo. I. he was, <sup>b</sup> December 23, 1715, again made first Commissioner for executing the office of Master of the Horse; and in <sup>c</sup> January 17<sup>19</sup>/<sub>20</sub>, was appointed Master of the Household to his Majesty; also on the 27th of May, 1725, was chosen a Knight-companion of the most honourable order of the Bath; and made Comptroller of the Household <sup>d</sup> to his late Majesty, May 11, 1730; and on the 11th of June following, was sworn of the Privy Council. He was likewise, November 10, 1727, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the North-riding in Yorkshire, during the minority of his nephew, the late Earl of Holderness. In 1707, he was chose one of the Knights for Yorkshire, as also in the preceding parliaments, summoned in 1747 and 1754, and for the borough of Richmond in that county, in four parliaments, and in part of that summoned in the year 1705. He first married, in the year 1714, Mary, eldest daughter of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, relict of Algernon, Earl of Essex, grandmother of the present Earl, by whom he had no issue; and 2dly, on the 12th of September, 1728, Elizabeth, daughter to John Rotherham, of Much-Waltham, in the county of Essex, Esq; widow, first, of Sir Theophilus Napier, of Luton-Hoo, in the county of Bedford, Bart. and, 2dly, of Thomas, Lord Howard, of Effingham; but had no issue by either of them, and died at Aske, Dec. 1, 1758.

His elder brother ROBERT, third Earl of Holderness, took his seat in the House of Peers, December 22, 1702. On the accession of his Majesty King George I. to the crown of these realms, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire; also on the 31st of January, 1717, his Lordship was made First Commissioner for inspecting into Trade and the Plantations; and sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council at St. James's, the 13th of February following; and on May 9, 1719, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty. He took to wife the Lady Frederica, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs

<sup>a</sup> Gazette, No. 5032.

<sup>d</sup> Ib. 6642.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 5392.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid 6881, and 6890.



to Meinhardt Schomberg, Duke Schomberg, in England, Duke of Leinster, in Ireland, Count of the Roman Empire, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, by the Lady Charlotte, his wife, eldest daughter to Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine; and died at the Bath, after a long illness, on Saturday, January 20, 1726, leaving issue, a son and a daughter, Robert, the late Earl of Holderness, and the Lady Louisa Carolina, married to William, Earl of Ancram, and at length Marquis of Lothian, of that part of Great-Britain called Scotland; whose widow she died, November 1778. The Countess, their mother, was remarried, in 1724, to Benjamin Mildmay, Earl Fitzwalter; she died August 7, 1751, aged 63, and is buried at Chelmsford, in Essex, with her last husband; and a very elegant monument is erected in that church to their memories, on which is this inscription:

Here lieth Benjamin Mildmay, Earl Fitzwalter, who having many years served his king and country in several great offices, with dignity and integrity, died Feb. 29, 1756, aged 86.

He inherited the Baronies of Fitzwalter, Egremont, Botitoffe, and Burnell, from Sir Henry Mildmay, who married, in 1580, Lady Frances, only daughter and heir of Henry, Earl of Suffex, in whom those Baronies in fee were vested.

He married, in 1724, Frederica, Countess Dowager of Holderness, by whom he had issue one son, who died an infant. He was created Earl Fitzwalter, and Viscount Harwich, in 1720; and dying without issue, devised his estates to William Mildmay, Esq; his nearest relation in the male line, by whom, in gratitude, this monument was erected.

Here also lieth Frederica, Countess Fitzwalter, wife of the said Earl, who died August 7, 1751, aged 63. She was daughter of Mindehart, Duke of Schomberg, (Count of the Roman Empire) by the Lady Charlotte, daughter of Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine. By her first husband, Robert, Earl of Holderness, she had issue, Robert, who succeeded to his father's honours, 1721; and Lady Caroline, who married to the Earl of Ancram.

ROBERT, fourth Earl of Holderness, having been constituted Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, took  
the

the oaths of qualification, before his Majesty in council, Nov. 21, 1740; and, in April, 1741, was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber. In 1743, his Lordship attended the King when he was abroad that year, and was present with his Majesty at the battle of Dettengen. In 1744, he was appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the republick of Venice; and, July 29, embarking on board the *Mary yatcht*, for Holland, travelled from thence, by land, to Venice. His Lordship, after two years stay there, took his leave of the Doge and Senate, and August 23, N. S. 1746, set out on his return for England. In May, 1749, his Lordship was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General, and presented his credentials in June following; and resided there till the first day of May, 1751. On July 12, 1751, he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and one of his Principal Secretaries of State. On October 15, following, he set out for the Hague, with his Majesty's compliments of condolance, on the decease of his late most Serene Highness, the Prince Stadtholder. On March 30, 1752, he was appointed by his Majesty one of the Lords Justices, for the administration of the government, during his absence that year. On March 23, 1754, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, having resigned into the King's hands the seals of the office of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, his Majesty was pleased to appoint his Lordship to succeed his Grace, as Secretary of State for the Northern department.

On the demise of his late Majesty, he was one of the persons of distinction, who signed the order for proclaiming the present King, and was one of the members of the Privy Council, present the same day at his Majesty's taking and subscribing the oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland. His Majesty, in consideration of his Lordship's faithful services, was pleased to continue him at the Council-Board, and as Secretary of State, and in the places of Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the North-Riding of Yorkshire, together with those of Keeper of the Liberty and Forest of Richmond, and Constable of Middleham-castle, all which he enjoyed in the preceding reign: but he resigned the seals belonging to his office as Secretary, in March, 1761. In October, 1765, his Lordship was constituted Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover-castle for life. On April the 12th, 1771, was appointed Governor to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and Bishop of Osnabrug, which he resigned May 28, 1776.

His Lordship, who was also one of the Governors of the Charter-House, married, at the Hague, Mary, daughter of the Sieur Francis Doublet, one of the Nobles of Holland, and niece to the Greffer Fagel; and by her Ladyship (who is one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber) he had issue two sons, 1st, George, who was born in September 1745, and died, September 27, 1747; 2d, Thomas, who was born at the Hague, May 7, 1750, and deceased July the 27th following: also a daughter, Lady Amelia. His Lordship departed this life on May 16, 1778, without male issue; and being the last male descendant of Conyers, Lord Darcy, who was created Earl of Holderness, that Earldom became extinct, and the Barony of Coniers, being a Barony in fee, descended to his Lordship's said only daughter, AMELIA, the present Baroness Coniers. Her Ladyship was born October 12, 1754, and was married on November 29, 1773, to Francis Godolphin Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen, only son and heir apparent of the most noble Thomas Osborne, the present Duke of Leeds, and since summoned to the House of Peers by writ, by the stile and title of Baron Osborne, of Kiveton; by whom her Ladyship has issue two sons, George, born July 21, 1775; and Francis Thomas, born October 18, and baptised Nov. 10, 1777; also one daughter, Mary Henrietta Juliana, born September 7, 1776, and baptised the first of October following.

**TITLE.]** Amelia Osborne, Baroness Coniers,

**CREATION.]** Baroness Coniers, in virtue of the writ of summons, in 1506, 22 Hen. VII.

**ARMS.]** Quarterly, 1st. Azure, Semée of Cross Crosslets, three Cinquefoils Argent, for D'Arcy: 2d. Azure, three Bars Gemel, and a Chief Or, for Menill: 3d. Azure, a Maunch Or, for Conyers: 4th. Gules, a Saltire Argent, thereon a Mullet, for Nevile.

**CREST.]** On a Wreath, a Spear broken in three pieces, Or, headed Argent, and banded together at the middle by a Ribbon, Gules.

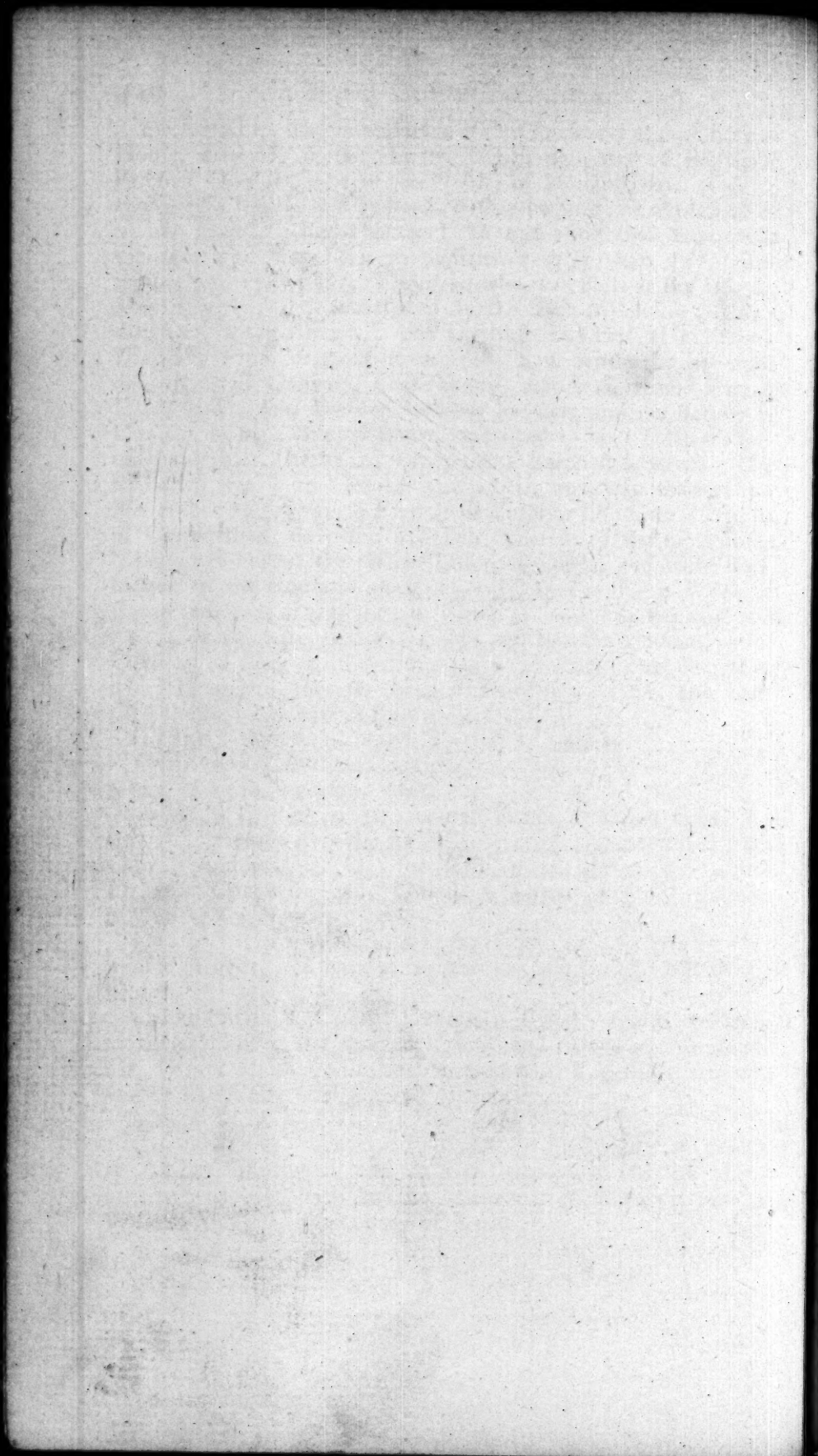
**SUPPORTERS.]** On the Dexter, a Tyger Argent, collared, rayant rayonnée, and chained Azure, and maned and unguled, Or. On the Sinister, a Bull Sable, spotted with Mullets, Argent, with a like Collar and Chain, and armed, Or.

**MOTTO.]** UN DIEU, UN ROY.

**CHIEF SEAT.]** At Hornby-Castle in the county of York; at Aston, Hurdwick, and Patrick-Brampton, in the same county; at Sion Hill in the county of Middlesex; and at Walmer Castle in the county of Kent.



ir  
o  
s  
t  
-  
r  
a  
n  
e  
f  
f  
d  
r  
n  
s  
e  
-  
f  
o  
n  
?



ADDENDA *et* CORRIGENDA.

## VOL. I.



Page. Line.

## DUKE of CORNWALL.

- 38 33 *For* Die Gratia, *read*, Dei Gratia.  
 40 To the issue of their Majesties King George III.  
 and Queen Charlotte, *add*, 13, Prince Octavus,  
 born at the Queen's House, February 23, 1779,  
 and baptized at St. James's Palace on the 23<sup>d</sup>  
 of the next month.

## DUKE of NORFOLK.

- 91 23 *For* horse, *read*, hofe.  
 137 3 *For*, ninth Duke, *read*, tenth Duke.

## DUKE of SOMERSET.

- 180 27 *After* 1767, *read*, he was married to <sup>a</sup> Hester, sole  
 heiress of John Maltravers, Esq; a descendant of  
 the Lords Maltravers, ancient Barons of this  
 kingdom; by whom he has issue, now living,  
 two sons, Edward, born May 3, 1768, and  
 William, born March 21, 1769; also a daugh-  
 ter, Hester, born October 24, 1770.

## DUKE of RICHMOND.

- 186 23 *After* Kildare, *read*, and afterwards created Duke  
 of Leinster, in the kingdom of Ireland, and Vis-  
 count Leinster, of Taplow, in the kingdom of  
 Great Britain, who dying, November 19, 1773,  
 her Grace was secondly married to William  
 Ogilvie, Esq; a Gentleman of a very ancient  
 and noble family in Scotland.

## DUKE of St. ALBANS.

- 219 11 *Read*, but has no issue, the Duchess dying at her seat  
 near Maidstone, in the county of Kent, De-  
 cember 16, 1778.

## DUKE of DORSET.

- 224 22 Sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage, having  
 mentioned Winifred, daughter of Sir John  
 Bruges, as the second wife of William, the first  
 Marquis of Winchester, in which he has been  
 followed by several other learned Genealogists,  
 it may not be improper to acquaint the Reader  
 with the reasons for deviating from such great

<sup>a</sup> Ex Inform. Dom. Guil. Seymour.



Authority: The publication of the fourth edition of *Camden's Britannia*, in 1594, gave rise to a literary controversy between the learned author, and Ralph Brooke, York Herald, relative to some genealogical inaccuracies in the *Britannia*, and at length produced the publication of *Brooke's Catalogue of Nobility*, in 1619, of which a second edition appeared in 1621; and in 1622 the industrious and learned Antiquary, Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, published his *Discovery of Errors in those Catalogues*, wherein, on page 606, under the title of *Winchester*, against the article of William Pawlet, the first Marquis, is inserted this marginal note, "He had a second wife, Winifride, (daughter of Sir John Bruges, Knt. and widow of Sir Richard Sackville, of Buckhurst, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer) who dyed in the yeare 1586, and lyeth buried in a faire monument in St. Nicholas chapell at Westminster." But this note relates to his son, *John*, the second Marquis, as observed in the Errata to Vincent; which escaping the observation of Sir William Dugdale (who, in compiling his *Baronage*, made great use of Vincent's work) it may be reasonably concluded the occasion of his continuing the mistake, which has been copied by most Genealogists since that time. And that she was wife to the second Marquis, appears by Vincent's Manuscript Baronage, and the Visitation of Hampshire, in the Herald's office, London, as well as several more early Manuscripts, particularly in *Baronagium Angliæ*, a Manuscript of the year 1596, now in the collection of the Right Hon. George Lord de Ferrars, and a Collection of Pedigrees, wrote anno 1602, in the possession of the Editor.

225 24 For Chrles, read, Charles.

DUKE of BOLTON.

234 23 After Sandwich, read, her Ladyship died at their house in Mansfield-street, Marylebone, March 31, 1779.

DUKE of RUTLAND.

448 Add, John, third Duke, dying May 29, 1779, was succeeded by his Grandson, Charles, Marquis of Granby (mentioned on p. 447); to whose issue,

Page. Line.

*add*, a son, born May 1, 1779.—Lord George Sutton has issue six sons, 1. George; 2. John; 3. Robert; 4. Charles; 5. Thomas; 6. Francis; and four daughters, 1. Diana, married to Francis Dickins, Esq; of Branches, near Newmarket, in Cambridgshire, son of Ambrose Dickins, Esq; of Woollefdon, in Northamptonshire; 2. Louisa; 3. Charlotte; and, 4. Mary.

In the Index, *Add*, RUTLAND, DUKE, MANNERS, 420.

V O L. II.

DUKE of ANCASTER.

- 19 12 *After* Louisa, *add*, married April 19, 1778, to Charles Stuart, son of John, the present Earl of Bute.
- Ibid.* 13 *After* 59, *add*, and his widow survived till 1778.
- 21 33 *After* 1761, *add*, and married February 23, 1779, to Peter Burrell, of Beckenham in Kent, Esq;
- 22 22 *Dele* and is now in America, *and insert*, on February 12, 1779, he was sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsellors, and took his place at the board accordingly; he was also the same day sworn into the office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln, and of the city of Lincoln, and county of the same.

DUKE of PORTLAND.

- 29 30 *Add*, Charles John, Count Bentinck, died at Zorgvliet, March 18, 1779, aged 71.

DUKE of MANCHESTER.

- 119 20 *For* September, *read*, November.

DUKE of CHANDOS.

- 125 8 *For* William, *read*, John<sup>a</sup>.
- 140 4 *After* Esq; *add*, and died March 20, 1779.

DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.

- 305 In the head line, *for* Northumberlana, *read* Northumberland.
- 328 28 *For* vear, *read*, year.
- 356 27 *For* Lnacastrians, *read*, Lancastrians.
- 379 2 Of the notes, *for* Barony, *read*, Baronage.
- 380 4 Of the notes, *for* Baraonage, *read*, Baronage.

V O L. III.

EARL of DERBY.

- 81 11 *For* second troop of Light Dragoons, *read*, sixteenth, or Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons.

<sup>a</sup> See the correction in the Duke of Bolton's family.

Having, in the account of Lucy, wife of the late Lord Strange, mentioned that the original name of her family was Heriz, it may not be improper to give a more particular account thereof, since the present Earl of Derby adds the name and arms of Smith to his own.

Their ancestor, William Heriz (descended from the eminent family of that name, settled at Gonalston, in Nottinghamshire) took the name of Smith, about the time of King Henry the seventh (in consideration of the manor of Withcock, in Leicestershire, as has been the current opinion) and, since that period, they have always bore the arms of Smith and Heriz, quarterly, as their paternal coat.

He married Catherine, daughter of William Ashby, Esq; of Loseby, in that county, which came into that family by an heiress of the Burdets, who, by an heir female, descended from Sir Robert de la Zouch, whose ancestor was a younger son of Conan, Duke of Bretagne; by which Catherine, the said William Heriz, alias Smith, had John Smith, of Withcock, his son and heir, who died anno 1545, and lies buried in that church, where a monument is remaining to his memory, and that of his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Cave, of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, Esq; (and aunt to Roger Cave, who married Margaret, sister to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh) by whom he had Roger Smith, of Withcock, who served the office of Sheriff for the county of Leicester, in 43 Eliz. and died anno 1603, leaving two daughters; whereupon the family estate devolved upon his brother, Ambrose Smith, whose son, Sir Roger, was a person of great consideration and interest in his county, but removed from Withcock to Edmondthorpe, and dying in the year 1655, aged 84, was buried under a noble tomb in Edmondthorpe church, whereon is mentioned his descent from the Herizes.

This Sir Roger had two wives; first, Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Heron, of Lontoft, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he had only Edward, who died in the life-time of his father, leaving an only son, Edward, who was created a Baronet, and,



Page. Line.

and, at his grandfather's death, succeeded to the estates at Edmondthorpe, &c. which afterwards devolved upon his son, Sir Edward Smith, the second and last Baronet of this family, who dying anno 1720, without issue, left Edmondthorpe, &c. to his cousin Edward Smith, Esq; descended from a younger son of Sir Roger Smith, by his second wife<sup>a</sup>.

Which second wife of Sir Roger, was Ann, daughter of Thomas Goodman, Esq; by whom he had a numerous issue, whereof the eldest son was Erasmus Smith, who (as younger sons of the best families formerly did, more frequently than now) settled in the city of London, and became one of its most considerable Turkey merchants; he afterwards, upon the settlement of Ireland, made very considerable purchases in that kingdom, which, by the peaceable and quiet times that ensued, turned out very greatly advantageous; he likewise purchased Weald Hall, in Essex, for his family-seat, it being a large Mansion House, with a Park, in the midst of the extensive manor of South Weald, belonging thereto, and was formerly the seat of Sir Anthony Browne, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the time of Queen Mary and King Philip. Being, however, of a humane and liberal mind, while he was enriching himself, he forgot not others, but bestowed great sums of money in charitable exhibitions, and for the encouragement of learning in Ireland, which then so much wanted such assistances, and for which his name will be long remembred there with honour.—This Erasmus was, as before-mentioned, father of Hugh Smith, Esq; father to the afore-mentioned Lucy Lady Strange.

*EARL of PEMBROKE.*

118 18 *Add*, His Lordship's grandson, William, is buried at Hendon in Middlesex; in which church, on the south side of the altar, is a monument with the following inscription;

Heere lyes buried Sir William Herbert,

<sup>a</sup> He died in 1762, and was the last of the family at Edmondthorpe, where a monument is erected to his memory, whereon it is recorded, that he was elected for near 30 years successively to represent his county in parliament.

Page. Line.

Knight of the honourable Order of the Bath, Lord Powis, of Powis, in the Principality of Wales, grandchild to William Earle of Pembroke, Lord High Steward to Queene Elizabeth, who married the Lady Elinor Percy, youngest daughter to Henry Earle of Northumberland, by whom he left issue behind him, Percy, Lord Powis, and two daughters, Katherine and Lucy, with their children. Hee dyed the seaventh day of March, Anno Domini, 1655, beinge aged fowerscore and three Yeares.

127

To the account of Nicholas, seventh son of Thomas Earl of Pembroke, *add*, he was Treasurer to their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, also Secretary to the Island of Jamaica, and at his death was the Father of the House of Commons. He married Ann, daughter and heir of Dudley North, Esq; of Glemham in Suffolk, and first cousin to the Earl of Guilford, by whom he left an only child, Barbara, married to the honourable Edward Stratford, eldest son of John, Earl of Aldborough, in the kingdom of Ireland, Member of Parliament for Baltinglass, in the said kingdom, together with his brother, and returned at the last general election, in 1774, for Taunton in Somersetshire, which place he vacated the March following; which Edward is (by his father's death) now Earl of Aldborough, and descended, paternally, from the ancient family of Stratford, seated in Warwickshire, since the time of Alfred the Great, which county has been represented by them in thirty-nine parliaments, and the city of Coventry in fifty-two parliaments, in fifteen different reigns<sup>a</sup>. Of this family, in Edward the third's time, were an Archbishop of Canterbury, a Bishop of London, of Winchester, and of Chichester, a Lord Regent, two Lord Chancellors, several Lord High Treasurers, and many eminent Divines; and Henry Stratford, son of Nicholas, Lord Shewale, called by writ of Summons, Gladio Succinctus, &c. Lord Stratford, super Avonem<sup>b</sup>: and maternally from the O'Neals,

<sup>a</sup> See Parliamentary Records, Rolls, and Tower Records.

<sup>b</sup> Vide Camden, Dugdale, Parliamentary

Page. Line.

Kings of Ireland, and Earls of Ulster, from whom descended Fergus, the first King of Scotland, formerly called Scotia Minor, as peopled from Ireland, then called Scotia Major<sup>c</sup>.

The arms of the O Neals, to which the following lines allude, are Argent two Lions rampant combatant, sustaining a sinister hand, gules, between three stars in chief, gules, and a salmon naiant in base, proper; which sinister hand, gules (or as more commonly called bloody hand) King James the first made the distinguishing characteristic or badge of the new order of Baronets he instituted, in order to subdue O Neal, two hundred of whom he created for serving in that war, or finding money for forces for that purpose, and they have carried the bloody hand in their shields and banners ever since.

O Nealorum sunt Monumenta Domus.

Nitor in adversis quæ sunt prostrata relinquo  
Contra quo rapiunt Flumina semper eo  
Propitiis Stellis et *Dextra sæpe cruenta*  
Scotia succubuit, *Magna, Minorque* meis;  
Sed cum regnassem tercentum aut circiter annos  
Imperio Finem Fata dedere meo;  
Corde tamen forti contra pugnancia Fata  
Nitor, & adversas vincere spero Deus.

There wants not proofs of their ancient prowess;  
and on their tomb-stones are these lines:

Hic jaceo Eugenius Gallorum victor O Nellus,  
Testis Germania, Testis et Rhenus mihi.

On another.

Hic jacet O Nellus Scotiorum Terror et Horror,  
Hibernia Testis, Testis & Clydus erit.

And again.

Hic requeo victa Hibernia tota O Nellus  
*Ben* mihi si dubites *borbia* testis erit.

*EARL of SUFFOLK.*

133 36 For Eserick, *read*, Efcrick.

<sup>c</sup> See Irish Peerage, Camden, Dugdale, Hollinshead, Rolls Office, Parliamentary and Tower Records, Ware's History of Ireland, &c. &c.



Page. Line.

143 4 *After* 1778, *add*, who died December 27th following: His Lordship was, on June 3, 1778, invested with the Ensigns of the most noble Order of the Garter, but died (before installation) on March 7, 1779, leaving no issue; but his Countess being pregnant, the title is at present in suspense.

*EARL of SALISBURY.*

147 2 *After* Knt. *add*, She died at Leatherhead, in Surrey, <sup>a</sup> March 7, 1736, aged 73, leaving issue, from whom the family of Turnor, now of Panton House, in Lincolnshire, is lineally descended.

*Ibid.* 1 Of the notes, *For* Turner, *read*, Turnor.

149 27 *After* unmarried, *add*, and Lady Anne, who is now living.

*EARL of NORTHAMPTON.*

191 To the account of Sir Francis Compton, *add*, One of his wives was Mary, second daughter of Samuel de la Forterie, of Kew, in Surrey, Esq; relict of Sir Thomas Trevor, of Lemington, in Warwickshire, Bart. and Knt. of the Bath, but, by her, had no issue.

199 19 *Add* the following account of Spencer, late Earl of Wilmington.—Spencer Compton, third, but second surviving son of James, *third Earl of Northampton*, attained to very great employments, and distinguished honours. After a learned education, he travelled on the continent, and whilst abroad, was elected a Representative in Parliament for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk, in 7th of King William; as also in all the subsequent Parliaments of that King's reign; and he continued to represent the same borough in the three first Parliaments of Queen Anne. In the year 1705, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, and was likewise in the chair of the Committee of the House for settling the articles of the Union with Scotland. In the year 1707, he was constituted Treasurer and Receiver General to his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, and Paymaster of the Queen's Bounties and charitable Pensions. On a new Parliament being called in 1708, he was again elected Chairman of the Committee of Privileges,

<sup>a</sup> Inscrip. Tum. apud Leatherhead.

Page. Line,

and in 1709, was appointed one of the Managers at the trial of Dr. Henry Sacheverel, then impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors by the House of Commons; when, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them, the said Managers had the thanks of that Honourable House. In the last Parliament of Queen Anne, he was elected a Burgess for the Borough of East Grinstead, in the county of Sussex; and on the accession of King George I. to the throne of these kingdoms, he was made Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Geo. II.); and having been elected one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Sussex, as also a Burgess for East Grinstead, in the same county, in the last Parliament of King Geo. I. he was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, which met at Westminster on the 17th of March, 1715. He was sworn of the Privy-Council July 6, 1716; and on the 15th of March, 1721-2, was constituted Paymaster-General of all his Majesty's Land Forces, as also Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. In the Parliament summoned to meet on the 10th of May, 1722, (being again elected one of the Knights for Sussex, as also for the Borough of Eye, in Suffolk, and East Grinstead, in Sussex) he was again unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. In the year 1725, King Geo. I. declaring his intention of re-establishing the Order of Knights of the Bath, and to erect the same into a regular Military Order for ever, was pleased to confer on him the said Honour, at the same time that his Royal Highness Prince William, and several Peers, and persons of high degree, were invested with the ensigns of the said order, in consideration (as expressed in the Statutes) of their great Merits, Virtue, Prudence, Generosity, Valour, and Loyalty. On the accession of King George II. he was continued in the post of Paymaster General of all his Majesty's forces, as also Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital; and a new Parliament being called, he was again unanimously chosen one of the Knights for the county of Sussex. But, before the meeting of that Parliament,

Page. Line.

ment, his Majesty was pleased to promote him to the Peerage, by the style and title of Baron of Wilmington, in the county of Suffex, by letters patent, bearing date June 2, 1727. His Lordship was constituted Lord Privy Seal, on May 8, 1730, and six days after, he was further advanced to the titles of Viscount Pevensey and Earl of Wilmington, both in the county of Suffex; also on the 31st of December, same year, his Majesty declared him Lord President of his most Honourable Privy Council; and on the 22d of August, 1733, his Lordship was installed one of the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter. On the 12th of May, 1740, on the King's visiting his Electorate of Hanover, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices for the Administration of Government during his absence. His Lordship was, lastly, constituted, on the 16th of February, 1741-2, (on the resignation of Robert, Earl of Orford) First Lord Commissioner for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, and applied himself very assiduously in the discharge thereof, with integrity and honour. He was most punctual, even to the very hour, in his days of attendance at the Treasury, and was very exact and regular in all his management. His Lordship died in the post of First Commissioner of the Treasury, and one of the Lords Justices of the kingdom, after a very short illness, at his house in St. James's Square, on July 2, 1743. Having never been married, his honours are extinct in him; and as he died, leaving no will, his estates devolved on his nephew, JAMES, *fifth Earl of Northampton*, as his heir at law.

200 22 *After daughter, add, and heir.*

*Ibid.* 46 *After Lady Margaret, insert, who is yet living unmarried.*

203 *After NISI DOMINUS, add, also on a wreath, Argent and Vert, a demi dragon eras'd, Gules, environ'd about the middle with a ducal Coronet, Or; which last Crest was granted, as before-mentioned, to Sir William Compton, by King Henry VIII.*

*E A R L*



Page. Line.

*EARL of WESTMORLAND.*

235 *Add*, Susan, Countess of Westmorland, was, secondly, married, in 1778, to John Woodford, Esq; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the first regiment of Foot Guards.

*EARL of CHESTERFIELD.*

320 *Add*, Melosinah, Countess of Chesterfield, died September 16, 1778, whereby her titles of Countess of Walsingham, &c. became extinct.

*EARL of SANDWICH.*

347 *Add*, Lady Hinchinboke died March 31, 1779.

*EARL of ESSEX.*

357 *Add*, George, Viscount Malden, eldest son to the present Earl, was unanimously chosen Representative in Parliament for the city of Westminster, April 21, 1779.

V O L. IV.

*EARL of ABINGDON.*

37 To the issue of the present Earl, *add*, a son, Willoughby, Lord Norreys, who died <sup>a</sup> Feb. 20, 1779, aged 12 days.

*EARL of GAINSBOROUGH.*

42 15 *After* Esq; *add*, of Whitwell, in the county of Rutland.

*EARL of ALBEMARLE.*

154 To the account of Admiral Augustus Keppel, *add*, The Court of France having openly countenanced his Britannic Majesty's American subjects in their attempt to be independant, and assisted them with great quantities of warlike stores, as well as permitted several of her military officers to serve in the armies of the American Congress, then in open war against their lawful Sovereign; and having finally concluded a treaty of Alliance, Friendship and Commerce, with the American States, in open violation of the faith of treaties, then subsisting between the two crowns, vast naval preparations were made by both; the command of the English fleet was given to Admiral Keppel, who, on July 27, 1778, came up with that of France; an engagement ensued, wherein the French fleet were so roughly handled, that, taking the advantage of

night, they retreated into Brest harbour; but no particular advantage being otherways gained, Sir Hugh Palliser, Vice Admiral of the Blue, by his letter, dated December 9, 1778, transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

“ A Charge of Misconduct, and Neglect of

“ Duty against the Hon. ADMIRAL KEPPEL,

“ on the 27th and 28th of July, 1778, in

“ divers instances undermentioned :”

“ I. That, on the morning of the 27th of July, 1778, having a fleet of thirty ships of the line under his command, and being in presence of a French fleet, of the like number of ships of the line, the said Admiral did not make the necessary preparations for fight, did not put his fleet into a Line of Battle, or in order, proper either for receiving or attacking an enemy of such force: but, on the contrary, although his fleet was already dispersed and in disorder, he, by making the signal for several ships of the Vice Admiral of the Blue's division to chace to windward, increased the disorder of that part of his fleet, and the ships were, in consequence, more scattered than they had been before; and whilst in this disorder, he advanced to the enemy, and made the signal for Battle.

That the above conduct was more unaccountable, as the Enemy's Fleet was not then in disorder, nor beaten, nor flying, but formed in a regular Line of Battle, on that tack which approached the British fleet (all the motions plainly indicating a design to give Battle), and they edged down and attacked it whilst in disorder. By this un-officer-like conduct a General Engagement was not brought on, but the other Flag-officers and Captains were left to engage without order or regularity, from whence great confusion ensued, some of his ships were prevented getting into action at all, others were not near enough to the enemy, and some, from confusion, fired into others of the King's ships, and did them considerable damage, and the Vice Admiral was left alone to engage singly and unsupported. In these instances the said Admiral Keppel negligently performed the duty imposed upon him.

II. That

Page. Line.

II. That after the van and center divisions of the British fleet passed the rear of the Enemy, the Admiral did not immediately tack and double upon the Enemy with those two divisions, and continue the battle, nor did he collect them together at that time, and keep so near the Enemy as to be in readiness to renew the battle, as soon as it might be proper, but, on the contrary, he stood away beyond the enemy, to a great distance, before he wore to stand towards them again, leaving the Vice Admiral of the Blue engaged with the enemy, and to be cut off.

III. That after the Vice Admiral of the Blue had passed the last of the enemy's ships, and immediately wore, and laid his own ship's head towards the enemy again, being then in their wake, and at a little distance only, and expecting the Admiral to advance with the ships, to renew the fight, the Admiral did not advance for that purpose, but shortened sail, hauled down the signal for battle; nor did he at that time, or any other time, whilst standing towards the enemy, call his ships together in order to renew the attack, which he might have done; particularly the Vice Admiral of the Red, and his division, which had received the least damage, had been the longest out of action, were ready and fit to renew it, were then to windward, and could have bore down and fetched any part of the French fleet, if the signal for battle had not been hauled down, or if the said Admiral Keppel had availed himself of the signal appointed by the thirty-first article of the Fighting Instructions, by which he might have ordered those to lead, who are to lead with the starboard tacks on board, by a wind; which signal was applicable to the occasion for renewing the engagement with advantage, after the French fleet had been beaten, their line broke, and in disorder. In these instances he did not do the utmost in his power to take, sink, burn, or destroy the French fleet, that had attacked the British fleet.

IV. That, instead of advancing to renew the engagement, as in the preceding articles is alleged, and as he might, or ought to have done, the



the Admiral wore, and made sail directly from the enemy, and thus he led the whole British fleet from them, which gave them the opportunity to rally unmolested, and to form again into a line of battle, and to stand after the British fleet; this was disgraceful to the British flag, for it had the appearance of a flight, and gave the French Admiral a pretence to claim the victory, and to publish to the world that the British fleet ran away, and that he pursued it with the fleet of France, and offered it battle.

V. That, on the morning of the 28th of July, 1778, when it was perceived that only three of the French fleet remained near the British, in the situation the whole had been in the night before, and that the rest were to leeward at a greater distance, not in a line of battle, but in a heap, the Admiral did not cause the fleet to pursue the flying enemy, nor even to chase the three ships that fled after the rest; but, on the contrary, he led the British fleet another way, directly from the enemy.

By these instances of Misconduct and Neglect, a glorious opportunity was lost of doing a most essential service to the State, and the Honour of the British Navy was tarnished."

The same day the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty ordered their Secretary to send a copy of the said charge to Admiral Keppel, and to acquaint him with their intentions that a Court Martial should be held for trying him for the same, and that he might be preparing for his defence.

A Court Martial was ordered to be assembled on January 7, 1779, which met accordingly, and on the 31st day of their proceedings, the Judge Advocate was desired by the President to read the opinion of the Court Martial, which he did in the following words:

At a Court Martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship *Britannia*, in Portsmouth harbour, the 7th of January, 1779, and held, by adjournment, at the house of the Governor of his

Ma-

Page. Line.

Majesty's garrison at Portsmouth<sup>a</sup>, every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) till the 11th of February, 1779, inclusive;

## P R E S E N T,

Sir Thomas Pye, Admiral of the White, President.

Matthew Buckle, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Red, till the close of the sixth day, when he became unable any longer to continue his attendance, on account of sickness.

John Montagu, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Red.

Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; } Rear Admirals of  
Robert Roddam, Esq; } the White.

Captains, Mark Milbank,  
Francis Samuel Drake,  
Taylor Penny,  
John Moutray,  
William Bennet,  
Adam Duncan,  
Philip Boteler,  
James Cranston.

The Court, pursuant to an Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 31st of December, 1778, and directed to Sir Thomas Pye, proceeded to enquire into a charge, exhibited by Sir Hugh Palliser, against the Honourable Admiral Augustus Keppel, for Misconduct and Neglect of Duty on the 27th and 28th of July, 1778, in sundry instances, as mentioned in a paper which accompanied the said order; and to try him for the same: and the Court having heard the evidence, and the Prisoner's defence, and maturely and seriously considered the whole, are of opinion that the charge is malicious and ill-founded; it having appeared that the said Admiral, so far from having, by misconduct and neglect of duty, on the days therein alluded to, lost an opportunity of rendering essential service to the state, and thereby tarnished the

<sup>a</sup> The Court Martial was adjourned to the Governor's house, in virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that purpose.

honour

*Addenda et Corrigenda.*

honour of the British navy, behaved as became a judicious, brave, and experienced officer: the Court therefore do unanimously and honourably acquit the said Admiral Augustus Keppel of the several articles contained in the charge against him; and he is hereby fully and honourably acquitted accordingly.

George Jackson,  
Judge-Advocate.

Thomas Pye,  
John Montagu,  
&c. &c.

The Address of Sir Thomas Pye, President, on delivering the Admiral his sword.

“ Admiral Keppel, It is no small pleasure to me to receive the commands of the Court I have the honour to preside at, that in delivering you your sword, I am to congratulate you on its being restored to you with so much honour; hoping ere long you will be called forth by your Sovereign to draw it once more in the defence of your country.”

Immediately after the determination of the Court-Martial was communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, they issued the following Order:

By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Whereas the Judge-Advocate of his Majesty's fleet hath, in his letter of yesterday's date, transmitted to us the Sentence of the Court-Martial which has been held at Portsmouth for your trial, upon a charge exhibited against you by Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser; by which sentence you are unanimously and honourably acquitted of the several articles contained in the said Charge: We do, therefore, hereby take off the suspension under which you was laid by our Order of the 31st of December last, and direct and require you to hoist your flag on board his Majesty's ship the Victory, and resume the employment of Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majesty's ships employed, and to be employed,



Page. Line.

in the channel, foundings, or wherever else his Majesty's service may require.

Given under our hands the 12th of February, 1779.

To the Hon. Augustus Keppel,  
Admiral of the Blue, &c.  
By command of their Lordships,  
P. STEPHENS.

SANDWICH.  
J. BULLER.  
MULGRAVE:

The Right Honourable the House of Lords having voted the Thanks of that House to the Honourable Admiral Augustus Keppel, the same was communicated to him by the following letter from the Lord Chancellor.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to have received the commands of the House of Lords, *nemine dissente*, to transmit you the Thanks of their Lordships, for your conduct in defending this kingdom, protecting its trade, and maintaining the honour of the British Flag, expressed in the fullest and highest sense of applause.

No private voice can add to so splendid an encomium—Permit me, however, to congratulate you on this distinguishing mark of approbation, which a grateful country confers on your zeal and merit in the service of the publick.

I have the honour to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ormond-street,  
16 Feb. 1779.

THURLOW:

*Die Martis, 16 Feb. 1779.*

ORDERED, *nemine dissente*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled; That the Thanks of this House be given to the Honourable Admiral Augustus Keppel, for his distinguished courage, conduct, and ability in defending this kingdom in the course of the last summer, effectually protecting its trade, as far as his command extended, and more particularly for his having gloriously upheld the Honour of the British Flag on the 27th and 28th of July last; and

F f

that

Page. Line.

that the Lord Chancellor do cause the same to be transmitted to the said Admiral.

ASHLEY COWPER,  
Cler. Parliamentor.

To which the Admiral returned the following Answer.

My LORD,

The very distinguished notice which the House of Lords have been pleased to take of my services, in the course of the last summer, confers on me the highest honour; the advantages which their Lordships have thought worthy of their Thanks, are due to God's blessing, to the gallant behaviour of many great and able officers, who served in the fleet, and to the bravery of the seamen. I can only say, that the warmest gratitude for this great honour and favour, will make me ever desirous of meriting it by the most strenuous endeavours to serve my country.

I beg leave to return your Lordship my best thanks for the flattering and polite manner in which you have been pleased to communicate to me the Resolution of the House.

I have the honour to be, with much respect,  
Your Lordships most obedient,  
and very humble servant,

South Audley Street,

A. KEPPEL.

Feb. 17, 1779.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Thurlow,  
Lord Chancellor.

The following Entry is made in the Journals of the House of Commons.

*Jovis 18<sup>o</sup> Die Februarii, 1779.*

Admiral Keppel being come to the House, Mr. Speaker acquainted him, that the House had, on the 12th instant, ordered, that the thanks of this House be given him, for his distinguished courage, conduct, and ability, in defending this kingdom in the course of last summer, effectually protecting its trade, and more particularly for his having gloriously upheld the Honour of the British

Page. Line.

British Flag, on the 27th and 28th of July last ; and Mr. Speaker gave him the thanks of this House accordingly, as follows, viz.

ADMIRAL KEPPEL,

This House have done you the distinguished Honour of ordering their Thanks to be given to you, an Honour never conferred but on extraordinary merit ; which thanks it is my duty to communicate to you in your place.

After having sat so long in this chair, I hope it is unnecessary to declare, that I have been always happy to obey the orders of the House, and I have a particular satisfaction in that obedience. —Indeed every generous mind must feel satisfaction, when the day of honourable acquittal succeeds to the day of severe trial : and this pleasure was, I believe, never more general nor more sincere, than upon the present occasion.

You, Sir, was called by your Sovereign, with the approbation of all descriptions of men, particularly those of your own profession, to a station of the utmost difficulty, and of the highest importance. The safety of this country, and the Honour of the British Flag, were trusted in your hands, when the enemy was expected upon our coast, and, notwithstanding the most able discharge of this great and momentous trust, you was accused of Misconduct, and Neglect of Duty. But, after a very long and full investigation, by men in every respect the best qualified to judge, that charge appeared to be ill-grounded and malicious ; and your judges have unanimously and honourably acquitted you, and have further added, that your conduct on the 27th and 28th of July last, was that of a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. Surely then it cannot be matter of surprise, that extraordinary marks of respect and esteem are shewn to such a character. We now know with certainty that our confidence in you was not misplaced ; and we entertain a well-grounded hope that there still remain among the naval officers, talents and abilities fully equal to this dangerous crisis.



Amidst this general joy, I cannot help repeating the singular pleasure which I feel in giving the thanks of this House, which I now do, for your distinguished courage, conduct, and ability, in defending this kingdom, in the course of the last summer, effectually protecting its trade, and more particularly for your having gloriously upheld the honour of the British flag on the 27th and 28th days of July last.

Upon which Admiral Keppel said :

MR. SPEAKER,

It is impossible, by any expressions I can use, to do justice to my feelings of gratitude to the House, for the Honour they have done me by their approbation of my conduct.

The good opinion of my fellow-citizens, expressed by the Representatives of the Nation, cannot but be received by me as a most acceptable addition to the satisfaction I felt in the recent sentence, to which you have been pleased to allude, of a Court Martial; the result of a full and deliberate enquiry, expressive of their sentiments of the subject referred to their examination, in terms equally honourable to themselves and to me.

The pleasure I feel at this moment is not a little heightened by the unavoidable recollection of the very different emotion I felt, when I was last in this House and in this place.

I should be guilty of great injustice, if, on an occasion like the present, I neglected to inform this House, that my efforts for the public service, in the instances of which the House have been pleased to distinguish them, were most zealously seconded by many as gallant and able officers as the Navy of England ever produced; to whose attention and spirit, next to the Divine Providence, the success of those efforts ought to be, in a great measure, ascribed.

I cannot sit down without returning to you, Sir, personally, my particular thanks, for the very obliging terms in which you have executed the commands of the House.

*EARL*

Page. Line.

*EARL of COVENTRY.*

170 penult. *Add*, Lady Deerhurst died without issue, January 1779.

171 2 *After* 1757, *add*, and married October 20, 1778, to the hon. Edward Foley, brother to the present Lord Foley.

*EARL FERRERS.*

268 13 *For* third brother, *read*, second brother.

*Ibid.* 19 *For* Weinell, *read*, Meinell.

270 24 *For* West Heston, *read*, Westnepton, now contractedly called Weston.

271 16 *For* Gerondens, *read*, Geronden.

275 7 *For* Oxford, *read*, Orford;—*and add*, which Lady, by the decease of Hugh Fortescue, Earl Clinton, without issue, inherits the Baronies of Clinton and Say.

*Ibid.* 13 *Add*, Lady Ann Furnese died \* February 26, 1779, aged 71.

276 20 *After* son, *add*, named Washington, who died young; and a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom her mother died in childbed; which Elizabeth, being sole heir to her father and mother, married Wilmot Vaughan, then Viscount, and since created Earl of Lisburne, in Ireland; she died May 19, 1755.

278 4 *For* Staunton Harold, *read*, Chartley.

*EARL of DARTMOUTH.*

To the account of William, first Earl of Dartmouth, *add*, In Sir John Dalrymple's Appendix to his Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, part I. p. 71. are two letters, which enable us to clear up not only some aspersions of Bishop Burnet on the Earl of Dartmouth, and the Duke of York, but also a mistake or two of Dr. Campbell, in Biographia Britannica, vol. ii. p. 1335, note C. The Bishop tells us, "that the Duke, when he was shipwrecked [in the Gloucester frigate, in May 1682], got into a boat, and took care of his dogs and some unknown persons, who were taken, from that earnest care of his, to be his priests. The longboat went off with very few in her, though she might have carried off above eighty more than

a Coffin Plate.

*Addenda et Corrigenda.*

she did. One hundred and fifty persons perished; some of them men of great quality. But the Duke took no notice of this cruel neglect, which was laid chiefly to Legge's charge." On this Dr. C. makes the following remark: "What blame fell upon Legge, or who this Legge was, is not easy to determine; for as to Colonel Legge, then Master of the Ordnance, and a Privy Counsellor, afterwards Lord Dartmouth, and Admiral of the Fleet, he was visiting the fortresses of the kingdom at this time by his Majesty's command." Colonel Legge, it is true, had a commission in 1682, for viewing all the forts and garrisons in England; but that he was the Legge whom the Bishop mentions, and unjustly blames, appears from the following letter of his son, (communicated by the present Earl of Dartmouth) which clears up an interesting fact, and exculpates both the Duke and him, of this imputed charge of insensibility, too natural to the Duke on most other trying occasions:

Earl of DARTMOUTH to ERASMUS LEWIS, Esq.

Sandwell, Jan. 25, 1723-4.

S I R,

"This is only in answer to the last paragraph of yours of the 21st. *My father was on board the Gloucester*, but so little deserved to have the drowning 150 men (which the Bishop has so liberally bestowed upon him) laid chiefly to his charge, that it was in great measure owing to him, that any escaped after the ship had struck. He several times pressed the Duke to get into the boat, who refused to do it, telling him, that if he were gone, nobody would take care of the ship, which he had hopes might be saved, if she were not abandoned. But my father finding she was ready to sink, told him if he staid any longer they should be obliged to force him out: upon which the Duke ordered a strong box to be lifted into the boat, which, besides being extremely weighty, took up a good deal of time, as well as room. My father asked him with some warmth, if there was any thing in it worth a man's life.

The



Page. Line.

The Duke answered, that there were things of so great consequence both to the King and himself, that he would hazard his own rather than it should be lost. Before he went off, he enquired for Lord Roxborough and Lord Obrian, but the confusion and hurry was so great that they could not be found. When the Duke, and *as many as she would hold with safety*, were in the boat, my father stood with his sword drawn, to hinder the crowd from oversetting of her, which I suppose was what the Bishop esteemed a fault; but the King thanked him publicly for the care he had taken of the Duke; and the Dutchess, who was not apt to favour him much upon other occasions, said upon this, that she thought herself more obliged to him than to any man in the world, and should do so as long as she lived. I cannot guess what induced the Bishop to charge my father with the long-boat's not being sufficiently manned; for if that were the case, (which I much doubt) it was not under his direction, he being on board in no other capacity, but as a passenger and the Duke's servant; and I believe the reflection upon the Duke for his care of the dogs to be as ill grounded; for I remember a story (that was in every body's mouth at that time) of a struggle that happened for a plank between Sir Charles Scarborough and the Duke's dog Mumper, which convinces me that the dogs were left to take care of themselves (as he did) if there were any more on board, which I never heard till the Bishop's story-book was published. This is all in relation to that affair, that ever came to the knowledge of, SIR,

Your most faithful humble servant,

DARTMOUTH."

Dr. Campbell mentions the above incident of two persons standing with their swords drawn, one in the boat, the other on board the ship, to prevent that irregular crowding which might have endangered the boat as well as the ship; and adds, "if the reader is curious to know who those persons were, we shall endeavour to satisfy him. He on board the ship was Sir John Berry [the

Page, Line,

captain], who, after performing this service, escaped very narrowly himself, by swimming to a rope that was thrown over the stern of Captain Wybourn's ship; and he in the boat was *Colonel Churchill* [afterwards the great duke of Marlborough], who for this service is very justly said to have contributed to the preservation of the Duke his master's life." We see, however, by Lord Dartmouth's letter, that the biographer is here mistaken, and that *Colonel Legge* was the person who performed this service.

Notwithstanding the apathy by which the Duke of York's character is to be distinguished, or rather disgraced, that, as Sir John Dalrymple justly observes, "in all his letters (numerous as they are) scarce one stroke of genius or sensibility is to be found," let us be careful of loading his memory more than it deserves. On such good authority let us allow, that the boat, instead of being "able to carry off above eighty more than they did," was as full as she could safely be; that, though Lord Roxborough and Lord Obrian were left behind, the Duke, "before he went off, enquired for them," and that the dogs (Mumper in particular) were left to struggle for planks, and "take care of themselves." It appears, too, by a letter in the said Appendix, from Sir James Dick, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, one of the persons that were shipwrecked, that the Duke, Earl Winton, and the President of the Session, and two of the bed-chamber men, who drew their swords to hold people off, were *all* that went in the *Duke's little boat*, as he calls it. No *unknown persons* are mentioned. And in the *ship's boat*, besides Sir James, and the sailors who rowed, he tells us, there were Earl Perth, Earl Middleton, the Laird of Taich, with several others, and afterwards 20 or 24 seamen more jumped in upon them from the shrouds, "which made all the spectators and themselves to think they were sinking, being so thronged," &c. He mentions also the great difficulty they had to reach the nearest yatch, the wind being N. E. and the waves boisterous, and their being obliged to force off

Page. Line.

the gripe of many who were swimming, and caught hold of the boat. All circumstances, and the size of a frigate's long-boat considered, let any seaman judge whether *it went off* (as the Bishop says) *with very few*, or whether it could have held eighty (or any) more.

*EARL of TANKERVILLE.*

315 To the issue of the present Earl, *add*, another son, born December 22, 1778.

*EARL of BRISTOL.*

332 16 *After* 1759, *add*, he is Lieutenant in the second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, and married, March 2, 1779, to Selina, only child of the late Sir John Elwill, of Exeter, Bart.

*EARL COWPER.*

353 Judith, the first wife of William, first Earl Cowper, is buried in the church belonging to the united parishes of St. Faith and St. Augustin, in Watling Street; over the door of the West end of which church is a handsome marble monument, with this inscription:

In this church lies interred the Body of,  
Mrs. JUDITH COWPER, daughter of  
ROBERT BOOTH, Esq; Citizen of London.  
She was married to WILLIAM COWPER, Esq;  
afterwards EARL COWPER,  
and departed this Life  
on the second Day of April, 1705.

This Monument was erected to her Memory  
pursuant to the last Will and Testament  
of the said WILLIAM EARL COWPER,  
in the year of our Lord 1758.

355 5 *For* 1777, *read*, April 6, 1778.

V O L. V.

*EARL of HARRINGTON.*

58 2 *After* 1760, *read*, his Lordship died on April 1, 1779, and was succeeded by his eldest son, CHARLES, *the third and present Earl*, born on March 20, 1753, who married, on May 22, 1779, with ———, daughter and heir of the late Sir Michael



Page. Line.

Michael Fleming, of Brumpton, in Middlesex,  
Bart.

*EARL BROOKE, &c.*

136 6 *After* Esq. *add*, by whom he has a son, born at  
Warwick Castle, April 11, 1779.

*EARL of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.*

155 2 *Add*, Lord Hobart died at Dublin Castle, Oct. 30,  
1778.

*EARL of EGREMONT.*

219 2 Note, *For* Prynne's, *read*, Prince's.

220 26 *Dele* of the Garter.

*EARL HARCOURT.*

277 32 *After* Dragoons, *read*, and married, Sept. 1778,  
to Mrs. Lockhart, relict of Thomas Lockhart,  
of Craig House, in Scotland, Esq; and eldest  
daughter of the Rev. William Danby, D. D.

280 25 *For* Oxford, *read*, Orford.

*EARL of GUILFORD.*

294 35 *After* married, *read*, Catharine, daughter and co-  
heirefs of Elihu Yale, Esq; Governor of Fort  
St. George, by whom he had issue, Dudley,  
Anne, Mary, and Elihu; of whom, the survivor  
Anne, (coheirefs with her late sister, Mary,)  
married the Hon. Nicholas Herbert, of Great  
Glemham, in Suffolk, uncle to the present Earl  
of Pembroke, and had issue several sons and  
daughters, whereof the only survivor, Barbara,  
married to Edward Stratford, eldest son, and  
since successor, to John Earl of Aldborough,  
in the kingdom of Ireland.

The above-mentioned Elihu Yale, Esq; brought  
such quantities of goods from India, that, find-  
ing no house large enough to stow them in, he  
had a public sale of the overplus; and that was  
the first auction in England. On his tomb, at  
Wrexham, in Denbighshire, is the following  
inscription:

Under this Tomb lyes interr'd Elihu Yale,  
of Place-Gronow, Esq; born 5th April,  
1648, and dyed the 8th of July, 1721,  
aged 73 years.

Born in America, in Europe bred,  
In Affric travell'd, and in Asia wed,  
Where long he liv'd and thriv'd, at London dead.

} Much

Page. Line.

Much Good, Some Ill he did, so hopes all's even,  
And that his soul thro' Mercy's gone to Heaven.  
You that survive and read take Care  
For this most certain Exit to prepare,  
For only the actions of the Just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the Dust.

*EARL CORNWALLIS.*

- 312 26 After Jane, *add*, married<sup>a</sup> at Paris, May 14, N. S.  
and May 4, O. S. 1682, to Anthony Dun-  
combe, son of Alexander Duncombe, late of  
Buckinghamshire, Esq; by whom she had the  
late Lord Feversham.

- 317 *Add*, the Countess Cornwallis died in February  
1779.

*EARL FAUCONBERG.*

- 363 32 After 1768, *read*, and is buried at St. Pancras, in  
Middlesex, near the south door of which church is  
a neat monument, composed of white and coloured  
marble, on which is the following inscription:

Near this Monument  
are interred the Remains of the  
HONB: ROWLAND BELASYSE,  
who departed this Life April 9th, 1768,  
Aged 65.

He was only Brother to the present  
EARL OF FAUCONBERG.

As also the Remains of  
LADY BARBARA BARNEWALL  
Second Daughter of the above  
EARL.

*Requiescant in Pace.*

- 364 8 For Barnwell, *read*, Barnewall.

*EARL TALBOT.*

- 404 9 After Hillsborough, *add*, (by whom he has issue  
two sons).

- Ibid.* 17 For one son, *read*, two sons.

*EARL of NORTHINGTON.*

- 408 16 After wife, *read*, Rebecca<sup>b</sup>, daughter of Phineas  
Bowles, of London, Merchant.

- Ibid.* The Rev. Mr. Hutchins, in his History of Dor-  
setshire, Vol I. fo. 275, in treating of Wotton

<sup>a</sup> From their marriage certificate, in the possession of the Right Honourable  
the Earl of Radnor.

<sup>b</sup> She died March 25, 1743, and is buried at Eltham in Kent.

Page. Line.

Glanville, which came to the *Henleys* by marriage, observes, that "The branch of this family, now seated at Grange, in Hants, are descended from Sir Robert Henley, Knt. by his first wife, the daughter of — Rivet, by whom he had one son, ancestor of this line, Sir Robert Henley, Knt. who, by Margaret Hungerford, left issue Williamsa, married to Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen; Anthony, Member of Parliament for Southampton, whose eldest son, Anthony, dying without issue, 1748, his estate came to his second son, the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Northington, late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain: The said Sir Robert remarried to Barbara, youngest sister and coheiress to John Every, of this place, Esq; who left his estate to his second brother, Robert; but this estate was the patrimony of the said Robert, who was formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Member of Parliament for Lyme Regis. He was a Gentleman of great learning and piety, and died unmarried."

## V O L. VI.

## VISCOUNT HEREFORD.

- 3 37 For Lord Ferrars de Chartley, *read*, Lord de Ferrars, of Chartley.
- Ibid.* 39 After Lands, *add*, This match may be said to have laid the foundation for the great honours the family has since attained to, for this Lady not only brought a very large inheritance, but an ancient Barony, and a descent in blood from the illustrious family of Ferrars, Earls of Derby, and Barons of Chartley; an account of which the reader will find at large under the title of Townshend, Lord de Ferrars, in this volume.
- 5 8 For Salop, *read*, Stafford.
- 7 2 After Earl Ferrars, *add*, and Townshend, Lord de Ferrars.
- Ibid.* 31 For the Barony of Ferrars, *read*, Baronies of Ferrars, Bouchier and Lovaine; *and in the next line, for it, read*, them.
- 10 18 For Gartle, *read*, Garth.

Page.



Page. Line.

11 *After county of Montgomery, add, and at Stanway in the county of Gloucester.*

*VISCOUNT MONTAGU.*

22 *Add, Barbara, relict of Anthony, 6th Viscount Montagu, died April 7, 1779.*

*VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND.*

37 9 *After Sir William Paston, Knt. add, ancestor to the late Earls of Yarmouth.*

38 1 *For Newton, read, Stinton.*

*Ibid.* 8 *For Newman, read, Newmarch.*

*Ibid.* 26 *After, Wrotham, add, which branch is now extinct.*

42 14 *After Tenements, read, he married Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stifcay, in Norfolk, Knight of the Bath (who was second son by the first wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and elder brother of the half blood to the famous Lord Verulam, who was by the second Venter) by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, &c.*

43 1 *After Tilbury, add, descended of the most ancient and noble family of Vere, Earls of Oxford, Hereditary Great Chamberlains of England, whereby the Viscounts Townshend quarter above thirty Coats belonging to that great family.*

46 *antipenult.* *Add, His Lordship, in his retirement, was indefatigable in his endeavours to promote the spirit of agriculture, for the success of which not only his Lordship's posterity, but the county in general, are indebted to him; and it is owing to the system of agriculture which he introduced, that the estates in that county have been so wonderfully improved of late years.*

*Ibid. penult.* *For daughter and sole heir, read, only issue.*

52\* 38 *For Dublin, read, Leixlip Castle, in the county of Kildare, in Ireland.*

*VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.*

61 36 *For Wynham, read, Wyndham.*

64 5 *Add, His Lordship, on June 3, 1778, was elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.*

*VISCOUNT BOLINBROKE and St. JOHN.*

78 3 *After Foot, add, and in March, 1779, was promoted to be a Major General.*

*VISCOUNT*

Page. Line.

## VISCOUNT LEINSTER.

205 15 *After* married to, *read*, William Ogilvie, Esq;) had nine sons and ten daughters, &c.

*Ibid.* 27 *After* 1771, *add*, 9. Lord George, born April 17, 1773:

*Ibid.* 34 *After* 1762, *add*, 8. Lady Lucy-Anne, born in January, 1770. Lady Fanny, and Lady Louisa, the other two daughters, died young in France.

*Ibid.* 36 *After* son, *add*, William Ogilvie, Esq; her Grace's second husband, is a Gentleman of an ancient family in Scotland, being the male representative of George Ogilvie, first holder of the Baronies of Milltown and Achoyne, of the name of Ogilvie, fifth son of Sir James Ogilvie, of Desford and Findlater (predecessor of the present Earl of Findlater and Seafield) by Lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George, second Earl of Huntley, by the Princess Jean Stuart, daughter of King James the first of Scotland.

## VISCOUNT WENTWORTH.

207 5 from bottom, *for* Manchester, *read*, Winchester.

210 38 *After* Elizabeth, *add*, married to John Cock, Esq;

216 *Add*, Mrs. Eliza Burges, sister to the present Viscount, died January 24, 1779, aged 23 years, and was buried at Hurley.

## VISCOUNT COURTENAY.

260 37 *After* Esq; *add*, which Lady died in October, 1778.

## LORD ABERGAVENNY.

294 Mary, wife of Thomas Fynes, Lord Dacre, was daughter of George, Lord Abergavenny, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

## LORD DE FERRARS.

311 26 *After* Beauchamp, *add*, Matilda, 2d daughter, wife of Bertram de Verdon.

312 10 *After* hand, *add*, of.

*Ibid.* 15 *For* Peveral, *read*, Peverell.

313 40 *For* 6th Earl of Ferrars, &c. *read*, 7th Earl.

319 23 *After* married to, *add*, William de Aguillon.

*Ibid.* *After* Chartley, *add*, This William, Earl of Ferrars, &c. had likewise two daughters, by his second wife, Margaret de Quincy, viz. Joane, wife of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, and Agnes, who married Robert, Lord Muscegros, Baron of Charlton-Muscogros, in the county of Somerset, by

Page. Line.

- by whom she was mother of Hawise de Muscegros, heir to that Barony, who became the wife of John, the first Baron de Ferrars, of Chartley, son and heir of Robert, last Earl of Derby of this family, who was her Cousin-German.
- 322 27 *For* Kelniworth, *read*, Kenilworth.
- 323 2 *For* Corporeal, *read*, Corporal.
- 325 13 *After* heir, *add*, — and Thomas, second son, who was knighted in 34 Edward I. but left no issue.
- 327 6 *Instead of*, by his said wife, Hawise; died in 18. Edw. 2. leaving, *read*, died in the 18th year of Edw. II. leaving by his said wife, Hawise de Muscegros, John, first son, who died, unmarried, before his father; Robert, second son, successor to his father; and Alan, third son, of whom no further mention is made.
- 328 8 *After* ascertained, *add*, though it is said she was Agnes, daughter of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.
- Ibid.* 41 *Dele* and.
- Ibid.* 46 *After* was, *add*, at the famous battle of Agincourt, which happened that year. In the 5th Henry V. he embarked with the King at Portsmouth, about the end of July, and, landing in Normandy, laid siege to the strong town and castle of Caën, which was yielded up; after which he was, with the Dukes of Clarence, Exeter, and divers other persons of Honour, at the siege of Rouen.
- 329 2 *After* France, *add*, and in the ninth of that King's reign, he was at the siege of Meaux, where the King commanded in person, though it was not surrendered to him till May 10, 1422. All that is further mentioned of this Edmund, Lord de Ferrars of Chartley is, that in 1 Hen. VI. he was commissioned to see the King's orders obeyed in the counties of Salop, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, and the Marches of Wales, where great dissentions had happened about that time; and that he died on the Saturday next after the feast of St. Thomas, in 14 Hen. VI.
- 331 21 *For* that, *read*, this.
- 333 12 *Dele* whereof.
- Ibid.* 26 At the end of the paragraph, *after* lands, *add*, also Sir Ralph de Ferrars, Knt. second son, who was



Page. Line.

- was Captain of Calais, and Admiral of England; who bore his arms with the difference of a border ingrailed argent; or, as some say, of a label of three points, argent.
- 333 39 *For* Hertford, *read*, Hereford.
- 334 25 *After* Edward III, *add*, leaving by the said Isabel de Verdon, his wife, William his successor; and three daughters, Philippa, who married Guy de Beauchamp, son to the Earl of Warwick; Anne, wife of Edward Lord Le Despencer; and Elizabeth, who married ——— de Affels.
- 335 8&26 *For* William, fourth Lord de Ferrars, of Groby, *read*, William, third Lord, &c.
- Ibid.* 43 *After* age, *add*, and two daughters, viz. Elizabeth, who married Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Margaret, who was a nun in the Minoreffes, Aldgate, London.
- 336 32 *After* age, *add*, and one daughter, Jane, who married Sir Hugh Burnell.
- Ibid.* 34 *For* Fleckenoe, *read*, Fleckenhoe.
- 337 9 *For* two, *read*, three sons, and *add*, viz. Henry, Thomas, and John, which last was seated at St. Alban's, com. Herts; and bore his arms, with the addition of a label argent thereon, three torteaux gules. From this John de Ferrars, third son of the last Baron of Groby, descended the family of Ferrars of Mercate, com. Herts, now extinct. The only daughter of this last Lord de Ferrars, of Groby, was Margaret, who became the wife of Richard, Lord Grey, of Wilton.
- 341 43 *After*, John Ferrars, *add*, Leonard, second son, who was living in 12 Hen. VII. and Ralph, third son, who was living at the same time, being then Dean of the collegiate church at Tamworth; John Ferrars, the eldest, &c. and *delete* who.
- 342 12 *After* heir, *add*, and also four other sons, viz. Edward, Henry, Thomas, and George; and one daughter, Dorothy, who married Edward Holte, Esq; from which marriage the present Sir Charles Holte, of Aston, near Birmingham, Bart. is descended.
- Ibid.* 18 *After* issue, *add*, John, his heir, and three other sons, viz. Walter, Thomas, and Edward; and  
four

Page. Line.

four daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Catharine, Bridget and Susan; which last married Sir George Gresley, of Drakelow, com. Derby, Bart. ancestor to the present Bart.

*Ibid.* 23 *After* successor, *add*, and three daughters, viz. Frances, who married, first, Sir John Packington, of Aylesbury, com. Bucks. Bart. (from which marriage is descended the present Sir Herbert Packington, of Westwood, com. Worcester, Bart.); secondly, to Alexander, Earl of Leven, in Scotland, by whom she had no issue: Anne, second daughter, married Simon Archer, of Umberlade, com. Warwick, Esq; (from which marriage descended the late Lord Archer, of that place); and Jane, third daughter, who became the wife of Sir Thomas Rous, Bart.

344 10 *For* 1672, *read*, 1692.

347 40 *Before* Ferrars, *insert*, George.

349 1 *For* the Baronies of Bouchier, Lovaine and Bassett, *read*, the Baronies of Bouchier and Lovaine only.

*Ibid.* 16 *Dele* second son of John.

351 *For* Earl de Ferrars, *read*, Earl Ferrars.

353 *For* lines, *read*, line.

LORD DACRE.

371 8 *For* Fitzey, *read*, Titsey.

374 27 *For* 39, *read*, 33 Hen. VI.

*Ibid.* penult. *After* Knt. *add*, Lord of Horsford, and other Manors in Norfolk; and brother to Sir Nicholas Bowet, of Rippingsale, in Lincolnshire, and to Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York.

376 20 *For* Panthieu, *read*, Ponthieu.

*Ibid.* 23 *For* Conde, *read*, Condé.

377 15 *For* heirs male, *read*, heirs female.

*Ibid.* 19 *For* Conde, *read*, Condé.

*Ibid.* 5 from bottom, *After* Lord Fitz-Hugh, *add*, whereby a great estate in Yorkshire accrued to his family, as well as a noble alliance, the Lords Fitz-Hugh having held rank amongst the most powerful and illustrious Barons of the North; of which was Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh, Lord Chamberlain to King Henry V. who accompanied that Prince in his wars in France, and was by him created Knight of the Garter, and appointed one of his executors. It must be observed too, that, the Baronies of Fitz Hugh, Marmion,

Page. Line.

Marmion, and St. Quintin, are now in abeyance between Lord Dacre, and Lady Mount Stuart, the former as heir to the eldest daughter and co-heir of this family, the latter to the younger.

382 37 *For* Essex, *read*, Suffex.

384 1 of Notes, *For* Randolph, *read*, Ranulph.

*Ibid.* 2 of Notes, *For* Lennard, *read*, Leonard.

386 *antipen.* *For* Northokendenden, *read*, Northokenden.

389 Lord Dacre's Motto, POUR BIEN DESIRER; *Anglicè*, For good Desires; signifies, That the honourable ensigns to which it is annexed, are ties on the Bearer to aim invariably at what is worthy and right.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

406 To his Lordship's issue, *add*, a daughter, ———, born June 16, 1778.

## V O L. VII.

## LORD PAGET.

18 To the issue of the present Lord, *add*, and a son, ———, born 1778.

## LORD ARUNDEL of WARDOUR.

52 *Add*, Anne, relict of Thomas, second son of Henry, the fifth Lord, died at Rawden Hill, near Chippenham, in Wiltshire, Oct. 1, 1778.

53 8 *After* 1757, *add*, married March 9, 1779, to the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, brother to the present Earl of Radnor.

## LORD OSBORNE.

163 16 *For* North Riding, *read*, East Riding.

N. B. His Lordship's marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament, May 31, 1779.

## LORD BOYLE.

187 10 *Dele*, from.

## LORD HAY.

228 *penult.* *After* 1751, *add*, married April 19, 1779, to ———, daughter of Anthony Eyre, of Grove, in the county of Nottingham, Esq; Member in the present Parliament for Boroughbridge.

## LORD ONSLOW.

256 14 *For* eldest, *read*, third.

*Ibid.* 15 *For* Elliker, *read*, Ellerker.

## LORD KING.

274 *Add*, Thomas, fifth Lord King, died April 4, 1779, and was succeeded by his eldest son, PETER,



- Page. Line.
- PETER, *sixth and present Lord*, whose birth and marriage is already mentioned.
- 274 In the Title, *for Thomas*, read, Peter.
- LORD SANDYS.
- 388 Add, Letitia, Dowager Lady Sandys, died in May 1779, and was buried at Ombersley.
- LORD FORTESCUE.
- 396 6 from bottom, *After 1756*, add, and married in September, 1778, to the Rev. Mr. Harrington, of Norwich.
- LORD WALPOLE.
- 419 6 from bottom, *for Putney in Surry*, read, Heveningham Hall, in Suffolk.
- 420 1 *For Elizabeth*, read, Margaret.
- Ibid.* 2 & 3 *After Richard*, read, Robert, Edward, Mary-Rachel, and Caroline.
- Ibid.* 22 *After Ladyship*, read, has had issue four sons, 1. Horatio, born June 24, 1752; 2. William, who died December 15, 1764; 3. George, born June 20, 1758; 4. Robert, who died young; also two daughters, Catharine, born June 4, 1750; and Mary, born October 22, 1754, and married August 4, 1777, to Thomas Husley, Esq; Captain in the first regiment of Foot Guards.

V O L. VIII.

BARONESS MOUNT-STUART.

- 49 & 50 *For Stewart*, read, Stuart; and *for Mount-Stewart*, read, Mount-Stuart.
- 49 25 & 26 *For the Honourable Miss Bertie*, read, Louisa, daughter and coheirefs of the late Lord Vere Bertie, (eldest son of Robert, first Duke of Ancafter, by his second wife, Albinia, daughter of Major General Thomas Farrington) and has issue a son, ———, born January, 1779.
- 49 35 *After Northumberland*, add, which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament, in May, 1779.
- LORD PELHAM.
- 134 9 *After 1760*; add, married December 3, 1778, to George Viscount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland.
- Ibid.* His Lordship's Arms are wrong in the blazon, but those engraved are right.

**LORD HOLLAND.**

136

*Add, Mary, Dowager Lady Holland (daughter of John, Earl of Upper Ossory) died October 6, 1778.*

**LORD VERNON.**

227

*Add, Henry, second son of the present Lord, was married, Feb. 16, 1779, to the daughter and heir of the late Sir Charles Sedley, of Nuthall, in Nottinghamshire, Bart. and has since taken the Name and Arms of Sedley.*

**LORD DIGBY.**

209

*Add, Charlotte, widow of Edward Digby, Esq; mother to the present Lord, died 1778, and was buried at Colehill.*

*Ibid.* 28

*For Captain in the navy, read, Rear Admiral of the Blue, to which he was promoted, March 19, 1779.*

**LORD SUNDRIDGE.**

299

13 *After South Carolina, read, and died Sept. 5, 1778.*

**LORD AMHERST.**

346

22 *After army, add, and in April, 1779, was appointed Colonel of the second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.*

**LORD BROWNLOW.**

350

29 *After 1765, add, and promoted to the Deanery of Rochester, in May, 1779.*

**LORD THURLOW.**

372

*Dr. Thomas Thurlow, his Lordship's brother, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, on May 30, 1779, at Lambeth Chapel, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

**BARONESS CONIERS.**

416

*Her Ladyship's marriage with the Marquis of Carmarthen, was dissolved by Act of Parliament, in May, 1779, and her Ladyship is since re-married to the eldest son of Admiral Byron.*



END of ADDENDA, &c.

# T H E I N D E X.



|                                    |               |                                       |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| A. BERDEEN, B <sup>th</sup> op of  |               | Ancram, Earl, William Kerr            | 414           |
|                                    | 280, 282      | Andeville, Ralph                      | 219           |
| Abergavenny, Lord, George          | 128           | Andrew's, Thomas                      | 367           |
|                                    | 446           | Angus, Earl, Archibald Douglas        | 406           |
| Abingdon, Earl, Montague Bertie    | 226           |                                       | 279           |
|                                    | 172, 427      | Anjou, Earl, Henry Plantagenet        | 148           |
| Acland, John                       | 374           | Anketel, John                         | 27            |
| — Anthony,                         | 375           | Annandale, Marquis, William           | 291, 292      |
| Acres, Joan of                     | 162           |                                       | Lord          |
| Aston, Richard                     | 174           |                                       | 279           |
| — William                          | 174           | Anson, Lord                           | 325           |
| Adams, George                      | 227           | Archer, Lord                          | 449           |
| Aguillon, Lord, William            | 162           | — Samuel                              | 449           |
| — William de                       | 446           | — John                                | 82            |
| Aislabe, George                    | 52            | Ardfert, Bishop, Nicholas             | 20            |
| Albany, Duke                       | 276, 281, 402 | — Philip Stack                        | 23            |
| Albemarle, Earl, William Fortibus  | 85            | Argyll, Duke, Archibald Campbell      | 316           |
|                                    | 101, 205, 427 |                                       | John Campbell |
| Aldborough, Earl, Edward Stratford | 442           |                                       | 316           |
|                                    | 422           | — Duchefs                             | 368           |
| Alis, William                      | 142, 143      | — Earl                                | 279, 306      |
| Allen, Ralph                       | 60            | Armagh, Archbishop, Walter Bermingham | 389           |
| Altaribus, Hugh                    | 219           | Arragh, Mac Ibrien                    | 20            |
| Altham, James                      | 264           | — Donatus Obrien                      | 259           |
| AMHERST, LORD, AMHERST             | 325           | Arragon, Princess, Catherine          | 176           |
| Amherst, Lord                      | 452           | Arran, Earl James                     | 284, 285      |
| Amory, Thomas                      | 29            | Arfick, Alexander de                  | 152           |
| Ancafter, Duke, Peregrine Bertie   | 359           | Arthur, Richard                       | 175           |
|                                    | 139, 419      | Arundel, Earl, Robert Belesmo         | 58            |
| — Robert                           | 451           |                                       |               |



# I N D E X.

|                                |                 |                      |                  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Arundel, Earl, Henry Howard    | 246             | Babington, Thomas    | 405 <i>ibid.</i> |
| Thomas Howard                  | 287             | Bache, John          | 61               |
| Arundel, Lord                  | 60, 103         | Bacon, Bartholomew   | 202              |
| Ashburnham, Earl               | 450             | Nathaniel            | 202, 445         |
| William                        | 198             | Nicholas             | 445              |
| Joan                           | 113, 127        | Bagnall, Nicholas    | 74               |
| Ashby, William                 | 114             | Bagot, John          | 80               |
| Ash, Edward                    | 420             | Bailey, William      | 29               |
| Ashton, John                   | 66              | John                 | 303              |
| Ashurst, John                  | 61              | George               | 304              |
| Aske, Robert                   | 61              | Baillot, Reginald    | 311              |
| Asheton, Ralph                 | 403             | Baker, Richard       | 218              |
| Astley, Lord                   | 83              | Baliol, John de      | 373              |
| Francis                        | 202             | Edward               | 273              |
| Thomas                         | 264             | Ballam, Robert       | 389              |
| Aston, Thomas                  | 407             | Bamborough, William  | 86               |
| Walter                         | 219             | Bamfylde, William    | 51               |
| Edward                         | 251             | Edward               | 151, 183         |
| Atherton, William              | 223             | Banks, John          | 225              |
| Richard                        | 61 <i>ibid.</i> | Henry                | 353              |
| Roger                          | 61              | Bannantyne, Ninian   | 316              |
| Atholl, Earl, John Campbell    | 274             | Barbaran, Nicholas   | 112              |
| John Stewart                   | 283, 286        | Barber, John         | 44               |
| Duke, John Murray              | 291             | Bardolph, Lord, John | 162, 209         |
| Atkins, Henry                  | 361             | Hugh                 | 162              |
| Atton, William de              | 408             | Thomas               | 162              |
| Audley, James                  | 62, 64          | Barker, Thomas       | 349              |
| See Castlehaven                |                 | Barkham, Edward      | 88               |
| Aupey, Nicholas                | 93              | Barlow, George       | 224              |
| Austen, Robert                 | 43, 16.         | Barnard, Robert      | 264              |
| Austria, Archduke, Charles     | 400             | Barndon, John        | 338              |
| Avenall, William               | 220             | Barnwall, Charles    | 216              |
| Avranche, Earl, Hugh Lupus     | 57, 77          | John                 | 216              |
| Aylard, Richard                | 113             | Matthias             | 216              |
| Aylesbury, Earl, Charles Bruce | 299             | Barbara              | 443              |
| Robert Bruce                   | 374, 375        | Barrington, Viscount | 45               |
| Aylmer, George                 | 216             | Barry, Lord, William | 18               |
| Richard                        | 216             | John                 | 18               |
| Andrew                         | 216             | James                | 28               |
|                                |                 | General              | 189              |
|                                |                 | See Barrymore        |                  |
|                                |                 | Barton, Roger        | 61               |
|                                |                 | Basing               | 78               |
|                                |                 | Basset, William      | 378              |
|                                |                 | Lord, Allan          | 151, 152         |
|                                |                 | Thomas               | 181              |
|                                |                 | Bassing, John        | 70               |
|                                |                 | Bath, Earl           | 186              |
|                                |                 | Bath,                |                  |

B.

# I N D E X.

|                                    |         |                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Bath, Henry de                     | 380     | Bernard, Francis                   | 14       |
| Baye, William                      | 339     | Bernier                            | 360      |
| Bayeaux, Bishop Odo                | 57, 145 | Berrie                             | 373      |
| —— Earl of                         | 145     | Berry, John                        | 439      |
| Baynes, Walter                     | 338     | Bertie, Miss                       | 49       |
| Beauchamp, John                    | 200     | —— Peregrine                       | 86       |
| —— Guy                             | 448     | —— Montagu                         | 6        |
| —— See Warwick                     |         | —— Brownlow                        | 357      |
| Beaufort, Duke, Henry Somerset     | 267     | —— Lord Vere                       | 451      |
| —— See Somerset                    |         | —— See Ancafter                    |          |
| BEAULIEU, LORD, MONTAGU            | 214     | Bertram, Ralph                     | 381      |
| Beaumont, Henry                    | 39      | —— Roger                           | 384      |
| —— Admiral                         | 366     | Best, George                       | 411      |
| —— Viscount                        | 160     | Bettesworth, John                  | 231      |
| Beauprey, John                     | 38      | Bewlott, Edward                    | 70       |
| Beckford, Peter                    | 361     | Bickerton                          | 339      |
| Bedford, Duke, Wriothesley Russell | 47      | Bigott, Ralph                      | 408      |
| ——                                 | 103     | Billinghame, Charles               | 312      |
| —— Earl, Francis Russell           | 253     | Bine, John                         | 128      |
| Bedhowing, Edward                  | 409     | Birkenhead, Rauf                   | 71       |
| Beilston, Richard                  | 229     | Birtles, Edward                    | 360      |
| Bell, Robert                       | 52      | Biscet, Walter                     | 105      |
| Bellafife, Henry                   | 410     | Bispham, Samuel                    | 72       |
| —— Rowland                         | 443     | Bladen, Nathaniel                  | 319      |
| Bellenden, Lord, John              | 299     | Blair, John                        | 315      |
| Bellefmo, Robert                   | 143     | Blany, Lord, Henry                 | 319      |
| —— See Arundell                    |         | Blessington, Earl, William Stewart | 186      |
| Bellew, Lord, John                 | 28      | Bligh. See Darnley                 |          |
| —— Bartholomew                     | 216     | Blount. See Mountjoy               |          |
| Bellfield, Viscount                | 216     | Bohun. See Northampton             |          |
| Bellomont, Walleran                | 149     | Bois, Thomas                       | 25       |
| —— Ivo                             | 138     | Bold, Richard                      | 61, 63   |
| —— See Leicester                   |         | Boleyn, William                    | 163      |
| Benefell, Godwine                  | 92      | Bolinbroke. See Derby              |          |
| Benfe, Mr.                         | 125     | —— Viscount                        | 445      |
| Beninck, Count, Charles John       | 419     | Bolton, Duke, Charles Paulett      | 206      |
| Berewike, Gilbert                  | 93      | ——                                 | 418      |
| Berkeley, David                    | 275     | Booth, Robert                      | 441      |
| —— John                            | 101     | Boothby                            | 226      |
| —— Lord, Thomas                    | 446     | Borehunt, Thomas                   | 153      |
| —— Maurice                         | 177     | Boscawen, Admiral                  | 333      |
| ——                                 | 38      | Bosco, Arnold                      | 153, 174 |
| —— Family                          | 181     | Bossely, Richard                   | 64       |
| Berkshire, Earl, Thomas Howard     | 412     | Bossu. See Leicester               |          |
| Bermingham, Walter                 | 28, 389 | Bostock, John                      | 72       |
|                                    |         | BOSTON, LORD, IRBY                 | 85       |
|                                    |         | Boteler, John                      | 61       |
|                                    |         | —— Lord, Ralph                     | 173      |
|                                    |         | G g 4                              | Boteler, |

# I N D E X

|                                  |               |                               |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Boteler, James                   | 393           | Brinley, William              | 364           |
| —— See Sudley                    |               | Brison, John                  | 85            |
| Bott, John                       | 229           | Bristol, Earl, John Digby     | 250, 251      |
| Bounting, John                   | 85            | ——                            | 441           |
| Bourbon, Jacques                 | 93            | Brittany, Earl, Stephen       | 181           |
| Bourk, Theobald                  | 371           | —— Duke                       | 131, 137, 393 |
| —— See Brittas, Mayo             | 450           | Brittas, Lord, John Bourk     | 28, 189       |
| Bourn, Robert                    | 254           | Brokeshaw, Roger              | 81            |
| Bouverie, Bartholomew            | 450           | Brome, Ralph                  | 249           |
| Bowen, William John              | 30            | Bromley, Henry                | 119           |
| Bowet, Nicholas                  | 449           | —— Thomas                     | 120           |
| —— Henry, Archbishop             | 449           | —— William                    | 44            |
| Bowles, Phineas                  | 443           | Bromwich, Anna Maria          | 365           |
| Boyd, Lord, Robert               | 315           | Brook, Richard                | 72, 74        |
| ——                               | 278           | —— Henry                      | 74            |
| —— Thomas                        | 315           | —— Walter                     | 333           |
| ——                               | 340           | Brooke, Earl                  | 442           |
| Boydell, Geoffry                 | 61            | Brookes, John                 | 30            |
| Boyle. See Clifford, Burlington, |               | Broughton, Thomas             | 161           |
| Corke                            |               | —— Francis                    | 72            |
| —— Lord                          | 450           | Browe, Hugh                   | 60            |
| Brabant, Count, Gilbert          | 181           | Brown, Michael                | 224           |
| —— Duke                          | 391           | —— John                       | 106, 297      |
| Bradburne, Thomas                | 69            | —— Richard                    | 251           |
| Bradbury, John                   | 220           | Browne, John                  | 337, 364      |
| Bradshaw, Yonet                  | 61            | —— Anthony                    | 421           |
| —— Robert                        | 61            | —— Charles                    | 358           |
| —— Henry                         | 61, 81        | BROWNLOW, LORD, CUST          | 348,          |
| —— Roger                         | 61, 71        |                               | 452           |
| Braio, Baldric                   | 147           | Brownlow, William             | 350           |
| Bramshot, John                   | 113           | —— See Tyrconnell             |               |
| Brandling, Francis               | 357           | Bruce, Robert                 | 273           |
| Brandon, Lord, Maurice Crosbie   | 32            | —— Edward                     | 274           |
|                                  | 276           | —— Alexander                  | 316           |
| Bredalbane, Earl                 | 276           | —— Lady, Mary                 | 274           |
| —— John                          | 288           | —— Robert, King               | 383, 385,     |
| Brencheffe, Joan                 | 113           |                               | 386           |
| Brent, ——                        | 35            | —— David                      | 395           |
| —— Thomas                        | 114           | —— See Aylesbury Elgin        |               |
| Brereton, William                | 60            | Bruges, John                  | 417           |
| —— Hugh                          | 72            | Brus, David de                | 389           |
| —— George                        | 194           | Buccleugh, Duke, Francis      | 298           |
| Bret, William                    | 187           | Buckingham, Duke, Henry Staf- |               |
| Bretagne, Duke, Conan            | 420           | ford                          | 177           |
| Breteche, John                   | 172, 173      | —— Edward                     | 446           |
| Breteville, Earl                 | 141, 143, 145 | ——                            | 246, 251      |
| —— William                       | 146           | —— Earl, Thomas of            |               |
| Brian, Francis                   | 343           | Woodstock                     | 396           |
| Brid, John                       | 80            | —— Duke, John Shef-           |               |
| Bridges, Thomas                  | 128           | field                         | 43            |
| Brier, ——                        | 375           | Buckinghamshire, Earl         | 442           |
|                                  |               | Bullen,                       |               |



# INDEX.

|                                 |          |                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bullen, Ann Queen               | 200, 201 |                                 |                   |
| — William                       | 201      |                                 | C.                |
| — See Ormond                    |          | Cadbury, Nicholas               | 357               |
| Buller, John                    | 186      | Cadogan, General                | 296               |
| Bulmer, William                 | 409      | Caermarthen, Marquis            | 416, 452          |
| Burgcher, Robert de             | 392      | Caithness, Earl, George         | 288               |
| Burgerfsh, William Bishop       | 390      | Calder, John                    | 283               |
| — Henry                         | 391      | Caley, George                   | 248               |
| — Bartholomew                   | 393      | Calthorpe, Philip               | 201               |
| Burges, Eliza                   | 446      | — Family                        | 202               |
| Burgh, Gilbert                  | 61       | — William                       | 202               |
| — John                          | 61, 381  | Calveley, George                | 67                |
| — Thomas                        | 388      | — Hugh                          | 69                |
| — Lord                          | 394      | Cambridge, Earl, William        | 391               |
| — See Ulster                    |          | CAMDEN, LORD, PRATT             | 233               |
| Burgo, Stephen                  | 168      | Campbell, George                | 312               |
| Burgoin, William                | 106      | — John                          | 315, 316, 317     |
| Burgundy, Duke                  | 101, 161 | — Dougal                        | 315               |
| — Count, Reginald I.            | 70       | — Angus                         | 316               |
| Burke, William                  | 16       | — Alexander                     | 316               |
| Burleigh, Lord, William Cecil   | 120      | — Captain                       | 326               |
| —                               | 183, 184 | — See Argyll, Atholl,           |                   |
| Burlington, Earl, Charles Boyle | 13       | Breadalbane, Greenwich, Ham-    |                   |
| Burnell, Lord, Edward           | 155      | — Milton, Hume, Irvine, and     |                   |
| — Acton                         | 411      | Sundridge                       |                   |
| — Hugh                          | 448      | Camville, Richard               | 79                |
| Burrell, John                   | 348      | Camville, William               | 220               |
| — Peter                         | 419      | Cann, Robert                    | 370               |
| Burton, John                    | 242      | Canterbury, Archbishop          | 94, 100, 104, 105 |
| — Henry                         | 38       | — John Staf-                    |                   |
| — William                       | 360      | — ford                          | 391               |
| — Nicholas                      | 79       | Cantilupe, Nicholas de          | 15                |
| — Anthony                       | 124      | — Raymond                       | 15                |
| Bury, Richard de                | 391      | Canton, Lord, Raymond           | 15                |
| Buston, Henry                   | 61       | Capel, William                  | 40                |
| Bute, Earl, James Stuart        | 291      | — See Essex                     |                   |
| — John Stuart                   | 49, 298  | CARDIFF, LORD, STUART           | 315               |
| Butler, James                   | 419      | Carew, Richard                  | 116               |
| — See Ormond                    | 29       | — Edmund                        | 39                |
| —                               | 215      | — Nicholas                      | 403, 404, 407     |
| Button, Thomas                  | 201      | — Family                        | 39                |
| Byng, Admiral                   | 324      | Carey, George                   | 26, 224, 346      |
| Byron, Admiral                  | 452      | — See Falkland                  |                   |
| Bythemore, John                 | 183      | Carleton, John de               | 393               |
| — Thomas                        | 178      | Carmarthen, Marquis             | 416, 452          |
| — William                       | 182      | Carlow, Viscount, William Henry |                   |
| Byyun, See Vivon,               |          | — Dawson                        | 49, 212           |
|                                 |          | Carmichael, James               | 304               |
|                                 |          | Carminow, John                  | 38                |
|                                 |          |                                 | Carminow,         |

# I N D E X.

|                                      |          |                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Carminow                             | 64       | Chester, Earl, Richard               | 218      |
| Carryll, Nicholas                    | 114      | ----- William                        | 57       |
| Carteret. <i>See</i> Granville       |          | ----- Philip Stan-                   | 178      |
| Cary. <i>See</i> Carey.              |          | hope                                 | 82       |
| Casillis, Earl, Gilbert              | 283      | Chetwynd, Walter                     | 152      |
| Castle Connell, Lord                 | 189      | Cheyne, John                         | 107      |
| Castlecomer, Viscount Charles        |          | Chichester, Bishop                   | 105      |
| Wandesford                           | 133      | Chisnal, William                     | 61       |
| Castlehaven, Earl, Mervin Tou-       |          | Chocke, Alexander                    | 357      |
| chet                                 | 27       | Cholmondeley, Hugh                   | 73       |
| ----- George Tou-                    |          | ----- Thomas                         | 234      |
| chet                                 | 40       | Churchill, John                      | 211      |
| Castile, King of                     | 16       | ----- Colonel                        | 440      |
| ----- Prince Charles                 | 240      | ----- <i>See</i> Marlborough.        |          |
| Catesby, Antony                      | 120      | Clanbrassil, Earl, James             | 368      |
| Catherine, Queen                     | 113      | Clancarty, Earl, Donald              | 24       |
| Cavan, Earl, Richard Lambert         | 32       | -----                                | 20, 23   |
| Cave, John                           | 180      | Clanmalier, Viscount                 | 255, 256 |
| ----- Roger                          | 183, 420 | Clanrickard, Family                  | 20       |
| ----- Richard                        | 420      | Clapham, -----                       | 241      |
| Cavendish. <i>See</i> Newcastle and  |          | Clare, Richard                       | 167      |
| Devonshire                           |          | ----- Elizabeth                      | 162      |
| Cavennagh, M'Murrough                | 17       | ----- <i>See</i> Gloucester and Pem- |          |
| Caulfield. <i>See</i> Charlemont     |          | broke.                               |          |
| Cecil, Robert                        | 184      | Clarence, Duke, Lionel               | 99, 155  |
| ----- <i>See</i> Burleigh Salisbury. |          | ----- Thomas                         | 101,     |
| Cestretton, Bardulph                 | 36       | ----- George                         | 103      |
| Chambers, Arthur                     | 72       | -----                                | 247      |
| Champs, John                         | 338      | -----                                | 447      |
| Chandos, John                        | 209      | Clarke, John                         | 239      |
| ----- Lord, George                   | 358      | Clavell, Edward                      | 211      |
| ----- Duke                           | 419      | Clavering, James                     | 15       |
| Chappel, Thomas                      | 177      | ----- John                           | 14       |
| Charlemont, Viscount, Charles        |          | Clayton, Randolph                    | 193      |
| -----                                | 370      | Cliffe, John                         | 61       |
| Charlton, Blundel                    | 366      | Clifford, Roger                      | 382      |
| ----- William                        | 67       | ----- George                         | 241      |
| CHATHAM, BARONESS, PITT              | 91       | ----- Lord, Charles Boyle            | 13       |
| Chatham, Earl                        | 355      | ----- <i>See</i> Cumberland.         |          |
| Chattel, Herault, Duke               | 284      | Clifton, Robert                      | 248      |
| Chaworth, Thomas                     | 110      | ----- Lord, Gervase                  | 407      |
| Chedder, Thomas                      | 176      | CLINTON, BARONESS, SHIRLEY           |          |
| ----- Richard                        | 176      | -----                                | 373      |
| Chedell, Geoffry                     | 65       | Clinton, Earl, Hugh Fortescue        |          |
| Chedworth, Lord, John Thynne         |          | -----                                | 343, 437 |
| How                                  | 203      | ----- <i>See</i> Lincoln.            | 186      |
| Cheeke, -----                        | 177      | Coates. <i>See</i> Cotes.            |          |
| Cheney, John                         | 39, 241  | Cockayne, John                       | 220, 348 |
| Chester, Earl, Ralph Gernon          |          | Cock,                                |          |
| -----                                | 58, 63   |                                      |          |

# I N D E X.

|                              |               |                                |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Cock, John                   | 446           | Corbet, Andrew                 | 49                  |
| Cockburn, Adam               | 292           | — George                       | 220                 |
| — Christopher                | 304           | — Robert                       | 223                 |
| Cockram, —                   | 355           | — Family                       | 235                 |
| Cogan, Miles                 | 17            | Cordell, Edward                | 250                 |
| — Gilbert                    | 176           | Cork, Earl, Richard Boyle      | 13,                 |
| Coigniers, Family            | 407           | — — Charles                    | 258, 264            |
| Coke, Doctor                 | 52            | — — — Charles                  | 13                  |
| — Viscount, Edward           | 298           | Cornwall, Duke                 | 417                 |
| — See Leicester.             |               | Cornwall, Earl, Robert         | 57                  |
| Colebrand, James             | 336           | — — Richard                    | 85                  |
| Collebrond, John             | 95, 106       | — — Piers Gaveston             | 384                 |
| Colling, Robert              | 209           | Cornwallis, William            | 287                 |
| Colmer, Edward               | 210           | — — Earl                       | 443                 |
| Colthurst, John, Conway      | 32            | Cossey, Giles                  | 357                 |
| Colville, John               | 110           | Cotes, John                    | 67, 270             |
| — Robert                     | 408           | — Charles                      | 267                 |
| Columbarris, John de         | 35, 36        | — James                        | 270                 |
| — Philip de                  | 36, 169       | Cottingham, Francis            | 350                 |
| Columbers                    | 36            | Cottingham, Lord               | 305                 |
| Columbris, John              | 35            | Cotton, Hugh                   | 61, <i>ibid.</i> 64 |
| Colwich, Robert              | 61            | — Richard                      | 69                  |
| Colyear. See Portmore.       |               | — Family                       | 69, 70, 78          |
| Combemartin, Abbot of        | 61            | Coventry, Earl, George William | 368, 371, 437       |
| Compton, Charles             | 205           | Counteville, Richard           | 181                 |
| — See Northampton and        |               | Covert, John                   | 113, 114            |
| Wilmington.                  |               | Courcy, Joan                   | 109                 |
| Conchis, Ralph               | 144           | — William                      | 162                 |
| Condon, Matthew              | 18            | Courtney, William              | 316                 |
| — Lord, Raymund              | 19            | — James                        | 373                 |
| — — —                        | 358           | — Viscount                     | 446                 |
| Confians, Monsieur           | 327           | Cox, Joseph                    | 269                 |
| Congreve, Ralph              | 44            | Cowper, Earl                   | 441                 |
| CONIERS, BARONESS, OSBORNE   |               | Craceio, Rainhold              | 143, 144            |
| — — —                        | 377, 452      | Craddock, John                 | 336                 |
| Coniers, Family              | 399, 407, 409 | Crawford, Earl                 | 316                 |
| Coningham, Viscount, Charles | 12            | Creeke, Baron, Richard         | 79                  |
| — Henry                      | 12            | Creighton, Lord, Robert        | 303                 |
| — David                      | 49            | Crepon, Osborne                | 145                 |
| Constable, Robert            | 280           | Crewe, Lord, John              | 82                  |
| — Marmaduke                  | 404           | Crofton, William               | 194                 |
| Conway, Earl                 | 43            | — Edward                       | 212                 |
| — Henry Seymour              | 212,          | Crompton, Windmill             | 313                 |
| — — —                        | 299           | Cromwell, Lord, Ralph          | 159                 |
| — John                       | 246           | — — —                          | 68                  |
| — See Hertford.              |               | — Henry                        | 195                 |
| Cook, William                | 374           | — Richard                      | 4, 195              |
| Cooper, Lord Chancellor      | 233           | Crosbie, Maurice               | 32                  |
| Coote, Charles               | 263           | Crosbie,                       |                     |
| Cope, Anthony                | 243           |                                |                     |



# I N D E X.

|                                       |     |                                          |               |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Crosbie, <i>See</i> Brandon and Glen- |     | Danyers. <i>See</i> Daniel               |               |
| dore                                  |     | Darcy, of Chich, Lord                    | 394           |
| Crouch, John                          | 88  | —— Lord                                  | 60            |
| Cruwe, David                          | 61  | —— William                               | 52            |
| Cusse, Lettice                        | 261 | —— Alexander                             | 152           |
| Culcheth, Gilbert                     | 61  | —— <i>See</i> Coniers, Holdernesfe       |               |
| Cumberland, Earl, George Clif-        |     | Darnley, Earl, John Bligh                | 32            |
| ford                                  | 206 | Dartmouth, Earl, William Legge           |               |
| —— Ralph                              | 181 |                                          | 45, 437       |
| Cusiack, John                         | 215 | Davenport, Thomas                        | 61, 63        |
| ——                                    | 215 | —— John                                  | 61, 63        |
| Cust. <i>See</i> Brownlow.            |     | Davies, Alexander                        | 75, 78        |
| Curzon, Francis                       | 222 | Davilers, Bartholomew                    | 202           |
| —— Afsheton                           | 77  | Davis                                    | 229           |
| —— <i>See</i> Scarfsdale.             |     | Dawbeney, Isabel                         | 154           |
|                                       |     | —— John                                  | 172           |
|                                       |     | —— Lord                                  | 163           |
|                                       |     | Dawney, Thomas                           | 405           |
|                                       |     | Dawson, William Henry                    | 212           |
|                                       |     | —— <i>See</i> Carlow                     |               |
|                                       |     | De Arcy Family                           | 377           |
|                                       |     | Decka, John                              | 60            |
|                                       |     | De Ferrars, Lord                         | 444, 446, 447 |
|                                       |     | Deerhurst, Lady                          | 437           |
|                                       |     | Deincourt, Lord, John                    | 158, 162      |
|                                       |     | —— William                               | 158           |
|                                       |     | —— Ralph                                 | 379           |
|                                       |     | De la Roche, Thomas                      | 65            |
|                                       |     | De la Pole. <i>See</i> Suffolk, Lincoln. |               |
|                                       |     | De la More. <i>See</i> Bythemore.        |               |
|                                       |     | De la War, Lord, Thomas West             |               |
|                                       |     |                                          | 115           |
|                                       |     | De le Hyde                               | 216           |
|                                       |     | Dempster, Maximilian                     | 38            |
|                                       |     | Demsie, Henry,                           | 255, note     |
|                                       |     | Denbigh, Earl, William                   | 270           |
|                                       |     | Denis, Captain                           | 330           |
|                                       |     | Dennet, Anthony                          | 355           |
|                                       |     | Denny, Arthur                            | 32            |
|                                       |     | Denton, Henry                            | 60            |
|                                       |     | Denune, William                          | 388           |
|                                       |     | Derby, Earl, Edward Stanley              | 74.           |
|                                       |     |                                          | 222, 245      |
|                                       |     | —— Henry Bolinbroke                      | 94            |
|                                       |     | —— Henry of Monmouth                     | 391           |
|                                       |     | —— Robert Ferrars                        | 444           |
|                                       |     |                                          | 60, 391, 419  |
|                                       |     | Dering, Edward                           | 197, 198      |
|                                       |     | —— Daniel                                | 202           |
|                                       |     | Desmond,                                 |               |

## D.

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Dacre, Lord, Thomas Barrett   |               |
| Lennard                       | 235           |
| —— Thomas Fynes               | 446           |
| ——                            | 200, 449, 450 |
| —— Edmund                     | 61            |
| Dacres, Lord, Ralph           | 219           |
| ——                            | 200           |
| —— Henry                      | 373, 375      |
| Dalkeith, Earl, Francis Scot, | 47.           |
| ——                            | 298.          |
| —— James                      | 291           |
| —— Countesa                   | 301           |
| Dalrymple, John               | 290           |
| Dalton, John                  | 61, 411       |
| Dalway, Robert                | 12            |
| Dalyson, Maximilian           | 341, 346      |
| —— Thomas                     | 346           |
| Dalyngrugge, John             | 99, 100, 104  |
| Damer. <i>See</i> Milton      |               |
| Damorie, John                 | 162           |
| Dampmartin, Odo               | 170, 172      |
| Danby, William                | 442           |
| Dance, Thomas                 | 9             |
| Daniel, William               | 61            |
| —— Robert                     | 61            |
| —— John                       | 62, 64        |
| —— Peter                      | 72            |
| —— William Duckenfield        | 226           |
| —— Richard                    | 261           |
| —— Thomas                     | 241           |
| Dann, John                    | 61            |
| Danvers, John                 | 249           |

# I N D E X.

|                                |                 |                                      |               |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Desmond, Earl, Maurice Fitz    |                 | Dowdall, John                        | 31            |
| Gerald                         | 19, 20, 22, 387 | Downe, Viscount, Wm. Ducie           | 230           |
| James Fitz Ge-                 |                 | Lord, James Stewart                  | 284           |
| rald                           | 20, 21, 23, 25  | Bishop, Samuel Foley                 | 364           |
| Gerald Fitz Ge-                |                 | Downes, Robert                       | 59, 63, 76    |
| rald                           | 20, 26          | Doyley, Robert                       | 137, 138      |
| Prince, Tiege M'Carthy         | 118             | Drake, Barnard                       | 186           |
| Turlogh                        | 20              | Augustine                            | 355           |
| Cormac                         | 20              | Captain                              | 330           |
| Despencer, Lord, Hugh          | 174             | Dromore, Bishop                      | 259           |
| 162                            |                 | Henry Maule                          | 319           |
| Dethick, John                  | 80              | Drummond, John                       | 276           |
| Devenish, John                 | 116             | William                              | 282           |
| Devereux. <i>See</i> Essex.    |                 | Drury, William                       | 22, 87, 117   |
| Devonshire, Countess, Margaret |                 | Thomas                               | 352, 353      |
| Riparius                       | 162             | Dryland Richard                      | 116           |
| Earl, William                  | 349             | Dublin, Archbishop Francis           | 260           |
| Dick, James                    | 440             | DUCIE, LORD, REYNOLDS                |               |
| Dickins, Francis               | 419             | MORTON                               | 229           |
| DIGBY, LORD, DIGBY             | 239             | Duckenfield. <i>See</i> Dockenfield. |               |
| Digby, Lord                    | 191, 452        | Dudley, Edmund                       | 114           |
| Captain                        | 330             | Edward                               | 246           |
| <i>See</i> Bristol.            |                 | <i>See</i> Leicester Warwick         |               |
| Digges, Captain                | 330             | Duff, Commodore                      | 326, 329, 330 |
| Dive, John                     | 252             | Duffield, Edmund                     | 184           |
| Dockenfield, John              | 61              | Dugdale, James                       | 177           |
| Dodwell, Henry,                | 261             | Duke, Richard                        | 374           |
| Dolben, John                   | 270             | Dumfries, Earl                       | 303           |
| Done                           | 69              | Dumville, John                       | 59            |
| Donegal, Earl, Arthur          | 252             | Dunbar, Earl, Patrick                | 302           |
| Donnelan, Nehemiah             | 198             | Dunboyne, Lord                       | 189           |
| Dormer, Robert                 | 119, 120        | Edmund                               | 22            |
| Dorr                           | 186             | Duncombe, Charles                    | 297           |
| Dorset, Earl, Edward Sackville |                 | Anthony                              | 443           |
| Richard                        | 206             | Alexander                            | 443           |
| Marquis                        | 336             | Dundas, Duncan                       | 279           |
| Duke, Lionel Sackville         | 405             | William                              | 316           |
| 122, 206                       |                 | Dunhope, Janet                       | 315           |
| Dover, Earl, Henry Carey       | 124             | Dunkeld, Bishop, George              | 281           |
| Doublet, Francis               | 416             | Dunn, Daniel                         | 86            |
| Douglas, Earl, James           | 278             | Dunfane, Lord                        | 216           |
| Archibald                      | 302             | Dunstanville, Walter                 | 181           |
| <i>See</i> Angus               |                 | Dunster, Lord, William Mohun         | 167           |
| Dowdall, Captain               | 23              | Durham, Bishop                       | 100, 391      |
|                                |                 | Dutton, Laurence                     | 60            |
|                                |                 | Piers                                | 70            |
|                                |                 | John                                 | 219           |
|                                |                 | Family                               | 65            |
|                                |                 | Dyer,                                |               |

# I N D E X.

|                                 |          |                                    |            |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Dyer, Francis                   | 177      | Eton, Howel                        | 60, 63     |
| Dymoke, Robert                  | 221      | — James                            | 60, 63     |
| —                               | 408      | — John                             | 61. 64. 67 |
| Dyſert, Earl, William Murray    | 291      | — Family                           | 67. 68. 78 |
| E.                              |          | Evans, Captain                     | 330        |
| East, William                   | 203      | Evelyn, James                      | 350        |
| Edgecumbe, Captain              | 330      | Everard, John                      | 172        |
| Edmondstone, John               | 303      | Every, John                        | 444        |
| Edwards, John                   | 370      | Evereux, Earl, Simon               | 144. 146.  |
| Effingham, Lord, Thomas Howard  | 227      | —                                  | 148        |
| Egerton, Ralph                  | 61. 66   | Eu, Earl                           | 93. 389    |
| — William                       | 220      | Eure, William, de                  | 410        |
| Eglinton, Earl, Hugh            | 282      | Euſace, Earl                       | 144        |
| Egmont, Earl                    | 137      | —                                  | 215        |
| Egor, Simon                     | 85       | Ewer, Captain                      | 325        |
| Egremont, Earl, Charles Wyndham | 76       | Exeter, Duke                       | 156, 447   |
| —                               | 442      | Eyles, Joſeph                      | 234        |
| Electoꝛ Palatine, Charles Lewis | 414      | Eyre, Stephen                      | 81         |
| Ellerker Eton Mainwaring        | 450      | — Anthony                          | 450        |
| Elliott, Hugh                   | 210      | —                                  | 210        |
| Elphin, Biſhop                  | 260      | F                                  |            |
| Elphinton, Lord, John           | 290      | Fagel, Greſſier                    | 416        |
| Elwill, John                    | 441      | Fairfax, William                   | 405        |
| Elſ, Biſhop, Peter Gunning      | 378      | Fairley, John                      | 315        |
| Emley, Thomas, Biſhop           | 20       | Falkland, Viſcount, Lucius Charles | 346        |
| Emperor, Charles VI.            | 54       | Falmouth, Earl                     | 177        |
| — Henry I.                      | 149. 175 | Fane, Francis                      | 350        |
| — Maximilian                    | 240      | — See Weſtmoreland                 |            |
| England, King, Richard          | 281      | Farmer, John                       | 407        |
| — Henry I.                      | 144      | Farraway, John                     | 38         |
| — Henry II.                     | 148      | Farway, John                       | 38         |
| — Edward IV.                    | 279      | Fauconberg, Lord, William Nevil    | 408        |
| — Queen, Charlotte              | 417      | — Earl                             | 443        |
| Erdswick, Sampſon               | 243      | Faukoner, William                  | 69, 70     |
| Erpingham, Thomas               | 96       | — John                             | 69         |
| Errol, Earl                     | 286      | — Thomas                           | 70         |
| Erſkine, Lord, John             | 283      | — Robert                           | 70         |
| Eſcures, John                   | 106. 113 | — Family                           | 78         |
| Eſſex, Earl, Capel              | 40. 116  | Fenner                             | 374        |
| — Walter Devereux               | 224. 405 | Fenton, Maurice                    | 7. 11      |
| — Algernon                      | 413      | — William                          | 10. 29     |
| —                               | 427      | Fenys, William                     | 97         |
| Etherington, Richard            | 346      | — Roger                            | 110        |
|                                 |          | Fermor. See Pomfret                |            |
|                                 |          | Fermoy, Viſcount, David            | 24. 27     |
|                                 |          | Ferrars, Earl, William             | 446        |
|                                 |          | — Robert                           | 446        |
|                                 |          | Ferrars,                           |            |



# I N D E X.

|                            |              |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ferrars, of Groby, Lord    | 448          | Fitz Patrick. See Upper Ossory   |                                  |
| — of Mercate               | 448          | Fitz Piers, Garret               | 19                               |
| — Ralph de                 | 447          | Fitz Richard, John               | 22, 61                           |
| — See Derby                |              | Fitz Tancred, Richard            | 15                               |
| Ferrers, Earl, William     | 79           | Fitz Walter, Earl, Benjamin      |                                  |
| — Robert                   | 226, 376     | — Mildmay                        | 414                              |
| — Laurence                 | 299          | — Theobald                       | 215                              |
| —                          | 437, 449     | — Robert                         | 379                              |
| — Lord                     | 221          | Fitz William, Viscount, Tho.     | 358                              |
| — Henry de                 | 391, 392     | Flanders, Earl, Lewis            | 389, 397                         |
| Fielding, Charles          | 270          | — Guy                            | 173                              |
| Finch, Vincent             | 94, 103      | Flearmont, Paul de               | 390                              |
| — George                   | 376          | Fleetwood, Lord Deputy           | 195                              |
| Findlater, Earl            | 446          | — William                        | 184                              |
| Fingal, Countess, Dowager  | 216          | Fleming, Lord, Christopher Slane |                                  |
| Fisher, John               | 242          | —                                | 27                               |
| Fitton, Edward             | 118          | — Malcolm                        | 393                              |
| Fitz Adelm, William        | 17           | — Thomas                         | 61                               |
| Fitz Gerald, Maurice       | 18, 21       | — Charles                        | 216                              |
| — William                  | 20, 21       | — Michael                        | 442                              |
| — John                     | 20, 28, 29   | Fletcher, Robert                 | 71                               |
| — Edmund                   | 21, 29       | Flower, Hochezyn                 | 108                              |
| — Gerald                   | 21, 258, 259 | Floyer, John                     | 40                               |
| — James                    | 23           | FOLEY, LORD, FOLEY               | 364                              |
| — Thomas                   | 24           | Foley, Lord                      | 437                              |
| — Warren                   | 162          | — Edward                         | 437                              |
| — Richard                  | 186          | Foljamb, Henry                   | 228                              |
| — Robert                   | 394          | Foot, Thomas                     | 275                              |
| — See Desmond.             |              | Ford, John                       | 373                              |
| Fitz Henry, Miles          | 16           | Forman                           | 11                               |
| Fitz Herbert, Anthony      | 109          | Forster, William                 | 44                               |
| Fitz Hugh, Lord, Henry     | 399, 449     | — Humphrey                       | 44                               |
| Fitz John, Lord, Thomas    | 19           | Forterie, Samuel, de la          | 414                              |
| Fitz Maurice, of Liscahane | 17           | Fortescue, Lord                  | 186, 451                         |
| — of Brees                 | 17           | — John                           | 234, 274                         |
| — of Billikealy            | 17           | — Hugh                           | 373                              |
| — of Ballinprior           | 18           | — See Clinton                    |                                  |
| — of Ballinvohir           | 18           | Forth                            | 259                              |
| — of Gosfeale              | 19           | Fortrey, Samuel                  | 202                              |
| — of Cloncalloo            | 19           | Fowlhurst, Robert                | 219                              |
| — of Springfield           | 30, 31       | Fownes, William                  | 13                               |
| — of Gallane               | 33           | Fox, Stephen                     | 269                              |
| — of Luckbenon             | 20           | — See Holland, Ilchester         |                                  |
| — John                     | 14           | Frampton, Walter                 | 37                               |
| — Edmund                   | 27           | France, King, Philip             | 58, 142, 143, 149, 173, 385, 388 |
| — See Kerry                |              | — Charles VI.                    | 95, 102, 109                     |
| Fitz Osborne, William      | 145          | — Francis I.                     | 116                              |
| Fitz Other, Walter         | 39           | — France,                        |                                  |

# I N D E X.

|                                    |          |                                |               |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| France, King, Lewis X.             | 385      | Gerard. <i>See</i> Gerard      |               |
| -----                              | 385      | Gernon, Geoffrey               | 226           |
| Francis, William                   | 289      | ----- John                     | 85            |
| Frankland, Frederick               | 134      | ----- <i>See</i> Chester       |               |
| ----- Thomas                       | 134      | Gerrard, Lord Chancellor       | 118           |
| Frazer, John                       | 272      | ----- Charles                  | 243           |
| Freak, George                      | 197      | ----- Charles                  | 243           |
| Freke, John                        | 252      | ----- <i>See</i> Gerard        |               |
| French, John                       | 260      | Giffard. <i>See</i> Gifford    |               |
| ----- Patrick                      | 260, 261 | Gifford, Richard               | 29            |
| ----- William                      | 261      | ----- Fitz Maurice             | 29            |
| -----                              | 304      | ----- Henry                    | 219           |
| Frescheville, Lord, John           | 412      | ----- John                     | 260           |
| ----- Peter                        | 405      | Gilbert, Richard               | 183           |
| Frodesham, John                    | 61       | ----- William                  | 258, 259      |
| Furnese, Ann                       | 437      | Glanmalero, Lewis              | 256           |
| Furnival, Lord, John Talbot        | 99       | Glasgow, Earl, David           | 292           |
| Fynes. <i>See</i> Dacre and Fienes |          | ----- Bishop, Robert           | 231           |
|                                    |          | Glencairn, Earl, Alexander     | 285           |
|                                    |          | Glendore, Owen                 | 260           |
|                                    |          | ----- Tudor                    | 60            |
|                                    |          | Glendourdy, Owen               | 99            |
|                                    |          | Glotes, Roger                  | 142           |
|                                    |          | Gloucester, Duke, Thomas Wood- |               |
|                                    |          | stock                          | 156           |
|                                    |          | ----- Richard                  | 161,          |
|                                    |          | -----                          | 179           |
|                                    |          | ----- Humphry                  | 104           |
|                                    |          | ----- Gilbert Clare            |               |
|                                    |          | -----                          | 162, 173, 209 |
|                                    |          | ----- Earl                     | 148, 149      |
|                                    |          | Glynne, Thomas                 | 72            |
|                                    |          | ----- John                     | 246           |
|                                    |          | Godolphin, Earl, Francis       |               |
|                                    |          | Goodman, William               | 68            |
|                                    |          | ----- Thomas                   | 421           |
|                                    |          | Goodwin, John                  | 206           |
|                                    |          | Gordon. <i>See</i> Huntley.    |               |
|                                    |          | Gorges, Edmund                 | 177           |
|                                    |          | Goring, George                 | 122           |
|                                    |          | Gournay Family                 | 146, 181, 182 |
|                                    |          | Gower, Earl, John Gower        | 75,           |
|                                    |          | -----                          | 207           |
|                                    |          | ----- John Leveson             |               |
|                                    |          | Gower                          | 226           |
|                                    |          | Graham, Reginald               | 74            |
|                                    |          | ----- <i>See</i> Monteith      |               |
|                                    |          | Grann, Dorothy                 | 225           |
|                                    |          | GRANTHAM, LORD, ROBINSON       |               |
|                                    |          | -----                          | 51            |
|                                    |          | Granville,                     |               |

## G.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Gainsborough, Earl, Edward Noel | 267, 268 |
| -----                           | 424      |
| Galloway, Lord, Allen           | 156      |
| Gamiel, Francis                 | 73       |
| Gant, Family                    | 188      |
| ----- <i>See</i> Gaunt, Lincoln |          |
| Gardiner, Robert                | 265      |
| Garlondo, Henry                 | 93       |
| Garnock, Viscount, John Craw-   |          |
| ford                            | 316      |
| Gascoine, William               | 279      |
| Gastein                         | 37       |
| Gates                           | 85       |
| Gaviston, Piers                 | 386      |
| Gauder, Dennis                  | 29       |
| ----- Thomas                    | 29       |
| Gaunt. <i>See</i> Lancaster     |          |
| Gawdy, Robert                   | 202      |
| Gay, Stephen                    | 151      |
| Gee, Edward                     | 234      |
| Gelderland, Earl, Reginald      | 390      |
| Gell, Thomas                    | 81       |
| Gelthorpe, William              | 229      |
| Genavile, Simon                 | 215      |
| Gerard, Earls, Macclesfield     | 15       |
| ----- of Bromley, Lord          | 15       |
| ----- of Bryn                   | 15       |

# I N D E X

Granville, Earl, John Carteret

33

See Lansdown

Graves, Joseph 261

See Grey.

Graystock, Lord 279

John 399

Green, Thomas 155

GREENWICH, BARONESS,  
CAMPBELL 301

Greenwich, Duke, John 297,

316

Earl, John 293

Baroness 298

Gregory, Henry 233

Grentmesnil, Walter 143

Ralph 156

Grenville, Richard 258, 264

Roger 186

Gresley, George 449

Grey, of Ruthin, Lord 60

of Wilton, Lord, Henry 399

Richard 448

Lord, Arthur 118

Reginald 202

Ralph 278

Thomas 89, 398

Edmund 87

Reginald 262

Audley 359

See Kent, Powis

Griffin, Thomas 40, 43

Nicholas 241

Griffiths, Rice 220

GROSVENOR, LORD, GROSVENOR

Grosvenor, Lord, Richard 83

Robert 219

Guader, Walter 143

Ralph 156

Guelthers, Duke 240

Guilford, Earl 422, 442

Guines, Counts 173

Gunning, Peter, Bishop 370

John 299, 368

Family 370

Guy, John 355

Gwynn, Francis 360, 368

VOL. VIII.

H.

Haddock, John 61

Hadley, James 180

Haidock, Matthew 61

Hainault, Earl, Rainer 181

Halghton, Robert 61

Hall, John 311

Hallifax, Earl, George Montagu

88, 127

Halfe, Richard 374, *ibid.*

Halum, John 61

Hamelin, Roger 167

HAMILTON, BARONESS, CAMP-

BELL

Hamilton, Duke, William 370

James 290

305

See Arran

Hampden, John 366

Hampton 175

Handlo, John 155

Handsacre, William 220

Hanner, Thomas 203

John 60

William 83

Harborough, Earl 60

Harcourt, Earl 227, 442

George 227

Harding, Nicholas 235

Hardy, Robert 229

Harenc, Humphry 140

Harley, Edward 366

Harman, William 30

Harold, Marquis 207

Harper, George 229

Harpetre, Family 146, 148, 181

Harrington, Earl, William 378

441

Mr. 451

Henry 187

Harris, Mr. 350

Harrison, Thomas 51, 411

HARROWBY, LORD, RYDER

362

Hart, Richard 29

Hatchton, Thomas 61

Hassal, Robert 61, *ibid.*

Hassell, Rushe 44

H h

Hastings,



# I N D E X.

|                                     |              |                                                 |          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Hastings, Lord, Hoo                 | 112          | Holcroft, John                                  | 61       |
| — William                           | 376          | Holderneffe, Earl, Conyers Darcy                | 44, 337  |
| HAWKE, LORD, HAWKE                  | 319          | Holford, Christopher                            | 73       |
| Hawkins                             | 116          | — John                                          | 57, 61   |
| Hay, Lord                           | 450          | HOLLAND, LORD, FOX                              | 135      |
| — Gilbert                           | 273          | Holland, Earl, Robert                           | 155      |
| Haywood, William                    | 67           | — Lord Henry                                    | 246      |
| Hele, Thomas                        | 375          | — Robert                                        | 269      |
| Hepburn, Patrick                    | 303          | — Robert                                        | 452      |
| — Robert                            | 315          | — Robert                                        | 61, 158  |
| Herbert, of Cherbury, Lord, Ed-ward | 74           | Holles. See Newcastle.                          |          |
| — Vincent                           | 94           | Hollis, William                                 | 71       |
| — Nicholas                          | 442          | — Mr.                                           | 192      |
| — William                           | 421          | Holte, Edward                                   | 448      |
| — See Pembroke                      |              | — Charles                                       | 448      |
| Hercy, John                         | 241          | Holworthy, Thomas                               | 178      |
| Hereford, Earl                      | 141, 145     | Home, Earl                                      | 302      |
| — Humphry Bohun                     | 447          | Hoo and Hastings, Lord, Tho-mas                 | 201      |
| — Viscount                          | 444          | — Thomas                                        | 111, 112 |
| — Adam                              | 215          | Hook, Humphry                                   | 370      |
| Heriz, Family                       | 420, et seq. | Hope, Oliver                                    | 67       |
| Herle, Robert                       | 408          | — John                                          | 67       |
| Heron, Walter                       | 394          | Hornesby, John                                  | 61       |
| — Henry                             | 420          | Hort, Josiah                                    | 31       |
| Herst, Hamo de                      | 335          | Hough, Thomas                                   | 68       |
| Hertford, Earl, Francis             | 299          | — John                                          | 68       |
| —                                   | 212          | — William                                       | 68       |
| Hervey, David                       | 86           | Houston, Francis                                | 370      |
| Henketh, Thomas                     | 61, 73, 74   | Howard, of Effingham, Lord, Francis             | 126      |
| — Robert                            | 74           | — Thomas                                        | 413      |
| Heveningham, Arthur                 | 250          | — John                                          | 365      |
| — Anthony                           | 223          | — See Arundel, Berkshire, Effingham and Norfolk |          |
| Hext, David                         | 43           | Howe, Viscount, Scroope                         | 360      |
| Heydon, John                        | 243          | — Lord                                          | 332      |
| Hickes, William                     | 411          | Hull, Hugh                                      | 61       |
| Higden, William                     | 44           | Hulme, William                                  | 61       |
| Higginson                           | 339          | HUME, LORD, HUME CAMP-BELL                      | 302      |
| Hildeyard, Christopher              | 358          | Hume, Earl, Alexander                           | 290      |
| — Robert                            | 411          | — Thomas                                        | 303      |
| Hill, Baronefs Stawell              | 35           | — Patrick                                       | 303      |
| Hilton, Richard                     | 61           | Hungary, Queen                                  | 54       |
| — William                           | 61           | Hungerford, Lord, Robert                        | 278      |
| Hinchcliffe, Thomas                 | 366          | —                                               | 158,     |
| Hinchinbroke, Lady                  | 427          | —                                               | 276      |
| Hoare, Henry                        | 365          | Hungerford,                                     |          |
| Hobbes, Thomas                      | 2            |                                                 |          |
| Hodgson, General                    | 205          |                                                 |          |
| Hodgetts, Thomas                    | 365          |                                                 |          |

# I N D E X.

|                            |      |                                  |     |
|----------------------------|------|----------------------------------|-----|
| Hungerford, Margaret       | 444  | Innermeath, Earl Walter Stuart   |     |
| ----- Edward               | 243  |                                  | 278 |
| Hunsdon, Lord, Henry Carey | 124  | Irby. <i>See</i> Boston          |     |
| Hunt, Richard              | 71   | Ireland, Duke, Robert Vere       | 156 |
| ----- Robert               | 240  | Ireton, Henry                    | 28  |
| -----                      | 242  | ----- John                       | 80  |
| Huntingdon, Earl, David    | 156  | Irvine, Viscount, James Campbell | 287 |
| -----                      | 156  | Izard, Sarah                     | 299 |
| Huntley, Marquis, George   | 287  |                                  |     |
| ----- Earl, George Gordon  | 446. |                                  |     |

## K.

|                  |          |                         |     |
|------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----|
| ----- Alexander  | 283      | Kanford, John           | 174 |
| -----            | 279, 286 | Kesly                   | 370 |
| Hupere, William  | 92       | Ken, John               | 176 |
| Hurleston, Roger | 72       | Kenmure, Viscount, John | 287 |
| Hussey, Countess | 214, 215 | Kenny, Elizabeth        | 29  |
| ----- Family     | 214      | Kent, Duke, Henry Grey  | 207 |
| ----- Henry      | 96       | ----- William Nevill    | 409 |
| ----- Thomas     | 451      | ----- Earl, Odo         | 57  |
| Hutton, Matthew  | 411      | ----- Thomas Holland    | 155 |
| Huxley, James    | 126      | -----                   | 156 |
| Hywih, Gilbert   | 171      | Keppel, Augustus        | 427 |

## J.

|                                  |               |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Janssen, Stephen, Theodore       | 444           | Kerr, Thomas                     | 304, 311              |
| ----- William                    | 212           | ----- James                      | 360                   |
| Jay, John                        | 355, 356      | ----- Andrew                     | 303                   |
| Jeffrey, Geoffry                 | 234, 238, 358 | ----- <i>See</i> Lothian         |                       |
| ----- Nicholas                   | 236           | Kerrill, Thomas                  | 341                   |
| Jenkins, Henry                   | 51            | Kerry, Earl, Thomas Fitz Maurice | 1, 12                 |
| Jermy, Francis                   | 87            | -----                            | 14                    |
| Johnston, Joseph                 | 304           | ----- Lord, Thomas               | 27                    |
| Jolliffe, William                | 366           | -----                            | 169                   |
| Jones, William                   | 129           | ----- O Conner                   | 30                    |
| ----- Lewis                      | 260           | Kildare, Marquis                 | 14, 18                |
| ----- <i>See</i> Ranelagh        |               | ----- Earl, John                 | 18                    |
| Judea, Earl of, Ivo de Bellemont | 138           | ----- Gerald                     | 21, 255, 256          |
| Juliers, Marquis, William        | 391           | ----- Thomas                     | 304                   |
|                                  |               | -----                            | 213, <i>ibid.</i> 262 |

## I.

|                              |                        |                                    |     |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Ikerin, Lord                 | 189                    | Killigrew, Joseph                  | 42  |
| Ilchester, Earl, Stephen Fox | 135, 269, <i>ibid.</i> | Kilmaule, Viscount, Edmund         | 21  |
| Inchiquin, Lord              | 189, 190, 192          | Kinderton, Baron, William Venables | 68  |
| Ingram, Arthur               | 346                    | ----- Robert Venables              | 69  |
|                              |                        | ----- Hugh Venables                | 69  |
|                              |                        | ----- Barons                       | 226 |

# I N D E X.

|                                |          |                                |              |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| King, Lord                     | 450      | Lauderdale, Ducheſs, Elizabeth |              |
| King, John                     | 261      |                                | 291          |
| — Robert                       | 176      | Laumont, John                  | 275, 283     |
| Kingsmill, John                | 358      | — Dougal                       | 316          |
| Kingſton, Duke, Evelyn Piere-  |          | La Warr. See Warr.             |              |
| point                          | 49       | Le Deſpencer, Lord, Edward     | 448          |
| — Earl                         | 293      | Lee, Thomas                    | 227          |
| Kinſley, Adam                  | 15       | Leech, Edward                  | 220          |
| Kirby, Jeffery                 | 339      | Leeds, Duke, Tho. Osborne      | 416          |
| Kirk, George                   | 224      | Legard, John                   | 412          |
| Kitchingham                    | 338      | — Thomas                       | 248          |
| Knightly, Robert               | 338      | Legge, Henry Biſon             | 45           |
| — Eſſex 365, 366, 367          |          | — Colonel                      | 438, 440     |
| Knollys, Lord, William         | 185      | Legh, Robert                   | 61           |
| Knowler, John                  | 270      | — William                      | 61           |
| Kynaſton, John                 | 81       | — Thomas                       | 61, 219      |
|                                |          | — Hugh                         | 61           |
|                                |          | Le Gros, Raymond               | 16           |
|                                |          | Leiceſter, Earl, Robert Dudley |              |
|                                |          |                                | 118          |
| Lacy, Hugh de                  | 17, 215  | — Robert Sidney                | 127          |
| — Otho de                      | 17, 19   | — Simon Montfort               |              |
| — Robert de                    | 18       |                                | 156          |
| — Pierſe                       | 25       | — Robert Beilomont             |              |
| — See Ulſter                   |          |                                | 156          |
| Ladkins, William               | 225      | — Robert Boſſu                 | 156          |
| Lambert. See Cavan.            |          | — Thomas Coke                  | 298          |
| Lancaſter, Duke, John          | 60, 94,  | — Walteran                     | 147          |
|                                | 95, 101  |                                | 149, 190     |
| — Henry Planta-                |          | — Counteſs                     | 207          |
| genet                          | 380      | — Nicholas                     | 60           |
| —                              | 380      | — John                         | 61           |
| — Earl, Thomas                 | 209,     | — Ralph                        | 61           |
|                                | 384, 386 | — Family                       | 66           |
| —                              | 384      | Leigh, Lord, Thomas            | 29           |
| Lane, George                   | 21       | — John                         | 65           |
| Laneſborough, Viſcount, George |          | — Nicholas                     | 69           |
| Lane                           | 21       | — Thomas                       | 71, 219, 231 |
| Langford, Roger                | 258, 259 | — Barnabas                     | 177          |
| Langland, John                 | 38       |                                | 210          |
| Langton, Ralph                 | 61       | Leinſter, King, Dermoid        | 17           |
| — John                         | 400      | — Viſcount                     | 18, 446      |
| Lanſdown, Lord, George Gran-   |          | — Duke                         | 417          |
| ville                          | 368      | Lennard, Thomas, Barrett       | 235          |
| —                              | 186      | — See Dacre                    |              |
| Latham, Edward                 | 61       | Lennox, Earl                   | 1, 275       |
| Latimer, Lord, John            | 287      | — John                         | 283          |
| Lauder, Allan                  | 275      | — Matthew                      | 285          |
| — Robert                       | 303      | — Duke, Eſme Stuart            | 287          |
| Lauderdale, Earl, Richard      | 290      | — See Richmond                 |              |
| — Duke                         | 309      |                                |              |
|                                |          |                                | Leſley       |



# I N D E X.

|                                |          |                                |               |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Lesley, David                  | 190      | Long, Philip Parker            | 166, 199,     |
| —— See Newark and Leven        |          |                                | 203           |
| Lestock, Admiral               | 319      | —— Walter                      | 202           |
| L'Estrange, Hamon              | 219      | Longespeè, William             | 145           |
| Leuknora, Robert               | 97       | Longford, Ralph                | 221           |
| —— Thomas                      | 107, 113 | Longueville, Edward            | 246           |
| Leven, Earl, Alexander Lesley  | 316      | —— Thomas                      | 247           |
| Leverer, Richard               | 110      | Lorn, Lord, John Stuart        | 278,          |
| Leverfage, Thomas              | 219      |                                | 282           |
| Lewknor. See Leuknora          |          | —— 273, 277, 282               |               |
| Lexington, Lord, Robert Sutton | 412      | Loftock, Richard               | 219           |
| —— Robert                      | 151      | Lothian, Marquis, William Kerr | 290, 414      |
| Ligonier, Earl, Edward         | 361      | —— Robert                      | 288           |
| Limbury, Philip de             | 385      | —— Earl, Robert                | 303           |
| Lincoln, Earl, John De la Pool | 161, 164 | —— William                     | 288           |
| —— Gilbert de Gant,            | 181      | Loudon, Earl, Hugh             | 292           |
| —— Henry Clinton               | 133      | Lovat, Simon                   | 283           |
| —— Theophilus                  | 376      | LOVELL, AND HOLLAND, LORD      |               |
| —— Bishop                      | 390, 391 | PERCIVAL                       | 137           |
| —— Thomas Thurlow              | 452      | Lovell, Lord                   | 150, et seq.  |
| Lindsey, Earl, Robert Bertie   | 86       | —— Francis                     | 222           |
| Lindzee, Thomas                | 341      | —— Alice                       | 200           |
| Lipkincot                      | 373      | —— See Morley.                 |               |
| Lisburne, Earl, Wilmot Vaughan | 437      | Lowe, Laurence                 | 360           |
| Lisle, Secretary               | 280      | Lowdon, Robert                 | 385, 388      |
| —— Viscount Talbot             | 176      | Lowther, James                 | 49            |
| Lister, William                | 370      | Lûcy, Berkeley                 | 205           |
| Littlebury, John               | 219      | Ludgate, Simon                 | 124, 274      |
| Littleton. See Lyttelton       |          | Ludlow, Edmund                 | 2             |
| Livingston, Bishop             | 280      | —— John                        | 81, 221, 222  |
| Lixnaw, Baron                  | 118      | Lumley, Lord                   | 409           |
| Lloyd, Robert                  | 178      | Lunsford, William              | 113           |
| —— Evan                        | 178      | Lupus, Hugh                    | 57            |
| —— Pierce                      | 74       | Lutterell                      | 177           |
| Lockhart, Ambassador           | 211      | Luvel, Barons                  | 150, 151, 152 |
| —— Thomas                      | 442      | Lyttelton, George              | 45            |
| Lockwood, Richard              | 226      | —— Edward                      | 224           |
| Loftus, Thomas                 | 260      | Lytton, Lytton                 | 247           |
| London, Bishop, Thomas Ter-    |          |                                |               |
| rick                           | 362      |                                |               |
| Londonderry, Earl              | 345      |                                |               |
| Long, William                  | 30       |                                |               |

# I N D E X.

|                                |                               |                                 |                      |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| M'Carthy, Tiege                | 20, 23, 24                    | Mainwaring, Richard             | 67                   |
| ----- Cormac                   | 20, <i>ib.</i> 22, <i>ib.</i> | March, Earl, Roger Mortimer     | 99, 105              |
| ----- Donagh                   | 20                            | ----- Edmund                    | 100, 156             |
| ----- Florence                 | 24                            | ----- Hugh                      | 109                  |
| ----- Charles                  | 27                            | Maries                          | 177                  |
| ----- (More) Daniel            | 27                            | Marisco de                      | 177                  |
| ----- David                    | 28                            | Marischall, Earl, William       | 286                  |
| M'Cartney, James               | 88                            | ----- William                   | 379                  |
| ----- George                   | 49                            | ----- John                      | 379                  |
| ----- Lord                     | 49                            | Markland, Ralph                 | 365                  |
| M'Donald, Aeneas               | 282                           | Marlborough, Duke, John Church- |                      |
| ----- James                    | 315                           | hill                            | 131                  |
| ----- Alexander                | 316                           | ----- Charles Spen-             |                      |
| M'Elligot                      | 18                            | cer                             | 254                  |
| M'Kenzie, Alexander            | 282                           | Marlee, Richard                 | 168                  |
| ----- James Stuart             | 298                           | Marr, Earl                      | 285                  |
| ----- George                   | 316                           | Marraais, Edmund                | 374                  |
| M'Leod, Tarquil                | 282                           | Marth, Jeremy                   | 260, 261, <i>ib.</i> |
| M'Loed, John                   | 18                            | ----- Simon                     | 261                  |
| M'Mahon, Teige                 | 20, 24                        | Marshall, Lord, William         | 162                  |
| ----- Turlogh                  | 28                            | ----- John                      | 162                  |
| M'Namara, John                 | 28                            | ----- John                      | 180                  |
| M'Sheehy, Edmund               | 21                            | -----                           | 187                  |
| Macklane, Hector               | 284                           | ----- See Pembroke              |                      |
| Mackworth, Herbert             | 270                           | Martin, Richard                 | 241                  |
| Makenade, William              | 97                            | Marwood, Henry                  | 412                  |
| Malden, Viscount, George       | 427                           | Mafs, William le                | 93                   |
| Malet, Baldwin                 | 172                           | Mafsey, John                    | 60, 61, 71, 72       |
| ----- William                  | 181                           | ----- Richard                   | 61                   |
| Mallet, Thomas                 | 251                           | ----- Geoffrey                  | 61                   |
| Mallory, Christopher           | 408                           | ----- Lord, Hugh                | 71, 87               |
| Malpas, David                  | 61                            | ----- General                   | 125                  |
| Maltravers, Lord, Henry Frede- |                               | Maffingberd, William            | 365                  |
| rick                           | 287                           | Master, John                    | 95                   |
| ----- John                     | 417                           | Masterfon, Richard              | 71                   |
| -----                          | 417                           | Maule                           | 319                  |
| Manchester, Duke               | 419                           | Mauley, Peter de                | 396                  |
| ----- William                  | 217                           | Mautby, John                    | 202                  |
| ----- Earl, Henry Mon-         |                               | Mauvoisin, Ralph                | 138                  |
| tague                          | 88                            | Mayo, Viscount, Theobald        |                      |
| Manley, Jenkin                 | 67                            | Bourke                          | 370, 371             |
| Manners, Roger                 | 119                           | Meath, Earl                     | 194                  |
| ----- See Rutland              |                               | Mellent, Earl, Stephen          | 144                  |
| Mansel, Lord, Buffy            | 227                           | -----                           | 144, 147,            |
| Mansfield, Lord                | 45                            |                                 | 149, 167             |
| Mainwaring, Warren             | 60                            | Meller, William                 | 270                  |
| ----- John                     | 61                            | Melton, John                    | 405                  |
| ----- Randal                   | 67                            | Menil,                          |                      |

# I N D E X.

|                               |                |                                 |           |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Menil, Nicholas               | 395            | Montagu, James                  | 233       |
| Menzies, Alexander            | 288            | ----- Walter                    | 245       |
| ----- Robert                  | 316            | Montague, See Beaulieu, Halli-  |           |
| Merbury, Thomas               | 61             | fax, Manchester, Salisbury      |           |
| Meredith, William             | 299            | Monteith, Earl, William Graham  |           |
| Meredyth, William             | 83             | -----                           | 284       |
| ----- Amos                    | 83             | -----                           | 275       |
| Merrick, Henry                | 225            | Montford, Simon                 | 248       |
| Merston, William              | 61             | ----- Richard                   | 141       |
| Merton, Family                | 37             | ----- Almeric                   | 144, 147  |
| Meschines, William            | 181            | ----- Hugh                      | 147       |
| Metcalf, Thomas               | 51, 411        | ----- See Leicestor and Bri-    |           |
| Metham, Thomas                | 405            | tain                            |           |
| Methven, Lord, Henry Stuart   |                | Montgomery, Colonel             | 197       |
|                               | 286            | ----- John                      | 222       |
| Methuen, Paul                 | 89             | ----- Robert                    | 287       |
| Meynel, Godfrey               | 226            | ----- James                     | 290       |
| Middleton, Earl               | 440            | Montjoy, Lord, William Blount   |           |
| ----- Viscount, George        | 451            | -----                           | 177       |
| ----- Thomas                  | 74, <i>ib.</i> | ----- Char. Blount              | 26        |
| Milbank, Ralph                | 412            | Montmorency, Marshall           | 117       |
| MILTON, LORD, DAMER           | 209            | Moore, William                  | 197       |
| Minshull, Thomas              | 219            | ----- Charles                   | 197       |
| Mitchell, William             | 370            | ----- Thomas                    | 259       |
| Mitford, Baron, Ralph de Ber- |                | ----- See M <sup>c</sup> Carthy |           |
| tram                          | 381            | Morbeck, Dennis                 | 93        |
| Mobberley, William            | 59             | Mordaunt, Lord, Lewis           | 407       |
| ----- Rauf                    | 59             | Morgan, Marcus                  | 360       |
| -----                         | 78             | Morley, Thomas                  | 115       |
| Moion, William                | 148, 167       | ----- George                    | 52        |
| ----- See Mohun               |                | ----- Philip Parker             | 199       |
| Moir, Earl, John Rawdon       | 203            | ----- Henry                     | 225       |
| Moldeworth, Roger             | 61             | ----- Lord, Henry Lovel         | 200       |
| Molineux, Viscount, Richard   | 412            | ----- Henry Parker              | 201       |
| ----- John                    | 7              | -----                           | 358       |
| ----- Francis                 | 411            | Morley, Lords                   | 162, 164  |
| Molines, Lord                 | 162            | ----- Parker                    | 54        |
| Moll, Baron                   | 254            | Morris, John                    | 391       |
| Monlegh, Richard              | 60             | Mortimer                        | 80        |
| Monmouth, Henry               | 391            | ----- See March                 |           |
| Monson, John                  | 126            | Morton, Edward                  | 230       |
| ----- George                  | 47             | ----- George                    | 357       |
| ----- See Sondes              |                | ----- Earl, James               | 277, 286  |
| Montague, Duke, John Monta-   |                | ----- William                   | 286, 288  |
| gue                           | 217            | ----- See Ducie                 |           |
| ----- Earl, Robert            | 57             | Moston, William                 | 65        |
| ----- Viscount                | 445            | Mostyn, Roger                   | 73, 247   |
| ----- Edward Wortley          | 49,            | Mounteagle, Lord                | 358       |
|                               | 317            | Mountgarret, Lord               | 189       |
|                               |                | H h 4                           | Mountjoy. |



# I N D E X.

|                                  |               |                                   |                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mountjoy. <i>See</i> Montjoy.    |               | Newton, John                      | 176                   |
| MOUNT STUART, BARONESS           | 49            | ----- Richard                     | 304, 349              |
| Mulsho, William                  | 244           | ----- Family                      | 336                   |
| Mulys, John                      | 186           | Nimmo, John                       | 313                   |
| Munbegon                         | 378           | Noel, Walter                      | 365                   |
| Munlter, Baron, Herbert          | 234           | ----- <i>See</i> Gainsborough and |                       |
| Murray, Earl, James Stuart, 283, |               | Wentworth                         |                       |
| 284, <i>ib.</i> 286, 290         |               | Norfolk, Duke, Thomas How-        |                       |
| ----- Charles                    | 290           | ard                               | 165                   |
| ----- James                      | 292           | -----                             | 117                   |
| ----- William                    | 291           | ----- Earl, Henry                 | 246                   |
| ----- <i>See</i> Dyfart          |               | ----- Robert Guader               |                       |
| Muscegos, Lord, Robert           | 446           | -----                             | 156                   |
| Muskerry, Lord, Cormac           | 22            | -----                             | 403                   |
| -----                            | 189           | Normandy, Dukes of                | 56, 57,               |
| ----- Viscount, Charles          | 27            | 58, 70, 145, 214                  |                       |
| <i>ibid.</i>                     |               | ----- Duke, Richard II.           |                       |
| Myddleton, Thomas                | 74 <i>ib.</i> | -----                             | 70                    |
| ----- <i>See</i> Middleton       |               | ----- Robert                      | 138,                  |
|                                  |               | -----                             | 143                   |
|                                  |               | ----- Rollo                       | 214                   |
|                                  |               | Norris, William                   | 68                    |
|                                  |               | ----- Edward                      | 160                   |
|                                  |               | North, Lord, Charles              | 370                   |
|                                  |               | ----- Dudley                      | 370, 422              |
|                                  |               | Northampton, Earl, William        |                       |
|                                  |               | Bohun                             | 389, 390, 391, 392    |
|                                  |               | -----                             | 205, 390,             |
|                                  |               | -----                             | 424                   |
|                                  |               | Northington, Earl, Robert Hen-    |                       |
|                                  |               | ley                               | 237, 443              |
|                                  |               | Northumberland, Duke, Hugh        |                       |
|                                  |               | Percy                             | 49                    |
|                                  |               | -----                             | 293,                  |
|                                  |               | -----                             | 419                   |
|                                  |               | ----- Earl, Henry                 |                       |
|                                  |               | Percy                             | 110, 407, 422         |
|                                  |               | ----- Thomas                      |                       |
|                                  |               | Percy                             | 245                   |
|                                  |               | -----                             | 60, 280               |
|                                  |               | ----- Countess                    | 306                   |
|                                  |               | Norton, Rowland                   | 52                    |
|                                  |               | ----- William                     | 53                    |
|                                  |               | Novo Castello, Hugh               | 147                   |
|                                  |               | Novo Mercatu, Henry               | 150                   |
|                                  |               |                                   |                       |
|                                  |               | O.                                |                       |
|                                  |               | Obrian, Lord                      | 439, 440              |
|                                  |               | O'Brien, Connor                   | 18, 23, <i>ib.</i> 27 |
|                                  |               | O'Brien,                          |                       |

# I N D E X.

|                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| O'Brien, Donald                 | 21                     |
| ----- Daniel                    | 23                     |
| ----- Tirlogh                   | 27                     |
| ----- Charles                   | 30, <i>ib.</i>         |
| O'Connor, Connor                | 17, 20, 21             |
| ----- of Kerry                  | 19                     |
| ----- Charles                   | 30, <i>ib.</i>         |
| Odell, John                     | 30, 31, <i>ib.</i>     |
| O'Donnell                       | 25                     |
| O'Farrell, Cormac               | 21                     |
| Offaley, Lord, Gerald           | 255                    |
| ----- Baroness, Lettice         | 259                    |
| Oge, Thomas                     | 24                     |
| Ogilvie, William                | 417, 446               |
| O'Laughlan, Anthony             | 23                     |
| Oldfield, Richard               | 68                     |
| Oliphant, Lord, John            | 280, 282               |
| O Neale, Family                 | 422, 423               |
| O'Neile, Hugh                   | 25                     |
| Onely, Edwin                    | 226                    |
| Onslow, Lord                    |                        |
| ----- Henry                     | 339                    |
| Orford, Earl, Robert Walpole    |                        |
|                                 | 376, 426               |
| Orkney, Earl, George            | 291                    |
| -----                           | 103                    |
| Ormond, Earl, Thomas Butler     |                        |
|                                 | 22, 23                 |
| ----- Thomas Bullen             | 201                    |
| ----- James                     | 394                    |
| -----                           | 201, 215, 394          |
| Ormond, Duke, James Butler      |                        |
|                                 | 28                     |
| -----                           | 22, 23, 28,            |
|                                 | 190, 191, 199          |
| Orrell, Nicholas                | 61                     |
| Orrery, Earl                    | 196                    |
| Osborne, Lord                   | 450                    |
| -----                           | <i>See</i> Carmarthen, |
| Coniers, and Leeds              |                        |
| Osnaburgh, Bishop               | 131                    |
| Offory. <i>See</i> Upper Offory |                        |
| O'Sullivan, Donald              | 24                     |
| Oxford, Earl, John Vere         | 94, 248                |
| ----- Aubery Vere               | 139                    |
| ----- Thomas                    | 94                     |
| ----- Robert Harley             | 366                    |
| -----                           | 248, 445               |

## P

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Pacey, Earl, Eustace          | 144                          |
| Packington, John              | 449                          |
| Paganel, William              | 181                          |
| Paget, Lord, William          | 88, <i>ib. ib.</i>           |
| -----                         | 365                          |
| -----                         | 450                          |
| Pakeman, Simon                | 239                          |
| Palliser, Hugh                | 428                          |
| Palmer, John                  | 116, 122                     |
| ----- Thomas                  | 336                          |
| Par, Robert                   | 61                           |
| ----- Henry                   | 61                           |
| Paris, Count, Hugh            | 149                          |
| Parker, John                  | 55, 87                       |
| ----- Philip                  | 199, 202                     |
| ----- Henry                   | 201                          |
| ----- Catharine               | 166                          |
| ----- Mary                    | 197                          |
| ----- Lord                    | 200                          |
| ----- Family                  | 199, 203                     |
| -----                         | <i>See</i> Macclesfield, and |
| Morley                        |                              |
| Parsons                       | 177                          |
| -----                         | <i>See</i> Rofs              |
| Parson, William               | 445                          |
| Paterfon, John                | 313                          |
| ----- Thomas                  | 341                          |
| Pateshull, William            | 409                          |
| Patten                        | 35                           |
| Paulet, Amias                 | 400                          |
| Pawlet, Anthony               | 60                           |
| -----                         | <i>See</i> Powlett           |
| Pebdie, Nicholas              | 302                          |
| Pedwardine, Roger             | 385                          |
| Peeke, Nicholas               | 70                           |
| PELHAM, LORD, PELHAM          | 92                           |
| Pelham, Henry                 | 47                           |
| ----- Lord                    | 451                          |
| Pembroke, Earl, Richard Clare |                              |
|                               | 14, 15, <i>ib.</i> 16, 17    |
| ----- William Mar-            |                              |
| shall                         | 162, 379                     |
| -----                         | 421                          |
| ----- Countess, Margaret      |                              |
| St. Paul                      | 396                          |
|                               | Pembruge,                    |

# I N D E X.

|                                      |               |                                    |                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Pembruge, Richard                    | 220           | Ponthieu, Earl                     | 93                  |
| Penn, William                        | 82            | Poole, William                     | 128, 226            |
| Perceval. <i>See</i> Lovel           |               | ----- Francis                      | 128                 |
| ----- Lord, Robert                   | 18            | Popham, John                       | 101                 |
| Perci, William de                    | 378           | Portland, Duke                     | 413, 419            |
| Percy. <i>See</i> Northumberland     |               | Portmore, Earl, Charles Colyear    | 84                  |
| Perrot, John                         | 23            | Port, William                      | 44                  |
| Pert, William                        | 408           | Portugal, King, John               | 103                 |
| Perth, Earl                          | 440           | Potts                              | 186                 |
| Peshale, Richard                     | 67            | Powis, Lord                        | 81, 422, <i>ib.</i> |
| Peterborough, Earl                   | 294           | ----- Richard Gray                 | 222,                |
| Petre, Lord, John                    | 39            |                                    | 224                 |
| Pettid                               | 215           | Powlett, Nassau                    | 206                 |
| Petty, William                       | 1, 31         | ----- <i>See</i> Paulet and Bolton |                     |
| ----- <i>See</i> Wycombe             |               | Poynings, Lord, Robert             | 110                 |
| Peyton, John                         | 86, 87        | ----- Robert                       | 105                 |
| Pheasant, William                    | 65, 78        | ----- <i>See</i> Poinings          |                     |
| Phillips, Robert                     | 225           | Pratt. <i>See</i> Camden           |                     |
| Pierce, Thomas                       | 177           | Preston, John                      | 96                  |
| Pierrepont, Lord, Gervase            | 127           | Prestwich, Thomas                  | 230                 |
| Piers, William                       | 31            | Price, Lewis                       | 234                 |
| Pierse, John                         | 24            | Prince, Charles                    | 250                 |
| ----- Thomas                         | 53            | Pringle, Robert                    | 303                 |
| ----- Family                         | 17, 31        | Proderick, Godfrey                 | 74                  |
| Figot, Thomas                        | 224, 226, 227 | Provis                             | 231                 |
| ----- Mary                           | 227           | Puleston, Roger                    | 65, 70              |
| Pile, Thomas                         | 360           | Pulford, Robert                    | 74, 78              |
| Pilkington, Roger                    | 61            | Purcell, Patrick                   | 28                  |
| ----- Robert                         | 61            | Purey, Thomas                      | 348                 |
| Pilston. <i>See</i> Puleston         |               | ----- William                      | 350                 |
| Pipe. <i>See</i> Pye                 |               | Purves, William                    | 312                 |
| Pitt, William                        | 43            | Puseldon, Robert                   | 60                  |
| ----- <i>See</i> Chatham and Rivers  |               | Pye, Henry                         | 82                  |
| Plantagenet, Elizabeth               | 163           | Pynnington, Thomas                 | 61                  |
| ----- <i>See</i> Lancaster           |               | Pype, Robert                       | 220, 221            |
| Planket, James                       | 203           | ----- Richard                      | 229                 |
| Plymouth, Earl                       | 14            |                                    |                     |
| Poer, Lord, Richard                  | 27            |                                    |                     |
| ----- John                           | 28            |                                    |                     |
| Poinings, Lord                       | 60            |                                    |                     |
| ----- <i>See</i> Poynings            |               |                                    |                     |
| Pole, William                        | 71            |                                    |                     |
| ----- German                         | 81            |                                    |                     |
| ----- John                           | 224           |                                    |                     |
| ----- William, de la                 | 390           |                                    |                     |
| ----- <i>See</i> Suffolk and Lincoln |               |                                    |                     |
| Polhill, David                       | 133           |                                    |                     |
| Pollard, John                        | 210           |                                    |                     |
| Pomeroy, Thomas                      | 37            |                                    |                     |
| Pomfret, Earl, Thomas Fermor         | 3             |                                    |                     |

## Q.

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Quincie, Saier de           | 379 |
| ----- Margaret de           | 446 |
| ----- <i>See</i> Winchester |     |

## R.

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Radcleve, John     | 61 |
| Radcliffe, William | 72 |
| Radcliffe.         |    |



# I N D E X.

|                               |          |                                 |                     |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Radcliffe. <i>See</i> Suffex  |          | Rochfort, Lord, George          | 200, 201            |
| Radnor, Earl                  | 450      | Robert                          | 216                 |
| Raleigh, Walter               | 209      | Rockingham, Earl, Lewis Wat-    |                     |
| Ram, Andrew                   | 261      | son                             | 47, 206             |
| Ramsden, John                 | 232      | Thomas                          |                     |
| Randell Friar                 | 103      | Watson                          | 47                  |
| Randford, John                | 61       | Lord, Lewis Watson              | 243                 |
| Ranelagh, Earl, Richard Jones | 44       | Roe, Andrew                     | 211                 |
| Rape, Laurence                | 219      | Rokeby, Thomas                  | 393, 412            |
| Ravenscroft, Thomas           | 71       | Rolle, Lord, Henry              | 375                 |
| Edward                        | 75       | Family                          | 373, <i>et seq.</i> |
| Ravensworth, James            | 241      | Rollo, Duke                     | 56                  |
| Rawdon, John                  | 203      | Lord, James                     | 287                 |
| Rawlins, William              | 229      | Romans, King of, Richard        | 85                  |
| Reddish, Thomas               | 70       | Roos, Lord, Robert              | 154                 |
| Redman, John                  | 51       | William                         | 162                 |
| Reeve, Robert                 | 243      | Root, John                      | 114                 |
| Reynardson, Jacob             | 352      | Roper, Christopher, Lord, Teyn- |                     |
| Reynes, William               | 336      | ham                             | 30                  |
| Reynolds, Francis             | 231      | Ross, Viscount, Richard Parsons | 216                 |
| Family                        | 231      | Earl, John                      | 282                 |
| <i>See</i> Ducie.             |          | Rotheram, John                  | 413                 |
| Richard, Maurice              | 241      | Rothsay, Duke, James            | 281                 |
| Richardson, John              | 234      | Rous, Thomas                    | 449                 |
| Richmond, Duke, Charles Stu-  |          | Rouse, William                  | 177                 |
| art                           | 25       | Rowchamp, Hugh                  | 57                  |
| Charles Le-                   | 135      | Roxborough, Lord                | 439, 440            |
| nox                           |          | Rudhall, John                   | 357                 |
| Charles Fitz-                 | 368, 417 | Rudware, Walter                 | 70, 78              |
| roy                           |          | Rufus, Ralph                    | 143, 146            |
| Henry                         | 161      | Runchamp, Richard               | 59                  |
| Earl, Stephen                 | 181      | Henry                           | 59                  |
| Ridgeley, Humphry             | 71       | Rush, Samuel                    | 212                 |
| Rie, Lord, Hubert             | 162      | Ruffell, Lord                   | 306                 |
| Rigby, Nicholas               | 61       | William                         | 35, 47              |
| RIVERS, LORD, PITT            | 355      | Russia, King of, George         | 149                 |
| Rivers, Earl, John Savage     | 358      | Ruthven, Lord, James            | 216                 |
| Rixton, Nicholas              | 61       | Thomas                          | 316                 |
| Henry                         | 61       | Colonel                         | 319                 |
| Aleyn                         | 61       | Rutland, Duke, John Manners     | 47, 130, 418        |
| Roberts, Richard              | 210      | Earl, Thomas Manners            | 221                 |
| Robinson. <i>See</i> Grantham |          | Rycot, Philip                   | 57                  |
| Roche, Thomas del             | 65       | Ryder. <i>See</i> Harrowby      |                     |
| Lord, George                  | 18       | Rylston                         | 409                 |
| Lord, John                    | 18       | Ryves, John                     | 43                  |
| Rocheſter, Biſhop, Hamo       | 335      |                                 |                     |
| Dean, Thomas Thur-            | 105      |                                 |                     |
| low                           | 372      |                                 |                     |
| Rochfort, Viſcount            | 124      |                                 |                     |

S. Sacha-

# I N D E X.

|                                  |              |                             |                |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| S.                               |              | Savile, John                | 223            |
|                                  |              | — William                   | 349            |
|                                  |              | — Henry                     | 71, 405        |
| Sacheverell, Ralph               | 80, 81       | Savoy, Dukes, Margaret      | 240            |
| Sackville. <i>See</i> Dorset     |              | Saxony, Duke, Henry         | 167            |
| — Richard                        | 417          | Say, Lord, William          | 253            |
| Saham, William de                | 381          | — William                   | 201            |
| St. Albans, Duke                 | 417          | Scales, Lord                | 160            |
| St. Amand, James                 | 84           | Scarborough, Charles        | 439            |
| St. Clere, Thomas                | 158          | SCARSDALE, LORD, CURZON     | 79             |
| St. David's, Bishop              | 14           | Scarsdale, Lord             | 77             |
| St. John, Lord, Oliver St. John  |              | Schomberg, Duke, Meinhardt  | 414            |
| — John                           | 123, 200     | Scot, Walter                | 303            |
| — Viscount                       | 445          | — <i>See</i> Dalkeith       |                |
| St. Leger, Anthony               | 22           | Scotland, King, James IV.   | 283            |
| St. Loe, William                 | 210          | — James V.                  | 285            |
| St. Loo, Admiral                 | 365          | — James I.                  | 103, 446       |
| St. Maur, Nicholas               | 151          | — James                     | 400            |
| — John                           | 39           | — Alexander                 | 379            |
| —                                | 174          | — Robert Bruce              | 383            |
| St. Par, Margery                 | 70           | — David Bruce               | 393            |
| St. Paul, Count                  | 97           | Scrope, Richard             | 57, 60, 62, 64 |
| — John de                        | 391          | — William                   | 410            |
| — <i>See</i> Pembroke            |              | —                           | 358            |
| St. Quintin, Anthony             | 408          | — Lord, John                | 400            |
| Salisbury, Earl, James Cecil     | 44, 204, 207 | —                           | 280            |
| — Robert Cecil                   | 184          | Scroop. <i>See</i> Scrope   |                |
| — William Montague               | 185          | Scudamore, Charles Fitz Roy | 267            |
| —                                | 390, 391     | — <i>See</i> Sligo          | 229            |
| Salisbury, George                | 424          | Seafeld, Earl, James        | 291, 292,      |
| — John                           | 72           |                             | 446            |
| — Thomas                         | 178          | Sedley, Charles             | 452            |
| Sampeer, Thomas                  | 60           | — Henry                     | 452            |
| Sancto Petro, Urian de           | 219          | Seddale, Richard            | 239            |
| Sandford, George                 | 71           | Sefton, Earl                | 412            |
| Sands of the Vine, Lord, William | 116, 404     | Segrave, Lord               | 384            |
| Sandwich, Earl, Edward Montague  | 49, 54       | — John                      | 385            |
| — Edward                         | 317          | Selby, Henry                | 337            |
|                                  | 427          | — Charles                   | 337            |
| Sandys, Lord                     | 451          | Selwyn, John                | 89             |
| Saumarez, Captain                | 322          | Semple, Lord                | 315            |
| Savage. <i>See</i> Rivers        |              | — John                      | 315            |
|                                  |              | Serjeant                    | 85             |
|                                  |              | Serle                       | 355            |
|                                  |              | Seton, Lord, George         | 282            |
|                                  |              | —                           | 280            |
|                                  |              | Seton,                      |                |

# I N D E X.

|                                  |                    |                                |               |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Saton, Alexander                 | 273                | Sodington, William             | 61            |
| Seyliard, John                   | 340                | Somerton                       | 35            |
| Seymour, Lord, Francis           | 230                | Somerfet, Duke, William Sey-   | 40, 412       |
| Henry                            | 43                 | mour                           | John Beaufort |
| See Somerfet, and                |                    |                                | 200           |
| Trowbridge                       |                    | Charles Sey-                   | 230           |
| Seynclere, John                  | 106, 107           | mour                           | 278, 417      |
| Shakerley, Piers                 | 65                 | Somerville, William            | 272           |
| Shaw, James                      | 303, <i>ibid.</i>  | John                           | 276           |
| Shawcross, Richard               | 71                 |                                | 79            |
| Sheffield, Robert                | 229                | SONDES, LORD, MONSON WAT-      | 47            |
| Shelburne, Earl, Petty           | 1                  | SON                            | 47            |
| John                             | 31                 | Sondes, Lord, Lewis Monson     | 130, 140      |
| Baroness                         | 11                 | Watson                         | Edward        |
| Sheldon, John                    | 242                |                                | 206           |
| Shelly, John                     | 133                | Sothworth, Matthew             | 61            |
| Shelton, John                    | 201                | South, Francis                 | 86            |
| Sherard. See Harborough          |                    | Southampton, Earl, Thomas Wri- | 267, 412      |
| Sherborne, Robert                | 400                | othefely                       | Henry Wri-    |
| Sherman, John                    | 186                |                                | 224           |
| Shirley, Thomas                  | 122, 124           | Southcote, Nicholas            | 178           |
| John                             | 124                | Southwell, Robert              | 106, 198      |
|                                  | 126                | Spain, King, Philip III.       | 24,           |
| Jonadab                          | 355                |                                | 250           |
| Ralph                            | 223, 224           | Sparks, John                   | 374           |
| Arthur                           | 224                | Spencer, Lord, William         | 73            |
| See Clinton, Ferrers             |                    | Coll.                          | 73, 74        |
| Shrewsbury, Duke                 | 199                |                                | 259           |
| Earl, John Talbot                | 38, 221            | Spring, Walter                 | 28            |
|                                  | 75                 | Spurflow, Randolph             | 69            |
| Sidney, Henry                    | 23                 | Sawyer, John                   | 95            |
| See Leicefter                    |                    | Stack, Philip, Bishop          | 23            |
| Simmel, Lambert                  | 161                | Stackpole, Richard             | 226           |
| Sinclair, John                   | 302, 303           | Stafford, John, Archbishop     | 391           |
| Skeffington, Thomas              | 249                | William                        | 219           |
| Skynner, Stephen                 | 76                 | Humphry                        | 157           |
| Slane, Lord, Christopher Fleming | 27                 | See Buckingham                 |               |
|                                  | 61                 | Standish, Ralph                | 61, 71        |
| Slene, William                   | 61                 | Stanhope, John                 | 82            |
| Sligo, Viscount, James Scuda-    | 267                | See Harrington                 |               |
| more                             | 267                | Stanley, William               | 61, 66        |
| Smith, Richard                   | 88                 | Rowland                        | 67            |
| Joan                             | 66                 | Piers                          | 68            |
| George                           | 83                 | Thomas                         | 73, 222, 341, |
|                                  | 372                |                                | 346           |
| Family                           | 420 <i>et seq.</i> | Robert                         | 61            |
| Soames, Stephen                  | 202                | Stanley,                       |               |



# INDEX.

|                                |              |                                 |               |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Stanley, John                  | 220          | Suffolk, Earl, Robert de Ufford | 389, 390, 391 |
| — See Derby                    |              | —                               | 87, 423       |
| Stapely, Anthony               | 124          | Sunderland, Earl, Robert        | 254           |
| Stapleton, Brian               | 160, 405     | SUNDRIDGE, LORD, CAMPBELL       | 272           |
| — Philip                       | 192          | Sundridge, Lord                 | 452           |
| — Henry                        | 412          | Suffex, Earl, Robert Radcliffe  | 86            |
| Stratham, Thomas               | 80           | — Talbot Yelverton              | 128           |
| Staunton, John                 | 176          | — Henry                         | 414           |
| Stavell, Hugh                  | 138          | Sutherland, Earl, John          | 283           |
| STAWELL, BARONESS              | 35           | Sutton, John                    | 94            |
| Stawell, Lord, Ralph           | 357          | — Lord, George                  | 419           |
| Sevenson, John                 | 28           | — See Dudley, Lexington         |               |
| Stewart, Robert                | 238          | Swaine, John                    | 355           |
| — Walter                       | 278          | Swart, Martin                   | 161           |
| — See Athol Bleffington,       |              | Swinford, Thomas                | 380, 399      |
| Bute, Innermeath, Mount-Stu-   |              | Swinerton, Humphry              | 222           |
| art and Stuart                 |              | — Roger                         | 223           |
| Stewkley, Hugh                 | 44           | Sydenham, Maud                  | 152, 153      |
| Stillington, John              | 411          | — Charles                       | 358           |
| Stiven, Henry                  | 375          | — Edward                        | 358           |
| Stockport, Baron, Robert       | 220          | Symms, Richard                  | 231           |
| Stockton, William              | 68, 78       |                                 |               |
| —                              | 78           |                                 |               |
| Strafford, Earl, Thomas Went-  |              |                                 |               |
| worth                          | 77, 225, 252 |                                 |               |
| — William                      | 298          |                                 |               |
| Strangeways, James             | 399          |                                 |               |
| — Richard                      | 409          |                                 |               |
| Stratford. See Aldborough      |              |                                 |               |
| Stratton, Matthew              | 35           |                                 |               |
| Stringer, John                 | 88           |                                 |               |
| Strode, Thomas                 | 367          |                                 |               |
| Strongbow. See Pembroke        |              |                                 |               |
| Stroud, George                 | 374          |                                 |               |
| Stuart, John                   | 277          |                                 |               |
| — Jane                         | 285, 446     |                                 |               |
| — James                        | 311          |                                 |               |
| —                              | 316          |                                 |               |
| — Lieutenant                   | 329          |                                 |               |
| — See Albany, Downe, Len-      |              |                                 |               |
| nox, Lorn, Methven, Murray,    |              |                                 |               |
| Richmond, Cardiff and Stew-    |              |                                 |               |
| art                            |              |                                 |               |
| Stydolph, Francis              | 339, 340     |                                 |               |
| Style, Thomas                  | 346          |                                 |               |
| Sudley, Lord, Ralph Boteler    | 158          |                                 |               |
| Suffolk, Duke, Michael De la   |              |                                 |               |
| Pole                           | 162, 163     |                                 |               |
| Suffolk, Duke, John De la Pole |              |                                 |               |
| —                              | 280, 281     |                                 |               |

# I N D E X.

|                                         |                     |                                |         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Teynham, Lord, Charles Roper            | 30                  | Tresse, Thomas                 | 338     |
| Thanet, Earl, Thomas Tufton             | 204, 206            | Trevor, John                   | 365     |
| Thatcher, John                          | 122                 | Trevellian, John               | 210     |
| — Ann                                   | 122                 | — Robert                       | 371     |
| — Margery                               | 122                 | — Thomas                       | 424     |
| Thomas, John                            | 210, 341            | Triggs                         | 339     |
| — Tristram                              | 338                 | Trimleston, Lord, John Barn-   | 216     |
| Thomond, Prince, Conner O'Brien         | 18                  | wall                           | 216     |
| — Earl, Murrogh                         | 21                  | Trowbridge, Lord, Francis Sey- | 230     |
| — Conner O'Brien                        | 23, <i>ibid.</i> 27 | mour                           | 35      |
| Thompson, Robert                        | 349                 | Trumpington                    | 35      |
| Thoresby, John                          | 393                 | Trassel, William               | 81, 388 |
| Thorne                                  | 177                 | Truffet, George                | 81      |
| Thornhill, John                         | 53                  | Tuam, Archbishop, Josiah Hort  | 31      |
| Throgmorton, George                     | 249                 |                                | 110     |
| Thurcaston, Lord, of Geoffrey           | 70, 78              | Tudor, ap Owen                 | 110     |
| THURLOW, LORD, THURLOW                  | 372                 | Tufton. <i>See</i> Thanet      |         |
| Thurlow, Lord                           | 452                 | Tullamore, Lord                | 259     |
| — Thomas, Bishop                        | 452                 | Tunstall, Richard              | 278     |
| Tildesleigh, Henry                      | 61                  | Turner, Edward                 | 333     |
| — Matthew                               | 61                  | Turton, William                | 365     |
| Tilson, James                           | 32                  | Tuscany, Duke                  | 54      |
| Tilton                                  | 239                 | Tuth                           | 216     |
| Titmash, John                           | 365                 | Twedale, Earl                  | 305     |
| Toeny, Roger                            | 145                 | Twyford, Robert                | 80      |
| Tolmach, Lionel                         | 291                 | Tydor. <i>See</i> Tudor        |         |
| Torbock, Richard                        | 219                 | Tylney, Frederick              | 358     |
| Torpichen, Lord, James                  | 312                 | Tynte                          | 259     |
| Torrington, Baron, Matthew              | 37                  | Tyrconnel, Viscount, John      | 350,    |
| Touchet. <i>See</i> Audley, and Castle- |                     |                                | 352     |
| haven                                   |                     | Tyrone, Earl, Hugh O'Neil      | 25      |
| Towlhurst, Robert                       | 65                  |                                |         |
| Townshend, Viscount                     | 445                 |                                |         |
| — Charles                               | 33, 298,            |                                |         |
|                                         | 301                 |                                |         |
| — <i>See</i> De Ferrars                 |                     |                                |         |
| Tracy, Henry                            | 148                 |                                |         |
| — Judge                                 | 233                 |                                |         |
| — Robert                                | 234                 |                                |         |
| — William                               | 248                 |                                |         |
| Trafford, John                          | 61                  |                                |         |
| Tranmer, William                        | 61                  |                                |         |
| Trecothick, Barlow                      | 84                  |                                |         |
| Trenchard, Thomas                       | 178                 |                                |         |

# I N D E X.

|                                     |             |                               |          |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Venables, Baron of Kinderton        | 357         | Wadham, John                  | 38       |
| Verdon, Bertram                     | 446         | ----- Family                  | 39       |
| Vere. <i>See</i> Oxford and Ireland |             | Wake, Baldwin                 | 252      |
| Vermandois, Earl                    | 149, 156    | Walcot, Charles               | 252      |
| Verney, John                        | 171         | ----- George                  | 85       |
| ----- Ralph                         | 171         | Wales, Prince of, Rhees       | 14       |
| ----- William                       | 169, 170    | ----- Griffith                | 14       |
| VERNON, LORD, VERNON                | 218         | ----- Edward                  | 62,      |
| Vernon, Lord                        | 452         | -----                         | 155, 388 |
| ----- Henry                         | 77, 78, 452 | ----- Arthur                  | 176      |
| ----- Thomas                        | 61, 81, 226 | ----- Lewellen                | 167,     |
| ----- Dr.                           | 226         | -----                         | 381      |
| ----- George                        | 226         | ----- Henry 178,              | 399      |
| ----- Ralph                         | 69          | ----- George                  | 131      |
| ----- Bertram                       | 446         | Walker, Clement               | 357      |
| Verulam, Lord                       | 445         | Waller, James                 | 9        |
| Vicke, Baron, Ignatius              | 30          | ----- John                    | 110      |
| Vincent, Richard                    | 179, 180    | ----- Hardress                | 11, 30   |
| Vipont                              | 220         | Walleys, John                 | 248      |
| Vitus, Ignatius                     | 30          | Wallingford, Wilgod de        | 137      |
| Vivon, Hugh                         | 181         | Walpole, Lord, Horace Walpole | 53       |
|                                     |             | -----                         | 451      |

## U

|                              |          |                               |            |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Ufford                       | 87       | ----- <i>See</i> Orford       |            |
| ----- Robert                 | 381, 389 | Walsheof, Walter de           | 70, 78     |
| ----- <i>See</i> Suffolk     |          | Walsingham, Thomas            | 124        |
| Ulster, Earl, John de Burgh  | 162      | Walter, William               | 374        |
| ----- William de Burgh       | 388      | ----- John                    | 375        |
| ----- Richard de Burgh       | 394      | Walwyn, Fulk                  | 225        |
| ----- Hugh Lacy              | 215      | Wandesford, Lord              | 263        |
| ----- O'Neile                | 423, 424 | ----- <i>See</i> Castlecomer. |            |
| it, Robert                   | 368      | Waras, Anshehil               | 94         |
| er Ossory, Earl, Fitzpatrick | 136      | Warburton, Thomas             | 297        |
| ----- John Fitz-             | 226, 452 | ----- Piers                   | 66         |
| trick                        | 61       | ----- John                    | 66         |
| ston, John                   | 193      | ----- Peter                   | 73         |
| Ulster, Dr.                  | 193      | ----- George                  | 76         |
| ----- William                | 193      | Warcop, Peter                 | 379        |
| ----- Arthur                 | 193, 198 | Ward. <i>See</i> Bangor       |            |
| ----- Christopher            | 198      | Ware, James                   | 188        |
|                              |          | Wareman, Margery              | 93         |
|                              |          | Warner                        | 260        |
|                              |          | Warre, Thomas                 | 76, 78, 96 |
|                              |          | ----- Roger                   | 93         |
|                              |          | ----- <i>See</i> La Warr      |            |
|                              |          | Warrington, Henry             | 360        |
|                              |          | Warwick, Duke                 | 60         |
|                              |          | ----- Earl, Ambrose Dudley    | 117        |
|                              |          | ----- Thomas Beau-            |            |

## W.

|                 |    |             |          |
|-----------------|----|-------------|----------|
| Wadham, William | 38 | ----- champ | 155, 448 |
|                 |    | Warwick,    |          |



# I N D E X.

|                                      |          |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Warwick, Earl, Richard Beau-         |          | Wilbraham, Hugh                | 72                |
| champ                                | 105      | Thomas                         | 73, 126           |
| Philip                               | 125, 155 | Richard                        | 71, 219           |
| Wastbynton, Robert                   | 412      | Williams, John                 | 12, 172           |
| Waters, John                         | 61       | William                        | 247               |
| Watson, William                      | 367      | Reginald                       | 172               |
| Edward                               | 198      | Willis, Richard                | 74                |
| Watson Monfon. <i>See</i> Sondes and | 243      | Henry                          | 355               |
| Rockingham                           |          | Willoughby, Robert             | 80                |
| Wattes, Roger                        | 374      | de Broke, Lord                 | 450               |
| Weddel, William                      | 51       | Wilmington, Earl, Spencer      |                   |
| Wedderburn, David                    | 302      | Compton                        | 130, 424          |
| Welbye, Thomas                       | 86, 87   | Wilmot, Charles                | 25                |
| Weldon, Walter                       | 255      | Wilson, Hugh                   | 233               |
| Weller, Richard                      | 357      | Wiltshire, Earl, Thomas Bullen | 201, <i>ibid.</i> |
| Welston, Hugh                        | 61       | Winchelsea, Earl               | 94                |
| Wenman, Viscount                     | 172      | Winchester, Marquis, William   |                   |
| Wentworth, Viscount, Thomas          |          | Powlett                        | 40, 417           |
| Noel                                 | 84       | John Pow-                      |                   |
| Lord, Roger                          | 446      | lett                           | 417               |
| Thomas                               | 201      | Earl, Roger Quincy             | 156               |
| <i>See</i> Strafford                 | 225, 405 | Windfor, Viscount, Thomas      | 317               |
| West. <i>See</i> Delawarr            |          | Winnington, Richard            | 66                |
| Westby, George Wardell               | 413      | Salway                         | 366               |
| Westcote, Thomas                     | 221      | Edward                         | 368               |
| Western, Anne                        | 313      | Winstanley, Hugh               | 61                |
| Westhenra, Henry                     | 260      | Winton, Earl                   | 440               |
| Westmorland, Earl, Ralph Nevil       |          | Wise, Thomas                   | 376               |
| Francis Fane                         | 409      | With, John                     | 202               |
|                                      | 412      | Wittlesey, William, Archbishop |                   |
|                                      | 401, 427 | Wolfe, General                 | 94                |
| Weston, Henry                        | 60       | Wolsey, Cardinal               | 324               |
| Weymouth, Viscount                   | 445      | Wolstenholme, Henry            | 184               |
| Wheeler, Jonas                       | 193      | Wood, George                   | 367               |
| Simon                                | 242      | Woodcock, Thomas               | 71                |
| Whitaker, Francis                    | 242      | Edward                         | 127, 349          |
| White, Ignatius                      | 358      | Woodford, John                 | 349               |
| Richard                              | 30       | Woodhouse, Thomas              | 427               |
| Whitfield, Mr.                       | 224      | Woodstock, Thomas de           | 163               |
| Whitmore, William                    | 298      | <i>See</i> Buckingham,         | 396               |
| Henry                                | 68       | Gloucester                     |                   |
|                                      | 366      | Worsley, Thomas                |                   |
| Whitworth, George                    | 65       | John                           | 53                |
| Wigley, John                         | 81       | Worth, Anthony                 | 55                |
| Wike, John                           | 81       | Wray, William                  | 248               |
| Wilberfos                            | 174      | Wrey, Bouchier                 | 87, 88            |
| Wilbraham, William                   | 408      | Wright, Thomas                 | 374, <i>ibid.</i> |
|                                      | 71       | Robert                         | 225               |
|                                      |          |                                | 243               |

# I N D E X.

|                              |         |                                |               |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Wriothesley. See Southampton |         | Yates, Henry                   | 340           |
| Wyat                         | 231     | Yeo, Robert                    | 375           |
| WYCOMBE, LORD, PETTY         | 1       | York, Duke, Edward Plantagenet | 99, 160       |
| Wygge, Nicholas              | 93      | ----- Edmund                   | 101           |
| Wyke, John de                | 174     | -----                          | 437, 438, 439 |
| Wykes, Richard               | 373     | ----- Archbishop               | 156, 403      |
| Wymondeswold, Richard de     | 395     | ----- Henry Bowet              | 449           |
| Wyndham, William             | 43      |                                | 60            |
| ----- Edward                 | 76      | Young, Morgan                  | 329           |
| ----- Hugh                   | 254     | ----- Captain                  | 137           |
|                              | 359     | Yvery Roger de                 | 139           |
| Wynne, John                  | 73, 205 | ----- Geoffrey de              | 161           |
| ----- Richard                | 74      | ----- Barons of                | 140, 145      |
| ----- Thomas                 | 205     |                                |               |
| ----- Watkin Williams        | 247     |                                |               |
| Wyvell, Marmaduke            | 411     |                                |               |
| ----- Christopher            | 412     |                                |               |

## Y.

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Yale, Elihu    | 442      |
| Yarmouth, Earl | 445      |
| Yate           | 340      |
| Yates, Henry   | 339, 340 |

## Z.

|                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Zouch, of Harringworth, Lord |                    |
| William                      | 153, 155, 158, 172 |
| ----- Lord John              | 21                 |
| ----- Alan                   | 156                |
| ----- John                   | 23, <i>ibid.</i>   |
| ----- Robert de la           | 420                |

F I N I S.



o  
5  
et  
o  
1  
9  
3  
t  
9  
o  
9  
7  
9  
1  
5

d  
2  
1  
5  
7  
o